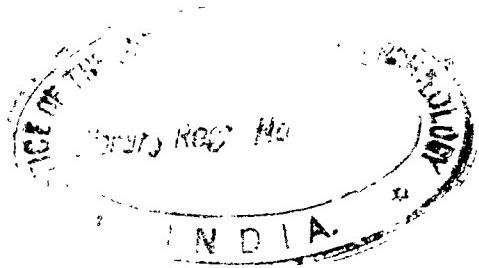


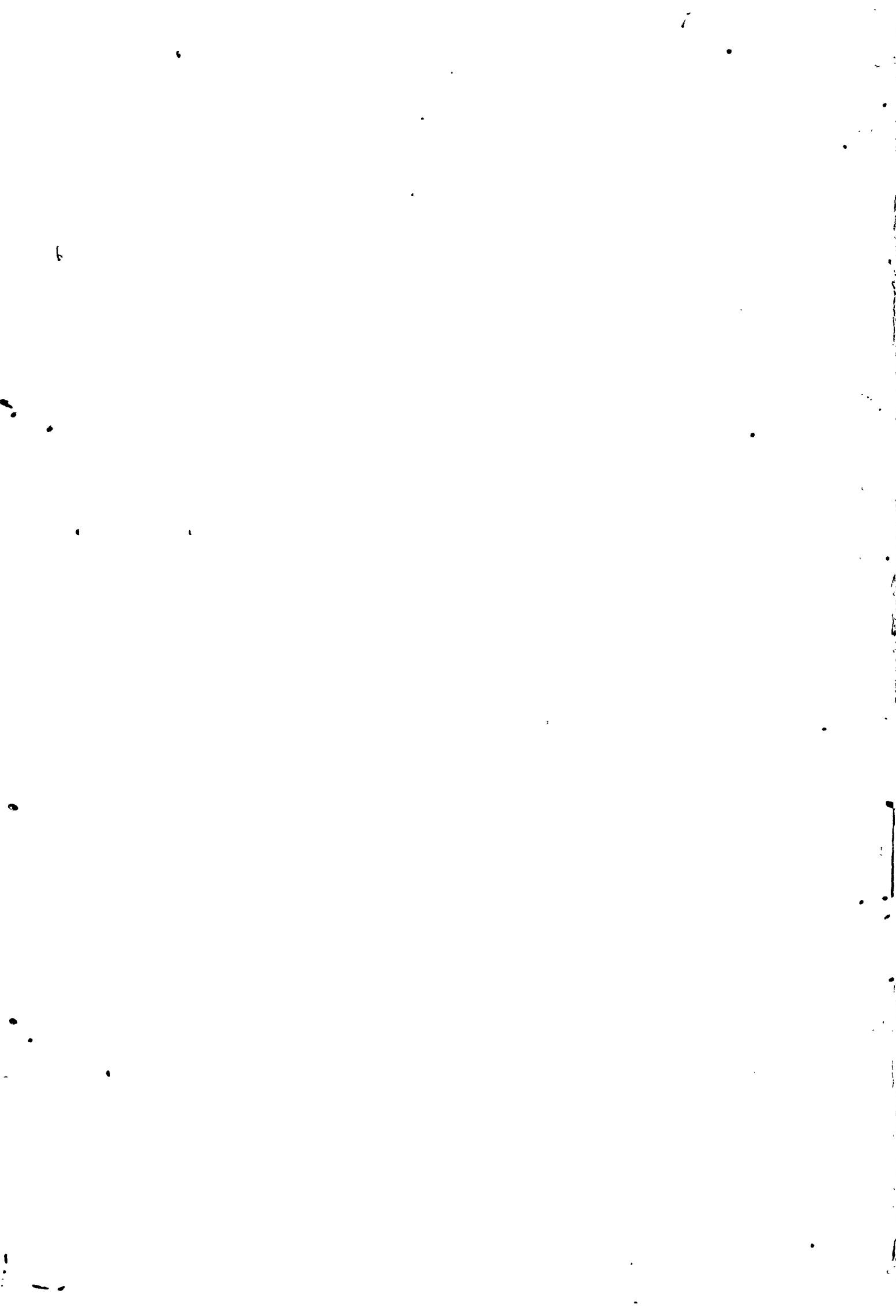
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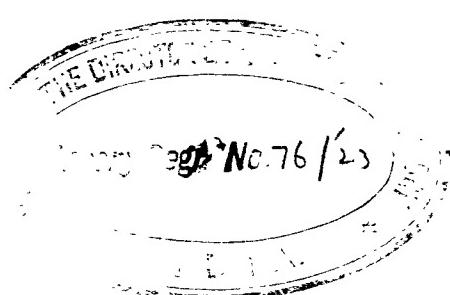
CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME XVIII

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

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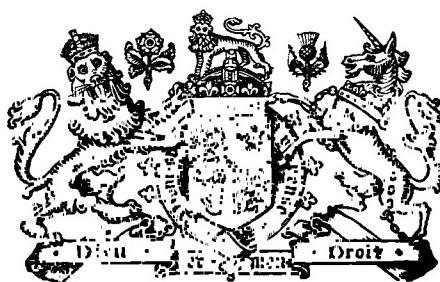
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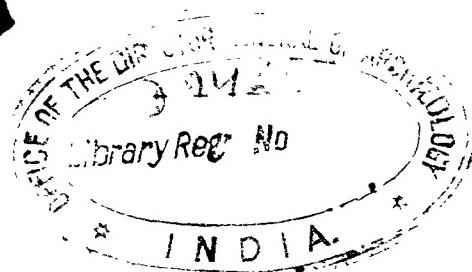
REPORT AND TABLES

BY

Lieut.-Colonel C. E. LUARD, C.I.E., M.A. (Oxon), I.A.
Superintendent of Census Operations.



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INTRODUCTION.

Past and Present Censuses.—The Census of 1921 was the fifth taken in the Central India Agency and the third in which information was collected exactly as in British India, the Agency Census Report forming part of the India Series.

The 18th March 1921 was the day fixed for the final enumeration, this day being specially selected as one generally free from all disturbing causes such as eclipses, religious fairs and the like.

2. *General Arrangements.*—The arrangements for the Census were the same as those of 1911 and as the people have now become familiar with what is to be done when a census is taken, no trouble was experienced. The Administrative Volume gives a full account of each stage of the operations and they will not be referred to here. The Preliminary Enumeration took place on the 15th January 1921 i.e. villages and on the 15th February in towns, being completed on 15th February and 1st March respectively.

3. *Census.*—The final Census was carried out on the 18th March 1921 at midnight, except in a few jungle tracts in Rewa (Gopadbanas, Deosar, Sohagpur and Bandhogarh), Ratlam (Bajna), Jhabua (excepting 39 villages and 5 Railway Stations), Barwani (excepting about 2 Parganas) and Alirajpur (excepting urban areas).

The Provisional totals were despatched to the Census Commissioner for India on 24th March 1921. The first totals received were those of the little State of Sarila, those of Panna being the last.

The difference between these rapidly computed totals and the final figure was only 1,763 or 30 persons in 10,000. In 1911 the difference was 40 in 10,000.

4. *Railways and Guaranteed Estates.*—On the present occasion the entire Railway lands were included in the local civil units and were not dealt with independently as on former occasions. All Guaranteed Estates were included in the Census Charge of the State concerned and had no separate existence as formerly.

5. *Special Gatherings or Fairs.*—There were two special gatherings on the Census night, one was on account of Shivratri at Khajraha in the Chhatarpur State and the other was at Garhat in the Khilchipur State. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of persons collected at these places.

6. *Attitude of the Public.*—The attitude of the people was all that could be desired and no signs of non-co-operation were met with.

7. *Industrial Census.*—As in 1911 a special industrial schedule was issued separately from the ordinary Census, which dealt with all establishments employing 10 or more persons and not, as in 1911, those with 20 and over.

As it would have interfered with the ordinary Census the date for making over these schedules to the Agents or Managers of Establishments was fixed for the 1st February 1921 and for their return the 1st March 1921. The schedules were filled up with reference to the conditions on a normal day selected by Owners or Managers. In Central India large scale industry is almost entirely confined to Indore City and the Indore Darbar took a very great interest in these industrial enquiries. It issued a special Schedule of its own containing the most detailed and exhaustive enquiries. The results of the enquiries have been embodied by the Darbar in a most interesting separate volume.

8. *Report.*—This Report is, I am but too well aware, essentially dull; it deals only with Census Statistics and makes no incursions into the realms of religion and ethnology, which lit up earlier discussions, and, as remarked below, even the discussions given serve no useful end. It has been my privilege to conduct three enumerations in the Central India Agency, in 1901, 1911 and 1921. On the first occasion I assumed charge only a short time before the actual census day. I found that the arrangements made dealt over fully with the Agency figures and very scantily with those of the States. It was too late to disturb the

existing arrangements but the defect was as far as possible remedied by issuing a series of State pamphlets.

In 1911, I made an attempt to abolish the Report, but though this was not sanctioned the Agent to the Governor General agreed to the reduction of the tables giving Agency figures, and this enabled the whole Report and tables to be included in one Volume, a great saving.

But this is not in my opinion sufficient. I am unable to see what is gained by the Report on the Central India Agency. It is merely throwing money away. The figures as combined for the Central India Agency mean nothing. They must admittedly be combined in order to give the Census Commissioner for India the totals he needs, but to waste time and money in elaborate discussion on them is clearly futile. I transcribe below the gist of a note sent in October 1920 to the Census Commissioner for India on this subject as I consider the question should be carefully weighed in 1931.

I hold very strongly the view that there should be no Report at all written for Central India. If Central India was an administrative province, such as the Punjab or United Provinces, the consideration of its figures would be of course essential. But "Central India" is merely a geographical expression and the discussion of its figures is as valueless as it would be to discuss figures for the Baghelkhand or Khichiwara areas within it. We exercise no real administrative control over this area, political officers being merely links between the Government of India and the States which form Central India. The States and Estates are thus the only administrative units and their figures alone are worth discussing. Even in the report on India only discussion of the figures of the States can really be of any value as it is due to their advance or retrogression in administration that new industries arise or, in extreme cases, the population diminishes.

Discussion of the Central India figures appears to me to be analogous to a comparison of, say, the arbitrarily combined figures of several small German States with Prussia.

I would, therefore, have no "Report" at all on Central India, but devote more attention to the State reports. All that is required for Central India is a small volume containing Provincial Tables giving leading statistics for the States and administered areas.

From my own experience as a Political Agent and that of other Political Agents whom I have specially consulted, I can confidently state that no one ever looks at the Report or its figures as they are not of any practical use.

The few Provincial Tables included in it which give figures for States and administered areas are alone useful; Agency figures are useless. I attach the forms of the Provincial Tables I propose should be compiled which may thus be summarised :

Provincial Table I	Gives area, towns, villages, houses, population in 1921 and 1911, variation 1901 to 1921, revenue.	That is, information for States as in Imperial Tables I, II, III and IV.
Provincial Table II	Distribution of population by religion and number of literates.	Imperial Tables V, VI and VIII.
Provincial Table III	Languages of importance	Imperial Table X.
Provincial Table IV	Birth-place	Imperial Table XI.
Provincial Table V	Caste, Tribe and Race	Imperial Table XIII.
Provincial Table VI	Occupation as in column 5 of Imperial Table.	Imperial Table XVII.
Provincial Table VIIA	Industrial statistics	Imperial Table XXII.
Provincial Table VII	Christian population	Imperial Tables XV and XVI.

Railway stations will also be given in a special Table though actually included in States.

These Tables will provide far more information than is usually required even for Political purposes. To give Imperial Tables VII, IX, XII, XII-A, XIV and XXI, for Central India is ridiculous. The saving in time and money will be considerable.

These Tables will form a thin Volume of about 75 pages instead of the 270 odd pages of the present issue. As regards the series of reports for India I would instead of the former "Central India Agency Volume" have a "Central India Series" thus :—

Central India Series—

Volume XVIII (1) Indore	{	These are already being
" " (2) Bhopal	{	separately issued by these
" " (3) Rewa	{	Darbars.
" " (4) Other States in Central India (also issuing separate pamphlets).		

All Government would have to pay for would be the binding together of State Census pamphlets to form Volume XVIII (4) of the series for distribution to its officials. The official distribution should not require more than 100 copies.

In 1911 besides the Central India Agency report 29 States and Estates including Gwalior had separate reports.

On this occasion (omitting Gwalior now no longer in Central India) 35 States and Estates have their separate reports. Some of these reports were compiled in the States and others by the Census Superintendent as detailed in the margin, the Superintendent being responsible for their final form in all cases.

Complete Village lists for all States, Estates and Minor holdings, giving statistics of houses and population by sex and religion, have also been published as part of the reports. Maps have been given in all cases.

Besides the Provincial Tables in the Central India Agency Report, a pamphlet, as suggested in the note transcribed above, has been compiled for the use of Government Officers. This pamphlet gives all the salient facts any political officer is likely to require for the purpose of reference.

9. Cost.—The accounts have not yet been finally adjusted as the printing of the State reports is still in progress and the office is not yet closed. Approximate figures can, however, be given. The total expenditure upto date is Rs. 1,96,586 to which may be added Rs. 25,200 as the approximate expenditure to be incurred to wind up the account. This gives a total of Rs. 2,21,786 or works up to 7·1 pies per head of population against 3·0 pies in 1911.

10. Acknowledgments.—It would be difficult to specify by name all the persons who have co-operated in the different stages of the operations. All Census Officers have done extraordinarily well and my warmest thanks are due to each and all of them for the zeal and energy with which they have carried out the enumeration. A list of these gentlemen is given below:—

- | | |
|--|---|
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| 2. Mr. Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bhopal. | 26. Mr. Vishnupanth Naik, { Alirajpur.
Ratanmal.
Kathiwara.
Mathwar. |
| 3. Rao Bahadur V. K. Mulye, B.A., Rewa. | 27. Pandit Rajendra Datta, Khilchipur. |
| 4. Mr. Chiranjit Lal Mathur, B.A., Orchha. | 28. Lal Jiwan Singh, Kothi. |
| 5. Rai Sahib Makhan Lal, Datia. | 29. Munshi Balmukand, Kurwai. |
| 6. Sardar Malhar Rao Ponwar, Dhar. | 30. Sardar Quli Khan, Muhammadgarh. |
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Agency Jagirs. |
| 11. Pandit Tribhuwan Nath Zutshi, Ratlam. | 35. Pandit Kanhaiya Lal Awasthi, Baghelkhand
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| 13. Pandit Ram Datta, Charkhari. | 37. Pandit Gopal Rao, Panth Pipolda. |
| 14. Munshi Durga Prasad, Ajaigarh. | 38. B. Kamta Prasad Varma, Khaniadhana. |
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| 16. Md. Rafiq Ahmed, Baoni. | 40. Assistant Agent to the Governor General,
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Sutna Agency Headquarters. | 48. The Head Clerk, Bundelkhand Agency, Civil
Lines, Nowgong. |

Besides these Census Officers I must refer to the work of Mr. W. T. Kapse, Assistant Census Officer, Indore State, who worked in the Census of 1901 for the Dhar State, in the Gazetteer for the same Darbar and the Census of Kotah State in 1911. His wide experience made his presence in the Abstraction Office of the greatest value. He is now the compiler of the Indore State Report for 1921. His report speaks for itself. Mr. V. P. Pabalkar, Assistant Census Officer, Dhar State, had special charge of its feudatory Estates and after working in the Abstraction Office at Indore compiled the Report.

I would also tender my best thanks to all Ruling Princes and Chiefs and Political Officers, in Central India ; to the heads of State administrations and to all officials who assisted, for their ready and unfailing help.

I have to acknowledge my obligations to the Headquarters office. I could have wished for no more devoted staff. Rao Sahib Pandit Shridhar Rao, who was Head Clerk in the two preceding Censuses, worked in this as Deputy Superintendent. His intimate local knowledge and experience were invaluable assets on this occasion as the constant changes, which were unavoidable, in the Provincial Superintendent threw upon him far heavier responsibilities than usual. He worked with me in three Censuses and I cannot too highly praise the industry, care and zeal he has always displayed in imparting instructions during Enumeration and controlling subsequent processes and the tact with which he organised and controlled the large Abstraction Office composed of heterogenous elements. I am glad that his long and faithful services under Government and especially his work in the Gazetteer and Censuses have obtained for him the title which he so well deserved. Pandit Jhamman Lal Sharma's exceptionally good work in the Enumeration of the Bundelkhand Jagirs attracted attention and brought about his appointment as Senior Inspector in the Central Office. I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to his excellent work. He deserves special commendation for the painstaking accuracy with which the Subsidiary Tables were prepared and final copies of the Chapters completed for the press. Mr. Madhav Rao. D. Kale worked as Record Keeper and acted as Inspector in charge of the Bhopal and Baghelkhand States in the Central Office involving supervision of the two important States of Bhopal and Rewa. Later he co-operated with Mr. Jhamman Lal in completing the final Chapters for the press. In these capacities he worked with all zeal and ability. My thanks are also due to Messrs. Ramchandra Rao Phadnis and Madhav Rao Athalye who had charge of the Southern States and Malwa Agency as well as to Messrs. Abaji Sitaram and R. D. Gadkari for keeping such clear accounts in the Superintendents and Abstraction office.

My thanks are also due to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, for the excellent proofs sent to me and the way in which the work has been done throughout.

Finally to the Census Commissioner for India my warm thanks are due for his ready help in all my difficulties.

I thus take leave of the third Census of Central India which it was my privilege to initiate and ultimately to complete.

C. E. LUARD,

SEHORE, C. I.,

21st December 1922.

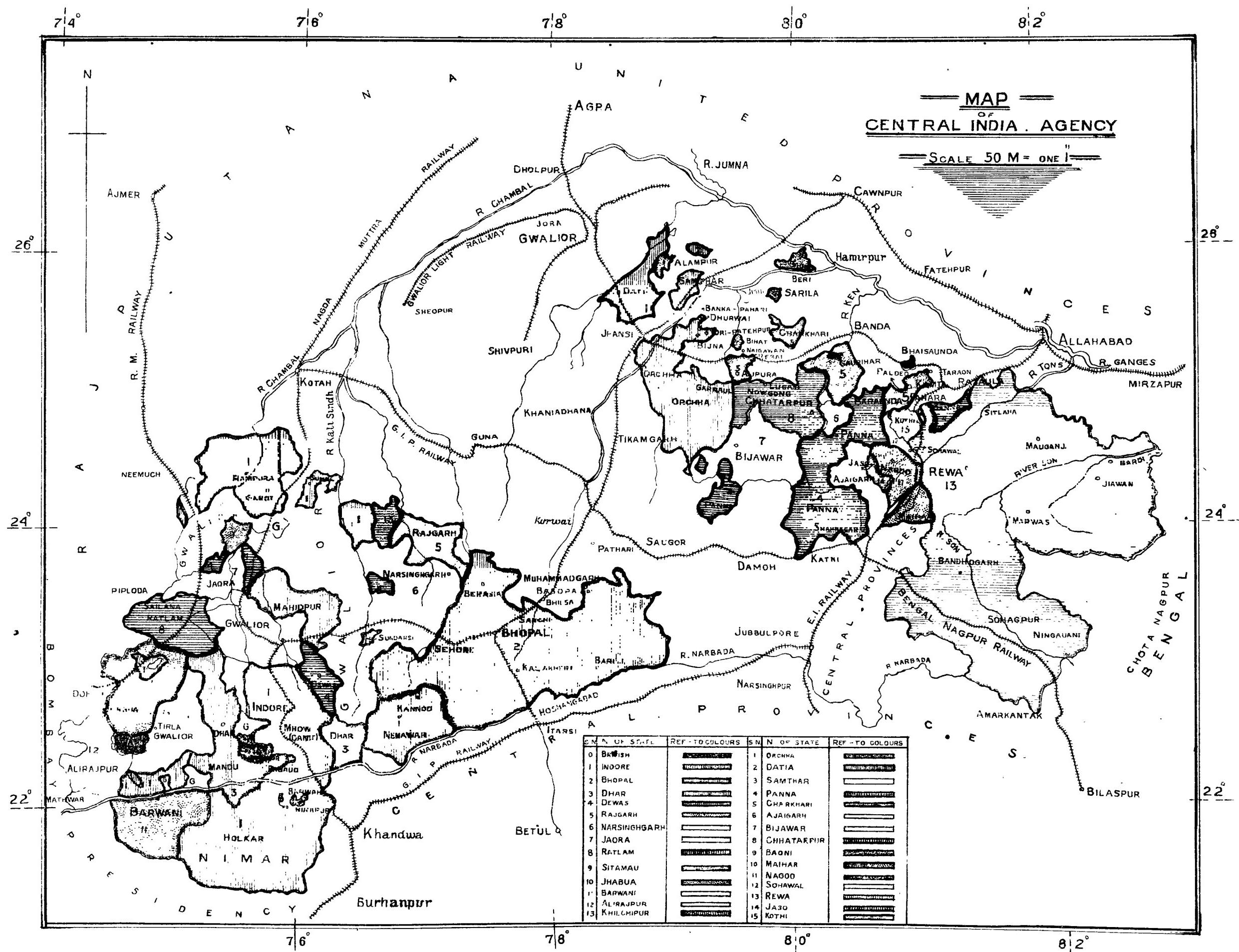
Lieut.-Colonel.,

*Superintendent of Census Operations
in Central India.*



MAP
OF
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

SCALE 50 M = ONE "



REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS

OF

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY, 1921.

CHAPTER I.

Distribution and Movement of Population.

I.—General Description of the Central India Agency.

Area and Boundaries.—The Central India Agency as constituted in 1921 is an irregularly formed tract lying in two sections, the Western between $21^{\circ}22'$ and $24^{\circ}47'$ North and $74^{\circ}0'$ and $78^{\circ}50'$ East and the Eastern tract between $22^{\circ}38'$ and $26^{\circ}19'$ North and $78^{\circ}10'$ and $83^{\circ}0'$ East.

The area of political control known as the Central India Agency has since 1911 undergone a notable modification by the excision of the Gwalior State, which originally formed one third of its area. This excision was made in pursuance of the policy by which all important States are now placed in closer communication with the Government of India, and in recognition of the right of this great State to rank with others of the first importance and of the pre-eminent services rendered by its ruler to the Government of India.

The transfer of so large a proportion of any area must always exercise a serious effect on the census figures. In this case, moreover, the excision of Gwalior has specially important results owing to the fact that, except for the Eastern political charges, of Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand, its territories are inextricably intermingled with those of Central India as now constituted. On the other hand the synchronization of the Census with the excision (which had been foreseen) enabled the separation for the purposes of enumeration to be made from the outset.

2. The adjusted area is given in the marginal table. It is thus somewhat

Area, 1911 . . .	77,367	smaller than Greece as now constituted (54,000 square miles). The adjustment of internal areas is still a matter of great difficulty owing to the lack of complete surveys,
<i>Deduct</i> —Gwalior . . .	25,836	
Area at present . . .	51,531	the desire to inflate the size of possessions and the frequent omission in State Surveys of the areas of feudatories and of waste and forest lands.

3. The Central India Agency is not of course an administrative area, the actual units of administration being the States and Estates which number about 61 and the Pargana of Manpur. They vary in area from Rewa with 13,000 square

miles to petty holdings of a few villages, while the political relationships obtaining between the States and Estates and with the Government of India and the forms and adequacy of the administrative arrangements, based as they all are on personal rule, are almost as varied as the areas.

4. *Natural Divisions.*—The excision of Gwalior has caused a revision of the Natural Divisions dealt with. In 1901 and 1911 the Natural Divisions were three: (1) Plateau, that is, the Highland area, lying in Malwa to the West of the Agency, (2) the Lowlying, comprised in Northern Gwalior and in the two Eastern political charges, (3) the Hilly, or rough tracts which follow the mountain ranges. The disappearance of Gwalior removes a large portion of each of the two first natural divisions dealt with on the last occasion. This reduction in the total area made it advisable to reduce the Natural Divisions to two, *viz.*, Central India West comprising the former Plateau division with such hilly land as lies on this side and Central India East comprising the former Lowlying area and the Eastern hilly tracts. That these divisions are unsatisfactory cannot be gainsaid. It means that no allowance is made for the rough hilly tracts in which the population is markedly different and the density much lower than the rest of the division, while it confounds the fertile with the forest area. On the other hand it gives two tracts approximately equal in area and population. It fails, for instance, to distinguish Barwani and Alirajpur whose population is mainly that of the jungle tribes and also the fertile northern area from the forest clad south-eastern tracts of Rewa.

Taking the two Natural Divisions now under consideration we find that the Western tract is the more civilised. It is traversed by railways and roads, it contains 32 of the towns in Central India while of the 19 in Eastern Central India, eleven owe their predominance to being the capitals of States. Only one line crosses Eastern Central India while another skirts it and roads are few. A latent conservatism on the part of the Rulers in this tract is largely responsible for neglect of the mineral wealth here which far exceeds that in Western Central India. In time to come its exploitation will equalise if it does not reverse the present state of affairs. The climate and fertility are also distinctive in each tract. Western Central India has a more equitable climate than Eastern Central India while its soil requires less artificial irrigation.

Generally, therefore, Western Central India shows the presence of a more progressive spirit than Eastern Central India.

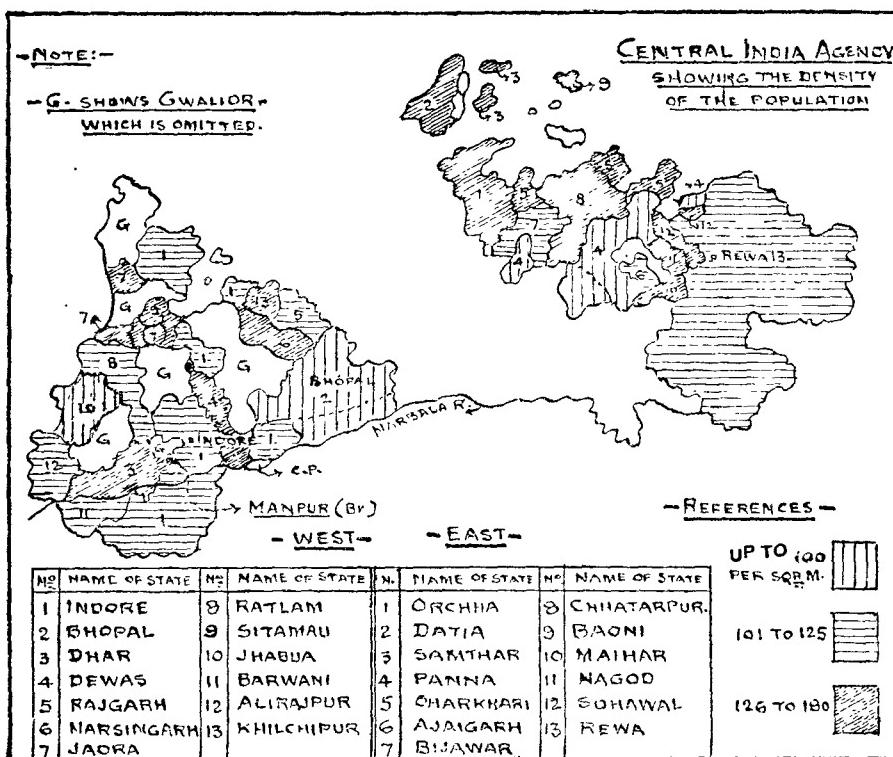
II.—Area, Population and Density.

5. Statistics for area and population will be found in Imperial Table I for the Agency and its constituent political charges and in Provincial Table I for the principal administrative units, the States and Estates. No figures for political charges are given after Table VI. Proportional Tables are given at the end of this Chapter. The total area of the Central India Agency, including the isolated State of Khaniadhana (area 68·00 and population 16,708) is now 51,531·3 square miles the population numbering 5,997,023. The population dealt with in this report is that returned by the Census. It was synchronously enumerated on the night of March 18th except for certain jungle tracts in Rewa and the Bhil country. Generally speaking the actual numbers may be taken as correct, the record of other details such as castes, religion, etc., is necessarily less accurate. The population of Central India is little affected by movement, the people being notably a "stay-at-home" community, the foreign element present being mainly artificially imported groups which form military garrisons. The figures may be taken to be as accurate as is possible, the enumerating agency and other local idiosyncrasies being duly considered. No deliberate opposition due to non-cooperators was observed within the area. The Provisional totals and the final figures varied by only 1,763 or 0·03 per cent. of the population.

Central India, West .	26,639
Density . .	116
Central India, East .	24,892
Density . .	117

6. Density.—Density is given in the inset table below and the map.

		Area in square miles.	Population (000's omitted).	Density.
Central India.	.	51,531	5,997	116
Western Central India	.	26,639	3,089	116
Eastern Central India	.	24,892	2,908	117



The diagram given in the inset gives the relative area and population of the



◆ Area per cent.
◆ Population per cent.

two Natural Divisions into which the Agency is now distributed. Each white and black diamond illustrates one per cent. of the total area and population respectively. The Lowlying has the larger area and population. The figure 116 is lower than that for 1911 (119). The excision of Gwalior is responsible for this. It removes a highly developed tract from the Agency including over 20 towns, Gwalior Residency having a density of 123 per square mile in 1911. If we deduct Gwalior figures in the previous Census we get for Central India a density per square mile of 119 in 1911. The new system of Natural Divisions here obscures the relative density of the sparsely populated hilly tracts and equalizes the figures. One would have expected to find a greater fall in density after the Influenza epidemic of 1918, but here again the death rate in the inaccessible hilly tracts was higher than in more accessible areas, but is not brought out in the new Natural Divisions. In Rewa this fact is more prominently noticeable. The density there is now 108 while it was 117 in 1911, the greater mortality in the hilly tract in 1918 affecting the general State figure for density. If we take 400,000 as the total loss from Influenza and increase the population by this amount the density for Central India becomes 124 compared to 119 in 1911.

The pressure of population on the land is nowhere severe especially in Western Central India where a highly fertile soil could well support a heavier population.

The Natural Division figures for density are too similar to need delineation in maps or diagrams.

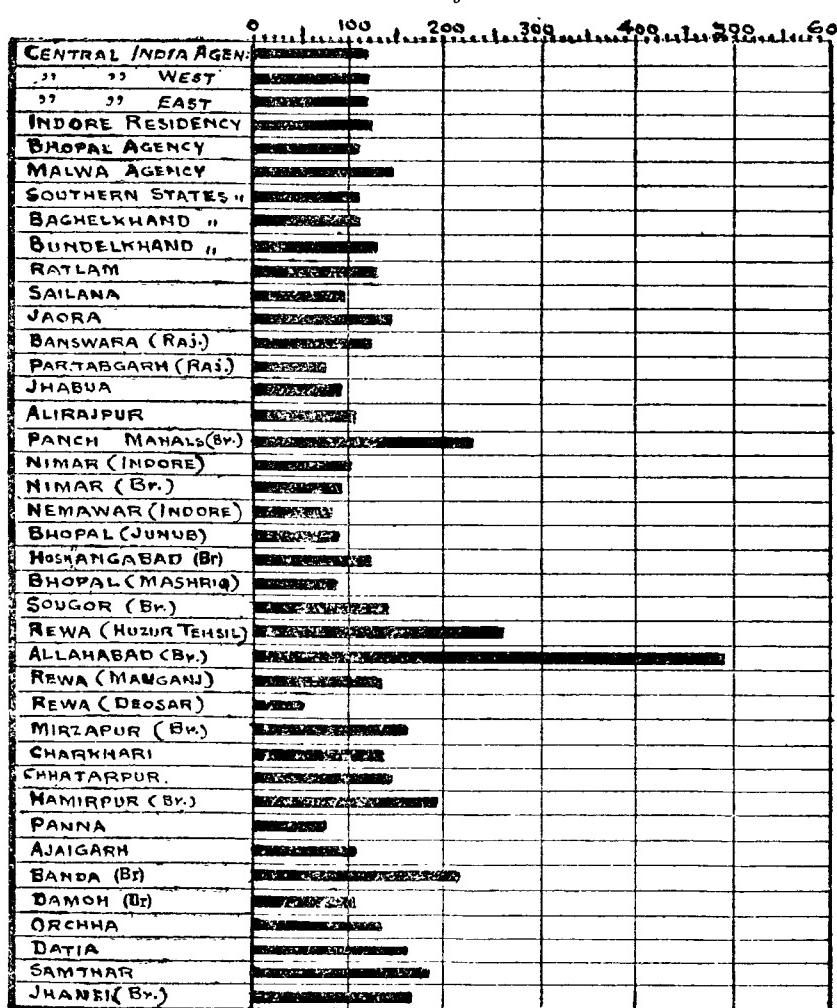
The density figures for some of the States may, however, be glanced at in this connection.

		Area in square miles.	Density per square mile.
Eastern Central India—			
Samthar	.	180	185
Sohawal	.	213	179
Datia	.	911	163
Western Central India—			
Dewas S. B.	.	449	172
Dewas J. B.	.	419	160
Indore	.	9,519	121

The inset diagram gives some comparative figures. The lowest density in Eastern Central India is shown in Baraundha 73 and Panna 76 and in Western

Diagram showing the density of population in the Agency and a few States with British contiguous Districts.

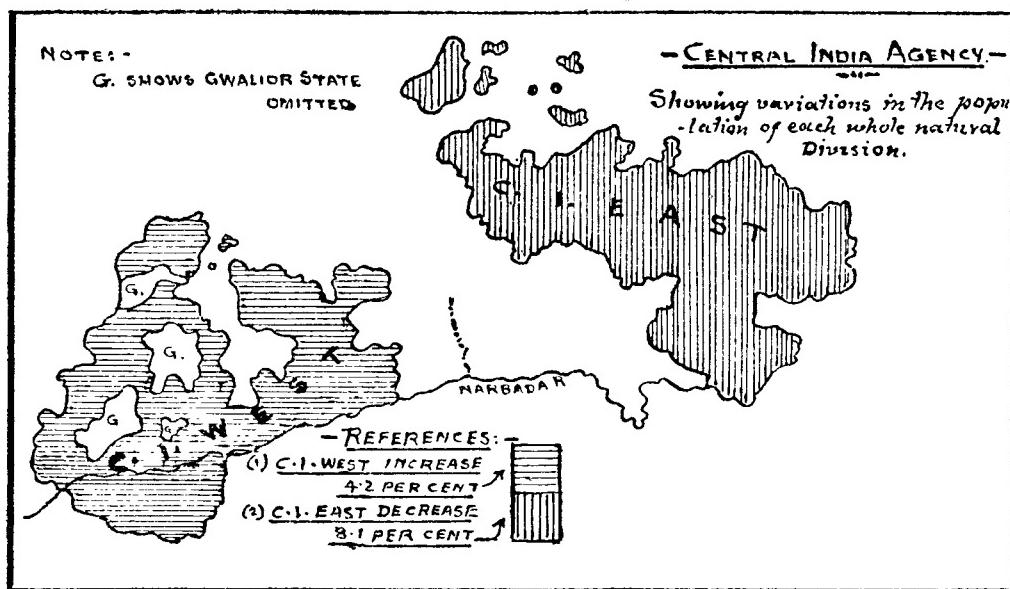
Central India
Bhopal 100,
Sailana 97 and
Jhabua 93.



7. Variation.—The enumerated population of 5,997,023 shows a diminution of 131,996 persons since 1911 but an increase of 565,256 on the 1901 figures when the country had lately passed through the famine of 1900. No comparison is possible with enumerations prior to 1901 owing to the impossibility of eliminating

figures for Estates now in Gwalior. If we add the Gwalior population to the present total for Central India we get 9,183,098 the total for the same area being in 1891

10,136,403. The map below shows the variation since 1911 in the population of each Natural Division.



8. *The Decade 1911-1921.*—This decade has been one of general prosperity on the whole, though some scarcity was felt in 1911-12 in the hilly tracts in the South of Western Central India. In 1913, 1918 and 1920 Eastern Central India suffered more or less severely from shortage of rain and the harvest of 1918-19 was a failure in Ratlam, Sailana and the West generally though it was good in Bhopal. But the previous prosperous year had raised the resisting power of the people and no dangerous famine conditions ensued, the control of food export between 1918 and January 1921 assisting. Plague accounted for about 40,000 deaths in 1911-20 of which only 2,600 occurred in Eastern Central India. Bhopal City with its large Musalman population and strict *parda* suffered severely having over 150,000 recorded deaths between 1913-16. But vital statistics are so absolutely unreliable that these figures must be looked on more as indicators of an epidemic than as giving any real record of the actual number of deaths.

9. We come next to the Influenza epidemic of 1918. It is necessary to describe this in detail. Even in British India where far more efficient arrangements were feasible the death roll was enormous. In States, many with scattered units of area, less efficient machinery, and what there was almost paralyzed by the epidemic, few railways and roads and many jungle tracts, the impossibility of reaching the sick was greatly accentuated. The Central Provinces returned 6 per cent. of its people as killed by this disease and in Central India 6 per cent. was estimated, that is, between 4 and 5 hundred thousand deaths but it may have been higher and certainly the proportion in the less civilised tracts was much higher. Baghelkhand returned 200,000 deaths or over 11 per cent. of the population; 90 per cent. of the population is estimated to have been attacked. The disease which spared neither high nor low claimed the Maharaja of Rewa as a victim while its effect on the birth rate was accentuated by the liability of pregnant women to be attacked. The record of deaths as obtained is certainly below the truth.

Agency	Deaths.	Percentage on total population.
Central India	397,400	6·6
Baghelkhand	200,000	12·2
Bhopal	54,600	5·6
Bundelkhand	50,400	3·9
Indore	37,200	3·3
Malwa	27,800	7·2
Southern States	27,400	4·5

10. Vital statistics are not reliable and hence these figures must be viewed with caution, but at any rate they disclose an abnormal state of things. The war on the other hand had no material effect on the death rate. The population of Central India does not fight and most of the recruits sent from within its limits were north of India men subsidized to go, by certain States.

11. On the other hand high prices prevailed here as elsewhere in India, and indeed the whole world over. These high prices have generally speaking never fallen, at any rate not materially, in spite of the prohibition of export by almost all the States. Wheat and Jowar form the staple food stuffs, Bajra and Maize are subsidiary.

Prices.

	1901.		1911.		1917.		1920.	
	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.
Wheat . .	13	11 $\frac{4}{16}$	14	11	11	9	5 $\frac{14}{16}$	6
Jowar . .	19	18 $\frac{11}{16}$	18	18	15 $\frac{9}{16}$	14	7 $\frac{11}{16}$	11
Maize . .	...	22	...	22	...	16	...	12 $\frac{3}{16}$
Bajra . .	20	14 $\frac{12}{16}$	15	14	14	12	8	8 $\frac{9}{16}$

No signs of any great fall are yet visible (1922) so that a general rise of about 100 per cent. has taken place in the cost of living. Other articles have risen with it, and it is interesting to note that the effect has not, as one might have feared, been disastrous. Wages adjusted themselves to the new conditions as may be seen in the annexed table.

	1911.			1920.		
	Man.	Woman.	Child.	Man.	Woman.	Child.
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Rural Areas, Skilled .	9 3	3 0	4 0	1 0 0	6 0	7 0
, , Unskilled .	3 3	2 0	1 6	0 6 6	3 9	3 0
Urban Areas, Skilled .	12 9	8 0	6 0	1 0 9	9 9	7 0
, , Unskilled .	5 9	4 3	3 0	0 10 3	6 0	5 0

Another factor which assisted the labourer was the excess of demand over supply and it is clear that the prevailing low density is a serious hindrance to the development of Central India. The farmer has to pay enhanced wages and does not, as a rule, get the full benefit of enhanced prices which should balance this, owing to his indebtedness to the local Bania, though in the case of cotton more substantial profit was reaped. The trading classes on the other hand made very large profits. The pensioner, the Government employé and other salaried servants whose earnings were fixed, suffered most and many households formerly in easy

circumstances were obliged to give up keeping servants, the work devolving wholly on the ladies of the family.

To small States in particular this great rise in the cost of everything has proved a serious blow. For some years the gradual rise in the cost of administration has been telling upon them, as the increase in living has made it extremely difficult for them to obtain officials, on such pay as they can afford, a difficulty which the recent enhancement of all salaries in British India has suddenly accentuated. Even some of the larger States are feeling the strain and though a few have shown increased incomes the increased expenditure has, as a rule, more than balanced the rise.

12. There is little or no chance of wages falling below the present level while they are almost sure to rise in the next decade and hence it is difficult to see how all but the wealthiest Darbars are to maintain even their present level of administrative efficiency, since in most cases there is no opening for an increase in their revenues. In addition to this considerable extraordinary demands on the purses of Rulers for philanthropic and other objects have of late years become very numerous. Government service is also to a great extent losing its position, industrial concerns offering higher wages and better openings. Hence, generally speaking, any great advance in the administrative efficiency of any but the largest States during the next decade is likely to be seriously hindered by the generally high cost of living and it is probable that smaller States will deteriorate in this respect. Co-operation between States might effect much but the desire to live in splendid isolation combined with the survival of interstatal prejudices which have come down from early days makes any hope of its general extension impracticable. An expert adviser on Excise questions has proved of immense value to the States and an Agricultural adviser and an Educational adviser, also common to the States will, it is hoped, shortly become realised facts.

Indore City is becoming increasingly important as an industrial centre and the Produce Trust at Bhopal will, it is hoped, materially benefit that State economically by increasing means of communication and developing industry and commerce. Capital, however, is required and it is obvious that it will sooner or later be necessary to go beyond State limits for this, but before this can be freely done it is essential that a greater feeling of reliance should be created amongst the investing public as to the financial security of commercial enterprises in States, where the administration is still based on personal rule, than at present exists. It may, however, be noted that the commercial prosperity of Indore city is self-made ; it is independent of State subsidy or even encouragement being initiated and controlled by expert business men who obtained the capital independently. So far State aided or initiated schemes have not proved very successful.

13. *Vital Statistics.*—These are not reliable as yet although individually considerable advance has been made in some States in respect of their collection. The marginal table gives the Births and Deaths as recorded since 1911.

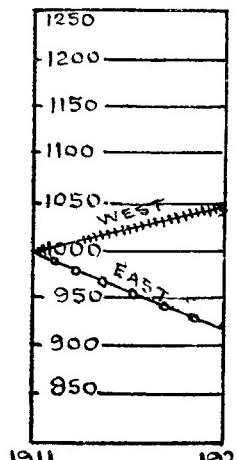
Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1911 .	86,725	71,840
1912 .	87,803	86,093
1913 .	86,048	65,483
1914 .	103,646	78,728
1915 .	84,290	63,664
1916 .	76,606	74,784
1917 .	82,755	76,876
1918 .	69,299	293,480
1919 .	49,199	85,117
1920 .	60,392	58,156
Total .	786,763	954,221

The figures show the balance of deaths as 167,458 which exceeds the decrease shown by the Census, viz., 131,996. The figure for 1918 distinctly discloses the effects of influenza. The death record is always more accurate than that for births of which probably hardly 50 per cent. are notified. Yet, except for 1918 and 1919, births everywhere exceed deaths, and 1920 again shows a restored balance in favour of births. More than this it would be inadvisable to deduce from these figures. The failure of the Census of 1921 in showing a progressive movement

is due mainly, no doubt, to the serious epidemic of 1918, but is also, in no small degree attributable to the fact that the Central India figures do not deal with a homogeneous administrative unit but with numerous units exhibiting every variety of administrative vicissitude.

14. *Subsidiary Tables I and II.*—The variation since the last decade amounts to a decrease of 22 per thousand of population for the Agency. The political charges, except Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand show a rise, that in the Southern States being the largest. This Agency, which consists mainly of jungle tracts, invariably shows a large increase, the Bhils even after epidemics or famines being prolific. Of the two Natural Divisions the Eastern shows a fall of 81 per thousand and the Western an increase of 42. As regards density the figures for 1921 differ but slightly from those of 1911 but more from those of 1901, when the Agency, especially in the Western section, had just passed through the first real famine which had fallen upon this favoured tract within the memory of man. No artificial stimulants have arisen to increase the population except the spontaneous rise of Indore city into an industrial centre.

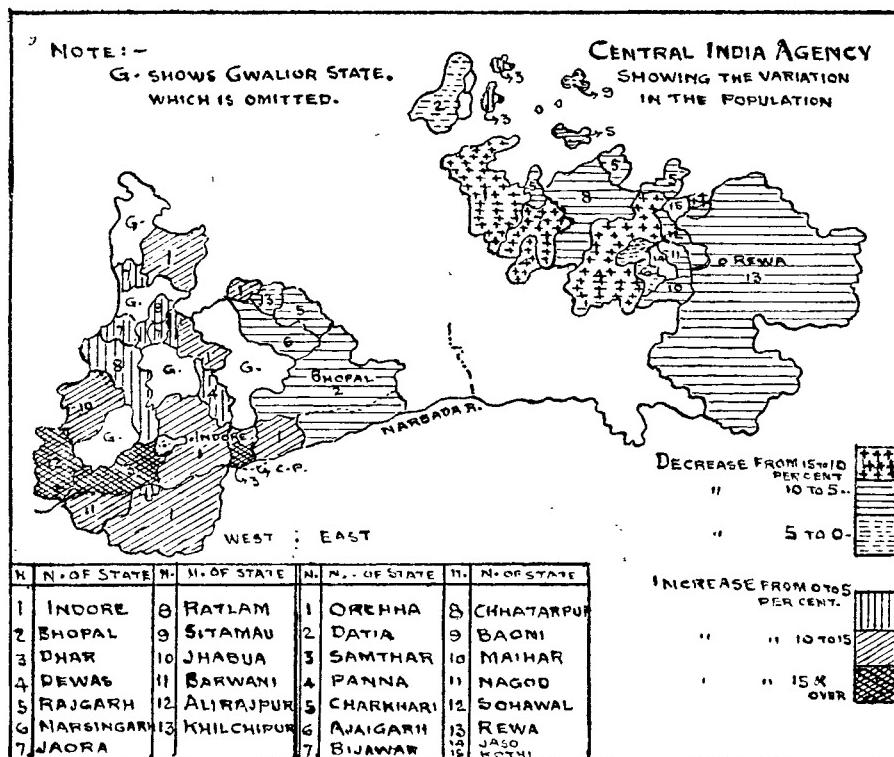
Diagram showing the variation since 1911 per % of the population in each natural division.



15. *Houses.*—The same definition of a house was followed as in 1901, viz.,

A house for the Census purposes is defined as follows:—

- (i) Any structure other than a dwelling house, such as tent, pavilion, temple, serai, or a site, camping ground, *ghat*, etc., to which a separate number has been affixed.
- (ii) The dwelling place of one commensal family with its dependants and resident servants having an independent entrance, whether that entrance be from a road, gallery, balcony, corridor, courtyard or otherwise.



16. *Provincial figures.*—A brief survey of the figures for administrative units (that is, the States) will here be made. Of the States Indore with an area of 9,500 square miles shows a rise of 95 per mille of population as compared with 163 per mille in 1911 and has a density of 121. If, however, we subtract the figures for Indore city the density becomes 111 per square mile. Of the districts Indore including the city, Residency and Mhow shows the greatest increase, viz., 251, per mille; if we omit the city the increase becomes 91 per mille. The greatest density (omitting Alampur) is that of the Indore district which after eliminating Indore city is 160 per

square mile. Alampur, the isolated area lying in Bundelkhand, in spite of the absence of any towns, shows a density of 395 per square mile; in 1911 it was 426. Bhopal with an area of 6,900 square miles has a density of 100, its highest density being 127 in the Northern Nizamat which includes Bhopal city, without the city it becomes 93 only. The remaining States in Western Central India are small. The variation and density of the more important are given in the marginal table. In the Eastern section Rewa with an area of 13,000 square miles shows a decrease of 75 per mille, the density being 108 per square mile. The density of the districts lying on the fertile tracts is high,

Variation per mille.	Density.
Dhar + 192	130
Dewas S.B.+ 17	172
Dewas J.B.+ 53	160
Jaora + 39	143
Ratlam + 36	123
Rajgarh - 97	120
Narsingh-garh. — 77	138
Jhabua + 114	93

Huzur Tahsil	262
Ragburajnagar	191
Teonthar	122
Sirmaur	209

while in hilly tracts it falls

Deosar	52
Bandhogarh	66
Sohagpur	90

The remaining States in this section give figures as below :—

Variation per mille.															Density.
Orchha — 137	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	137
Datia — 38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	163
Panna — 137	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76
Charkhari — 69	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	140
Ajaigarh — 26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	106
Chhattarpur — 74	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	147
Maihar — 90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	164

Large tracts in Panna and Ajaigarh are jungle areas which help to reduce the density in those areas.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Density, Water Supply and Crops.

Natural Division.	Mean density per square mile in 1921.	PERCENTAGE OF GROSS CULTIVATED AREA UNDER																			
		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA.	PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVABLE AREA.	Percentage of gross cultivated area which is irrigated.	Double cropped.	Net cultivated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Maize.	Kaddu.	Other food grains and pulses.	Oilseeds.	Sugarcane.	Poopy.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Miscellaneous.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Central India .	116	48.81	31.67	62.83	2.81	3.77	36.9	8.82	18.45	8.97	16.26	2.19	3.99	9.45	9.66	5.51	12	13	7.92	12	8.41
," West .	116	43.24	27.58	63.79	3.04	2.58	30.2	1.42	24.97	7.80	23.86	3.75	6.60	3.7	4.56	5.40	14	28	14.89	.09	5.87
," East .	117	54.77	33.97	62.02	2.61	4.81	43.6	15.27	12.76	10.00	9.62	.83	1.70	17.40	14.11	5.60	11	..	1.82	15	10.63

NOTE.—The returns from the States of Dewas J. B. and Alirajpur have not been received.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.**Distribution of the population classified according to Density.**

POLITICAL CHARGE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	UNITS WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF			
	UNDER 150.		150-300.	
	Area.	Population 000's omitted.	Area.	Population 000's omitted.
1	2	3	4	5
CENTRAL INDIA . . .	51,531	5,997	...	...
Density 116 . . .	...	...	...	...
West	26,639	3,089	...	...
Density 116 . . .	51.7	51.5	...	...
Indore	9,445	1,133	...	...
Density 121 . . .	18.3	18.9		
Bhopal	9,044	972	...	...
Density 107 . . .	17.6	16.2		
Malwa	2,704	383	...	...
Density 142 . . .	5.2	6.4		
Southern States . . .	5,446	601	...	...
Density 110 . . .	10.6	10.0		
East	24,892	2,908	...	...
Density 117 . . .	48.3	48.5	...	...
Baghelkhand	14,706	1,638	...	...
Density 111 . . .	28.5	27.3		
Bundelkhand	10,186	1,270	...	...
Density 125 . . .	19.8	21.2		

NOTE :—The figures below the absolute ones represent the proportion per cent. which the area and population of each density group bear to the total area and population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.**Variation in relation to density since 1891.**

Political Charge and Natural Division.	Percentage of Variation Increase (+) Decrease (-)			Net Variation.		Mean density per square mile.			
	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	1901-1921.	1891-1921.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CENTRAL INDIA . . .	- 21	+ 12.8	...	+ 10.4	...	116	119	105	...
West	+ 4.2	+ 16.0	...	+ 20.9	...	116	111	96	...
Indore	+ 9.7	+ 16.7	...	+ 28.0	...	120	109	94	...
Bhopal	- 6.3	+ 13.4	- 27.6	+ 6.3	- 23.0	107	115	101	140
Malwa	+ 2.7	+ 6.2	...	+ 9.1	...	142	138	130	...
Southern States . . .	+ 15.4	+ 29.0	...	+ 48.9	...	110	96	74	...
East	- 8.1	+ 10.0	- 11.7	+ 1.1	- 10.8	117	127	116	131
Baghelkhand . . .	- 7.6	+ 14.1	- 13.0	+ 5.4	- 8.3	111	121	106	122
Bundelkhand . . .	- 8.9	+ 5.2	- 10.1	- 4.1	- 13.7	125	137	130	145

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Variation in Natural population.

Natural Division.	POPULATION IN 1921.				POPULATION IN 1911.				Variation per cent (1911-1921) in natural population Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	Actual Population.	Immi-grants.	Emi-grants.	Natural Population.	Actual Population.	Immi-grants.	Emi-grants.	Natural population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CENTRAL INDIA	5,997,023	548,094	485,054	5,933,983	6,129,019	...	...	...	...
West . .	3,088,617	398,362	207,099	2,897,354	2,963,546	...	...	...	...
East . .	2,908,406	149,732	277,955	3,036,629	3,165,473	...	...	...	...

NOTE :—Figures for 1911 are not available owing to the excision of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation by Political Charges and Natural Divisions classified according to Density.

Political Charge and Natural Division.	Decade.	(a) ACTUAL FIGURES.				(b) PROPORTIONAL FIGURES.	
		Variation in Political Charge and Natural Division with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of		Variation in Political Charge and Natural Division with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of			
		Under 150.	150-300	Under 150.	150-300		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
CENTRAL INDIA	1911-1921	-131,996	...	-2·1	...		
West	"	+125,071	...	+4·2	...		
Indore	"	+99,774	...	+9·7	...		
Bhopal	"	-65,278	...	-6·3	...		
Malwa	"	+10,254	...	+2·7	...		
Southern States	"	+80,321	...	+15·4	...		
East	"	-257,067	...	-8·1	...		
Baghelkhand	"	-133,951	...	-7·6	...		
Bundelkhand	"	-123,116	...	-8·9	...		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Persons per house and houses per square mile.

Political Charge and Natural Division.	Average number of persons per house.			Average number of houses per square mile.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL INDIA.						
West	5	4	5	26	26	21
Indore	5	4	5	26	25	19
Bhopal	4	4	5	27	26	19
Malwa	4	4	4	33	33	24
Southern States	5	5	5	21	20	14
East	5	5	5	26	26	25
Baghelkhand	5	5	5	24	25	21
Bundelkhand	4	5	5	29	30	24

CHAPTER II.

The Population of Cities, Towns and Villages.

17. The Imperial Tables III, IV and V and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter deal with towns and villages.

There are no cities in Central India as yet, though Indore is rapidly rising to that status, its population being about 6,000 below the necessary lakh. Bhopal and Ratlam are, as on previous occasions, treated as cities for local reasons.

The definitions of a town, city and village are given below :—

Town includes :—

- (1) Every municipality.
- (2) All civil lines not included within municipal limits.
- (3) Every Cantonment.
- (4) Every other continuous collection of houses, inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial Superintendent shall, in consultation with the State Census Officer, decide to treat as a town for Census purposes. In States, where there are no municipalities, this definition will have to be extensively applied.

City means :—

- (1) Every town containing not less than 100,000 inhabitants.
- (2) Any other town which the Provincial Superintendent, with the sanction of the Local Administration, or at the request of the State, may decide to treat as a city for Census purposes.

Municipalities are springing up on all sides in the States but beyond the name are not in most cases municipalities as we understand it but a sort of town department mainly, if not wholly, supported by the State.

Village.—Where there has been a recent survey, and the revenue village (or *gaon*) is a well recognised unit with definite boundaries, it is clearly desirable to take this area as the Census village. (The whole *pargana* or *tahsil* being parcelled out into such villages including hamlets, of which a complete list is kept at headquarters ; the adoption of this definition obviates all risk of any houses in any portion of the *pargana* or *tahsil* being overlooked).

Where no survey has taken place the area ordinarily recognised for revenue purposes was adhered to for Census purposes, all hamlets being included in the parent village.

The Census village corresponds to the revenue village—hamlets being included within it. Correct village lists, which were difficult to obtain in 1901 and 1911, are now easily obtained, the efforts made in those enumerations and the village lists then published having awakened a sense of the need for such lists.

The ordinary rural village with its well defined boundaries is too well known to require description. In the jungle tracts, villages often cover large areas extending in some cases to miles, owing to the rooted objection some jungle tribes have of living close beside a neighbour.

Villages with a population of under 500, as usual, predominate (19,200), those between 500 and 1,000 (1900) coming next while only 500 have over 1,000 inhabitants. Compared with 1911 the effects of the excision of Gwalior State are noticeable. The villages of 2,000-5,000 have fallen by 47 per cent. and of 1,000-2,000 by 42 per cent.

Of the total population 580 per mille live in villages of under 500 population, 365 in those of 500 to 2,000 ; then a big fall occurs, only 54 living in villages of 2,000 to 5,000.

The Natural Divisions now employed almost entirely obscure the issue when dealing with villages. Thus the large jungle tracts now included in the Eastern section lower the average village population from 319 in 1911 to 273 and to a lesser extent in the Western section also. If we take a jungle area proper we get—

	Average Population per village.	NUMBER PER MILLE IN VILLAGE OF	
		500-2,000	Under 500
Jhabua	159	70	781
Alirajpur	275	...	670

Cities and Towns.

18. As already remarked there are no cities, strictly speaking, in the Central India Agency, but Indore, Bhopal and Ratlam are so treated for local statistics and are dealt with in the State reports concerned. It may, however, be remarked that Indore has persistently grown. The low figure for 1911 was due to an epidemic of plague during the enumeration and the consequent exodus. This town is increasing in importance every year as an industrial centre and attracts many outsiders, the foreign born numbering 45 per cent. Although no epidemic disturbed the figures on this occasion a very large number of pilgrims proceeding to the great fair at Ujjain were enumerated at Indore. Bhopal has fallen in numbers which can be accounted for by the absence of any industries. These, it is hoped, will now be started and the prosperity of the town rapidly increase.

Ratlam shows an increase of 73 persons per mille, the number of foreigners amounts to 331 per mille due mainly to the large railway population here and train enumeration on the Census night.

As these cities are of no importance except as local centres and are fully dealt with in the State reports it is not necessary to devote more time to them here.

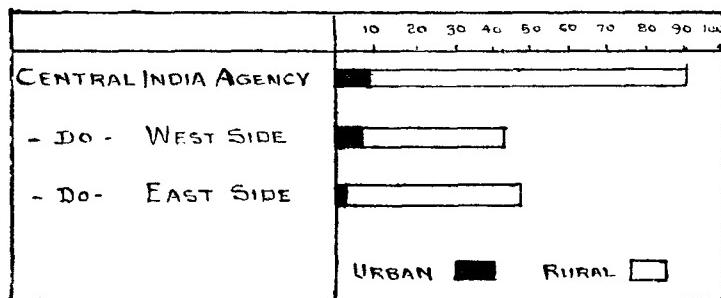
The towns number 51 in all, 28 of those included in the 77 towns of 1911 having passed out with Gwalior State. Ajaigarh, the capital of the State of that name, and Begamgunj in Bhopal have been added to the remaining 49. Indore alone falls in the over 50,000 class, most being in the 5,000-10,000 class. The urban population has risen by 34,000 in the decade or 60 per mille. Of these fifty-one towns 36 comply with the definition while 15 have a population of under 5,000.

Of these last it will be noted nine had a population of over 5,000 in 1891, four in 1901 and two in 1911. Of the towns 23 are State capitals and four are British Civil or Military headquarters. These towns are gradually decaying for various reasons, mal-administration, isolation from roads and railways and the like. For the Provincial Report of 1931 numbers 42, 43 and 46 on Imperial Table IV should be retained as being capitals of States, the other places appearing only in the State reports. Towns which have increased in population since 1911 are 13 in all. Of these in Mhow and Sehore the increase was due to a temporary larger military population. The population of Indore Residency was 11,118 in 1901. In 1911 it was recorded as 9,195, the fall being due to the exodus on account of plague. It has now risen to 12,226, the increase over 1901 being due to increased commercial prosperity.

The Musalman population affects towns most, it would appear, as 430 per mille of that faith reside in them. This is what is to be expected in Central India with its small Musalman population belonging mainly to the civil official and military classes.

The Jains, who are all tradesmen necessarily affect towns, while the Christians are mainly European Civilians and British Officers and men.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE TOTAL URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY IN THE DIFFERENT NATURAL DIVISIONS.



The agricultural nature of the population is shown by only 92 persons in every 1,000 living in towns, while most of the towns themselves lack really marked urban characteristics.

The Natural Division figures give 130 in every 1,000 on the plateau or Western section and 51 per mille in the Eastern section, as living in towns. The present classification gives rather higher figures for the Western section but a lower figure for the Eastern section than in 1911. The Baghelkhand Political Charge has the lowest figure for urban population claiming 7 of the 51 towns. The Southern States Agency (formerly Bhopawar) has, owing to the rise in the population of its three towns, a higher average of 51 per mille. But in 1911 plague did not prevail in Baghelkhand as it did in the Western section, but the 1911 figures were unfortunately so vitiated at the time of the Census as to make accurate comparison difficult.

If we consider the highest recorded population in the towns we find that there has been since 1881 a fall of 25,000. The figures for 1911, however, are abnormally low, but between 1891 and 1901 a fall took place. It appears to be a fact that it is only industrial development which causes a town population to increase materially, hence the increase in Indore city.

The aggregate population (if we go back to 1901 and omit 1911 as being unreliable) of these 51 towns has fallen by 68,600. Since 1911 a rise of 34,000 has taken place.

In 22 towns the population is the lowest since 1881 and several others almost qualify.

The principal towns showing decay are :—

1. Bhopal	45,000	77,000	(1901)
2. Rewa	20,900	26,200	(1911)
3. Jaora	17,000	23,800	(1901)
4. Datia	15,200	28,300	(1881)
5. Panna	10,100	14,700	(1891)
6. Maharajnagar	9,500	13,190	(1881)
7. Rampura	7,700	11,900	(1891)
8. Maheshwar	6,780	9,599	(1911)
9. Bhanpura	4,450	6,620	(1891)
10. Sehore (Kasba)	3,400	5,200	(1881)
11. Ichhawar	3,280	5,018	(1891)
12. Ashta	2,460	6,280	(1891)
13. Berasia	2,190	5,400	(1891)
14. Nowgong	7,141	11,507	(1901)
15. Tikamgarh	14,096	18,344	(1881)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.**Distribution of the population between Towns and Villages.**

Political Charge and Natural Division.	AVERAGE POPULATION PER		NUMBER PER MILLE RESIDING IN		NUMBER PER MILLE OF URBAN POPULATION RESIDING IN TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF				NUMBER PER MILLE OF RURAL POPULATION RESIDING IN VILLAGES WITH A POPULATION OF			
	Town.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CENTRAL INDIA	10,801	250	92	908	401	237	262	100	2	54	365	579
West . .	12,557	230	130	870	498	202	222	78	4	54	314	628
Indore . .	17,528	268	170	830	648	118	185	49	...	70	340	590
Bhopal . .	8,303	198	103	897	453	102	264	181	...	32	284	684
Malwa . .	13,095	235	205	795	383	409	158	50	...	63	324	613
Southern States .	10,271	230	51	949	...	521	479	...	20	55	311	614
East . .	7,844	273	51	949	141	333	369	157	...	54	415	531
Baghelkhand .	7,621	246	33	967	394	...	376	230	...	32	373	595
Bundelkhand .	7,974	319	75	925	...	518	366	116	...	84	473	443

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.**Number per mille of the total population and of each Main Religion who live in Towns.**

Political Charge and Natural Division.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO LIVE IN TOWNS.						
	Total population.	Hindu.		Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.
		2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CENTRAL INDIA.	92	73	430	8	311	728	814
West.	130	108	462	6	384	723	825
Indore . .	170	138	482	8	437	861	867
Bhopal . .	103	70	439	5	90	855	883
Malwa . .	205	162	592	15	570	755	859
Southern States .	51	64	271	5	141	147	496
East.	51	43	332	17	113	769	647
Baghelkhand .	33	27	255	18	478	691	615
Bundelkhand .	75	64	396	12	87	775	663

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Towns classified by Population.

Class of Town.	Number of towns in each class in 1921.	Proportion to total Urban population per mile.	Number of Females per 1,000 Males.	VARIATION PER CENT. IN THE POPULATION OF TOWNS AS CLASSED AT PREVIOUS CENSUSES.			VARIATION PER CENT. IN URBAN POPULATION OF EACH CLASS FROM 1891-1921.	
				1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	(a) In towns as classed in 1891.	(b) In the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL .	51	1,000	870	+ 6·6	— 16·6	— 0·1	— 12·1	..
1. 100,000 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. 50,000-100,000 .	1	169	765	— 19·8	— 38·2	+ 6·8	— 9·9	— 39·3
3. 20,000-50,000 .	4	232	813	+ 36·4	— 17·6	+ 7·6	— 14·4	— 4·9
4. 10,000-20,000 .	10	237	901	— 6·5	— 16·6	— 11·1	— 20·5	+ 3·9
5. 5,000-10,000 .	21	262	936	+ 3·4	+ 2·0	— 7·4	— 7·4	— 21·6
6. Under 5,000 .	15	100	958	— 4·1	+ 3·3	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

City (Local).

City.	Population in 1921.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of Females to 1,000 Males.	Proportion of Foreign-born per mille.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.			
					1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	1891-1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indore . . .	93,091	10,343	765	459	+ 107·1	— 48·2	+ 4·5	+ 13·4
Bhopal . . .	45,094	6,360	876	187	— 19·8	— 27·2	+ 9·5	+ 35·9
Ratlam . . .	30,133	30,133	874	331	+ 7·3	— 23·0	+ 21·8	+ 1·0

NOTE.—

The area of Indore city 9·00 square miles.

" " Bhopal city 7·09 "

" " Ratlam city 1·00 " mile.

Foreign-born in Indore city 42,707.

" " Bhopal city 8,439.

" " Ratlam city 9,97 t.

CHAPTER III.

Migration.

19. We deal here with the figures recorded in Table XI—Birth-place and the Subsidiary Tables attached to this Chapter. Comparative figures for 1911 are unfortunately not forthcoming owing to the excision of Gwalior State.

The utility of the birth-place record lies in its shewing how much movement is taking place, and its direction, whence variation in population can often be explained. The proportion of the sexes in the "Natural Population" of an area (that is, those born within it, wherever enumerated) can be ascertained. This is useful as the proportion in the population actually enumerated on the Census night may vary considerably from the proportion thus ascertained.

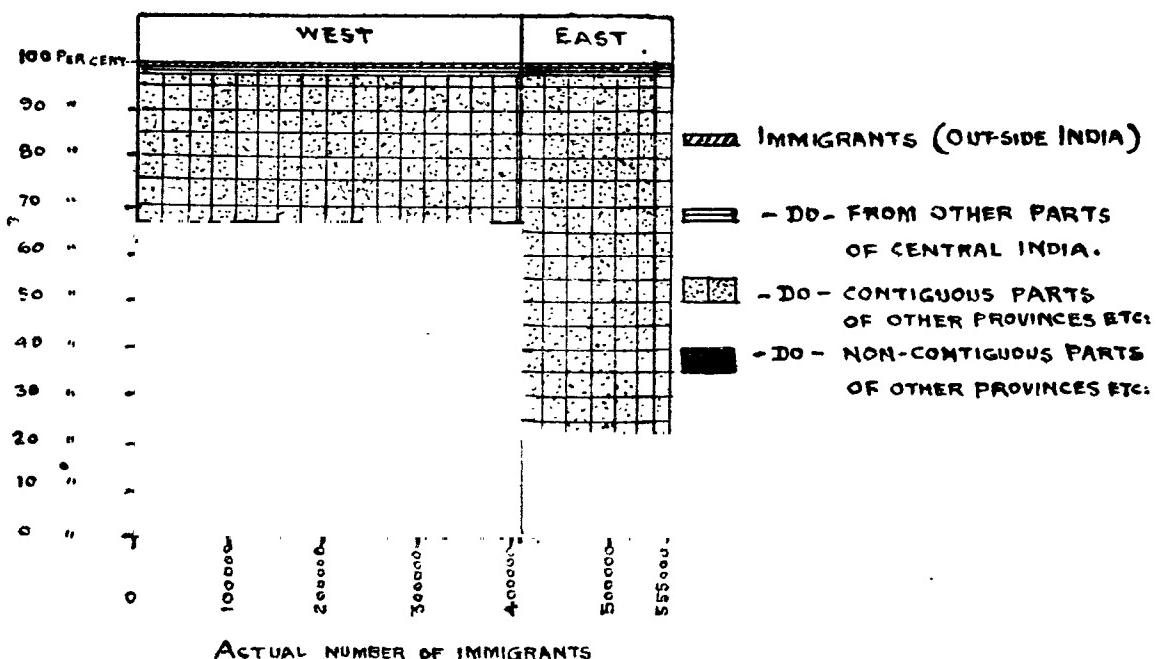
Migration is of five kinds :—

- (i) *Casual*.—Movement between adjacent tracts and villages is ordinarily of this kind. It is chiefly due to the custom of seeking a wife in another village and females preponderate among the migrants. In the Agency this is much the commonest class.
- (ii) *Temporary*.—Caused by pilgrimages, fairs, such as that of Khajraho in Chhattarpur and temporary employment on works. In the former case females are apt to be in excess, but on works men preponderate.
- (iii) *Periodic*.—Due to migration for harvest work at stated seasons. Men ordinarily preponderate in this case. It is not a common form in Central India.
- (iv) *Semi-permanent*.—This form is not common in the Agency. It is caused by men living in one place, where they earn their livelihood, while their families live elsewhere. In former days this was a common form in Maratha States, where the large following of Dakshani officials kept up a close touch with their homes South of the Narbada. Now, however, these families have to a very great extent become localised.
- (v) *Permanent*.—This is caused by overcrowding or attraction to other districts. This is only met with in Central India as the result of the latter cause in places where better administration attracts cultivators from one State to another or bad administration has driven the people away.

20. *Total Migration*.—This is surprisingly small always. Thus out of 5,997,000 persons enumerated in Central India, 5,449,000 or 91 per cent. were born within the limits of the Agency and 4 per cent. in contiguous areas. These people, moreover, were almost certainly not real immigrants in most cases but casual visitors engaged in a marriage or some other social function. The proportion of immigrants in each Natural Division is shown in the following diagram :—

DIAGRAM

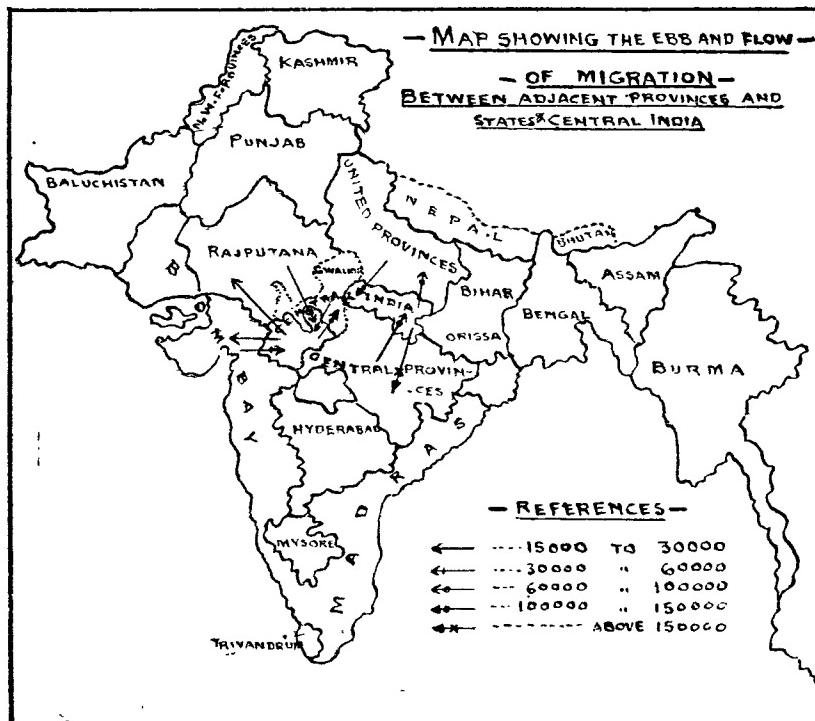
SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS IN EACH NATURAL DIVISION.



21. *Main lines of Migration.*—The State Reports deal with these figures, and being the real administrative areas it is those figures which are important. The subject, therefore, need not be dealt with in any detail as regards the Central India Agency.

22. *External Movement.*—To take external movement first. Table XI shows that 545,000 of those enumerated came from outside Central India and of these 530,000 or 97 per cent. came from contiguous States or British Provinces. Gwalior State, formerly in Central India, accounts for 175,000 immigrants or 32 per cent. while the United Provinces account for 136,000 and the Rajputana States for 86,000, Jaipur having the lion's share (19,000), Marwar (16,000) and Mewar (13,000) being next.

23. *Internal Movement.*—Internal movement between the two Natural Divisions (Subsidiary Table III) shows that more persons move from the East to the West than from West to East. Thus of 2,908,000 enumerated in the Eastern section 95 per cent. were born locally while 87 per cent. of the Western section were born and enumerated within its limits. The inclusion of so much of the Hilly area of Rewa State in the Eastern section obscures the fact that considerable movement takes place between the low-lying fertile tracts of this State and the United Provinces.

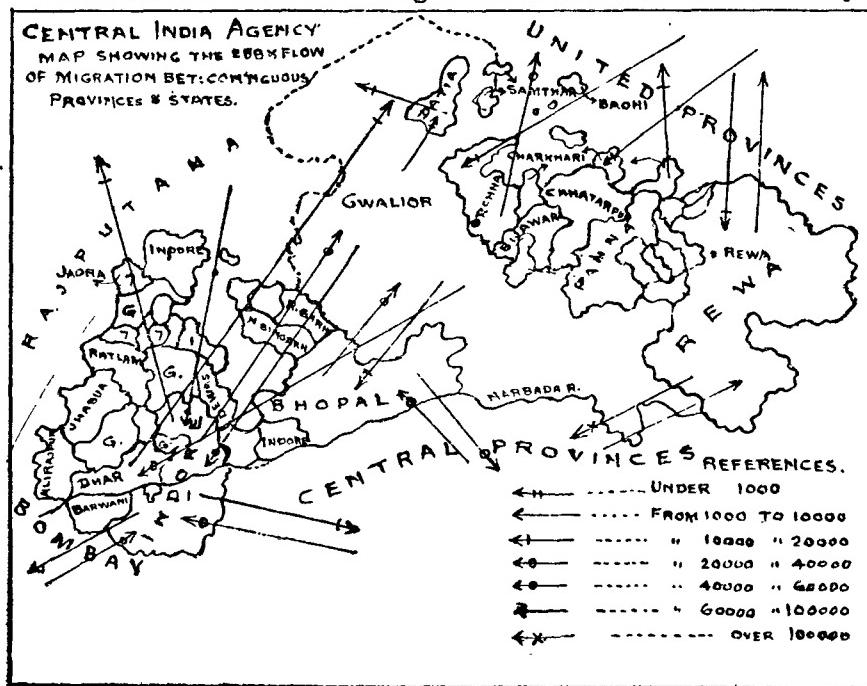


24. *Balance of Movement.*—The balance of the movements to and fro shews (Subsidiary Table IV) that on the whole Central India receives more than she gives. She receives 544,687 and sends away 485,050. The greatest excess of immigrants come from the States of Rajputana (60,000), while the only considerable balance against the Agency is in the case of the Central Provinces which gain 109,000, but this is an abnormal state of things due to famine in Rewa State which sent 121,000 out of the 194,000 emigrants to those provinces from Central India.

Indore is the only State which receives any number of immigrants from non-contiguous tracts. Thus it receives 45,000 from the Rajputana States and 22,000 from Bombay, due to its position as a big industrial centre. Certain figures are curious. Thus Rewa sends 16,000 persons to Assam out of 17,000. But this is explained by the existence of a regular Rewa colony in the tea gardens where, being perfectly contented, the emigrants keep up their connection with the State and maintain the supply.

25. *Summary.*—The figures dealt with refer necessarily only to conditions as they existed on the Census night. The total result of the movements to and fro is a gain of 59,600 for the Agency, practically the same figure as that shown by the loss (65,000) in the larger area in 1911. If we take Gwalior as equal to $\frac{1}{3}$, the decrease on that occasion for the present area would have been 43,000.

The small numbers moving and limited area in which they move is as usual



noticeable. The inset map gives the ebb and flow for the principal States and the contiguous tracts. Finally of every 1,000 persons in Central India 909 were born within its borders and 40 in contiguous tracts. Hence real migration does not take place, such oscillation as there is being due mainly to

the search for wives and the return of a bride to her father's house for her first confinement. Where boundaries are political and not natural movement is freer, as in the East of the Agency.

We may add to this the distrust which exists in the minds of the subjects of one State as to what treatment will be meted out if they go to another, as no two administrations are alike. Except in Indore city no large commercial or industrial centre exists as yet. Land pressure is, moreover, nowhere severe so that it is unnecessary to migrate in order to live.

26. *Natural Population.*—The Natural population, that is, the actual number of persons born in Central India and enumerated within its limits and beyond, amounts to 5,933,983 of both sexes. The question of sex proportion will be referred to in Chapter VI. It is interesting to note in this connection that 7 persons were enumerated in Kenya Colony, 6 males and one female.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Immigration (Actual figures).

Natural Division where enumerated.	BORN IN (000'S OMITTED)																	
	NATURAL DIVISION.			CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL INDIA.			OTHER PARTS OF CENTRAL INDIA.			CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.			NON-CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.			OUTSIDE INDIA.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Central India.	5,449	2,828	2,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	91	149	365	147	158	3	3	..
West	2,686	1,399	1,287	..	..	..	4	2	2	126	57	69	271	137	134	2	2	..
East	2,756	1,426	1,330	..	..	..	3	1	2	114	34	80	34	10	24	1	1	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Emigration (Actual Figures.)

Natural Division of Birth.	ENUMERATED IN (000'S OMITTED).																	
	NATURAL DIVISION.			CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL INDIA.			OTHER PARTS OF CENTRAL INDIA.			CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.			NON-CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.			OUTSIDE INDIA.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Central India.	5,449	2,828	2,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	362	124	178	183	90	93	..	..	..
West	2,686	1,399	1,287	..	..	..	3	1	2	102	43	59	105	45	60	..	..	..
East	2,756	1,426	1,330	..	..	..	4	2	2	200	81	119	78	45	33	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Migration between Natural Divisions (actual figures) compared with 1911.

Natural Division in which born.	NUMBER ENUMERATED (000'S OMITTED) IN NATURAL DIVISION.																
	West.								East.								
	I								2								3
West . { 1921	2,686	.	.	3	.
1911
East . { 1921	4	.	.	2,756	.
1911

NOTE.—Figures for 1911 are not available owing to the excision of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Migration between Central India and other parts of India and elsewhere.

Province or State.	Immigrants to Central India.	Emigrants from Central India.	Excess (+) or deficiency (-) of Immigration over Emigration.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL	544,687	485,054	+ 59,633	
British Territory	365,164	346,190	+ 18,974	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh . . .	135,100	82,415	+ 52,685	I. Indore 17,406, Rewa 12,676, Orchha 12,809.
Ditto States	824	116	+ 708	I. Indore 439.
Central Provinces and Berar	85,701	176,871	- 91,170	E. Rewa 104,910.
Ditto States . . . . .	..	17,388	- 17,388	E. Rewa 16,287.
Bombay Presidency	39,422	17,347	+ 22,075	I. Indore 21,934.
Ditto States	6,137	1,966	+ 4,171	I. Alirajpur 1,353, Indore 1,161.
Ajmer-Merwara	2,642	1,976	+ 666	
Rajputana States	85,899	25,176	+ 60,723	I. Indore 45,286.
Punjab	5,212	1,038	+ 4,174	I. Indore 3,296.
Ditto States	208	..	+ 208	I. Indore 70, Dhar 55.
North-West-Frontier Province	367	..	+ 367	I. Indore 137, Bhopal 156.
Assam	56	17,581	- 17,525	E. Rewa 16,148.
Ditto States . . . . .	..	..	..
Bihar and Orissa	708	1,782	- 1,074	E. Rewa 1,688.
Ditto States . . . . .	..	366	- 366	E. Rewa 303.
Bengal	945	943	+ 2	
Ditto States	4	68	- 64	
Madras	498	..	+ 498	I. Indore 322.
Ditto States	25	..	+ 25	I. Indore 17, Ratlam 8
Baluchistan	158	51	+ 107	I. Indore 103.
Ditto States . . . . .	..	..	..
Burma	66	493	- 427	E. Bhopal 109, Panna 63.
Andamans and Nicobars . . . . .	..	54	- 54	
Delhi Province	1,054	559	+ 495	I. Indore 545.
British India Unspecified	138	..	+ 138	I. Rajgarh 125.
Native States	179,282	138,853	+ 40,429	
Gwalior	174,753	137,917	+ 36,836	I. Indore 58,440, Dhar 21,355.
Baroda	1,741	744	+ 997	I. Indore 1,010.
Hyderabad	2,697	124	+ 2,573	I. Indore 2,057.
Mysore	51	51	..	
Kashmir and Jammu	40	11	+ 29	
Travancore . . . . .	..	6	- 6	
Foreign Settlements	241	..	+ 241	
Portuguese Settlement	228	..	+ 228	I. Indore 124, Ratlam 45.
French Settlement	13	..	+ 13	I. Indore 13.
Foreign British Colonies . . . . .	..	11	- 11	
Kenya . . . . .	..	7	- 7	
Ceylon . . . . .	..	4	- 4	

NOTE 1.—“I” stands for Immigrants and “E” for Emigrants.

NOTE 2.—Figures for 1911 are not available owing to the excision of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

CHAPTER IV.

Religion.

27. The figures dealt with will be found in Imperial Tables V, VI and XV and the Subsidiary Tables attached to this Chapter.

There is little of real interest or significance in the figures dealt with in this Chapter. Hindus predominate to an overwhelming extent, the artificial conditions obtaining in Bhopal and Jaora towns being due to the religion of the Ruler.

The absorption of the so called Animist population into the Hindu fold and the progress of Christianity are the only points requiring remark.

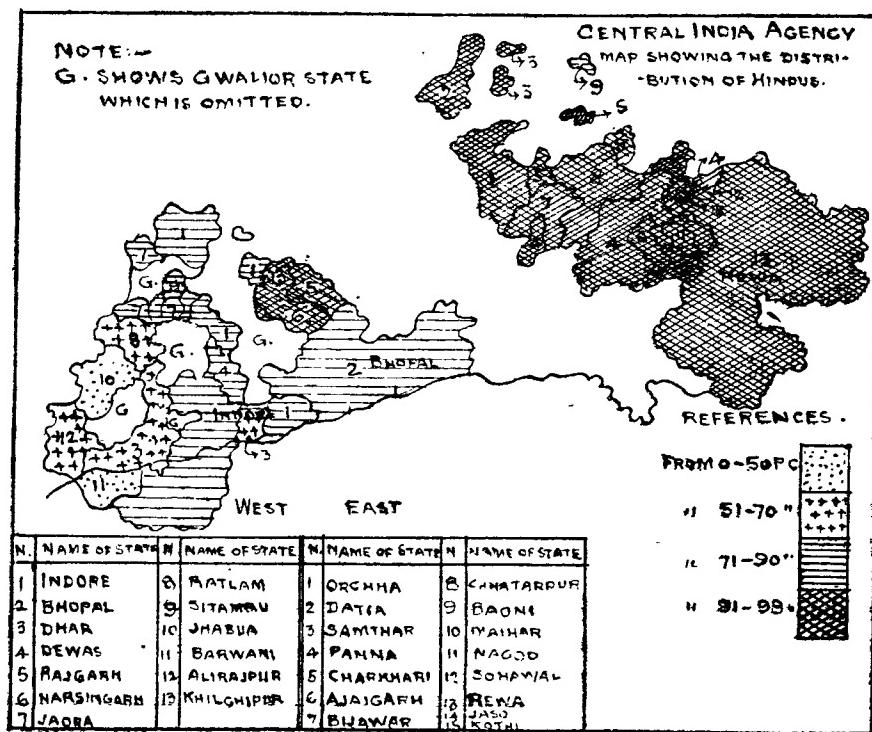
The absorption of the Animists by the Hindu community continues. In the Southern States Agency, where the Bhils predominate, only 235,000 are returned as Animists as against 247,000 in 1911; Bhopal and Bundelkhand showing decreases of 8,000 and 18,000. In Rewa one-eighth of the jungle tribes have been returned as Animists on this occasion while in 1911 they were shown almost wholly as Hindus, only 10 being returned as Animists. The result is that Animists in Baghelkhand are ten times as numerous as in 1911. In Malwa also a rise of about 27 per cent. has occurred. The reason is obvious, the idiosyncrasy of the enumerator. The classification "Animist" has never been satisfactory and it would be much better if it were to disappear altogether. It is never possible to say where the Animist begins and the Hindu ends and there are ample instances of Animistic survivals even in Christian creeds and practices. Any close consideration of these figures would, therefore, be waste of time. The Hindu population with 868 per mille of the total population shows no variation on the 1911 figures; Animists show a fall of 3 per cent. due to idiosyncrasies of enumeration. The Musalman population has fallen just under 1 per cent. due to differences in the constitution of regiments in Cantonments, and Jains 6 per cent. As Jains are mainly town dwellers and the 1911 figures were necessarily too low owing to an exodus of the Marwari community to their houses in Rajputana, the actual fall must be greater than that shown by these figures. Christians show a rise of 18 per cent. with 118 per cent. rise in Malwa where the figures in Ratlam, a Mission centre, are double what they were in 1911 owing to an increase in the establishment there. Smaller rises have occurred elsewhere, but not at all noticeable.

The Natural Divisions show a rise of 6 per cent. among Hindus in the Western section but a fall of nearly 9 per cent. in the Eastern, due mainly to difference in the idiosyncrasies of the Rewa Census Staff in 1911 and 1921. Animists have correspondingly risen in the Eastern section by nearly 50 per cent. Musalmans have fallen by 9 per cent. in the Eastern section. Jains show a fall of 14 per cent. in the Eastern section.

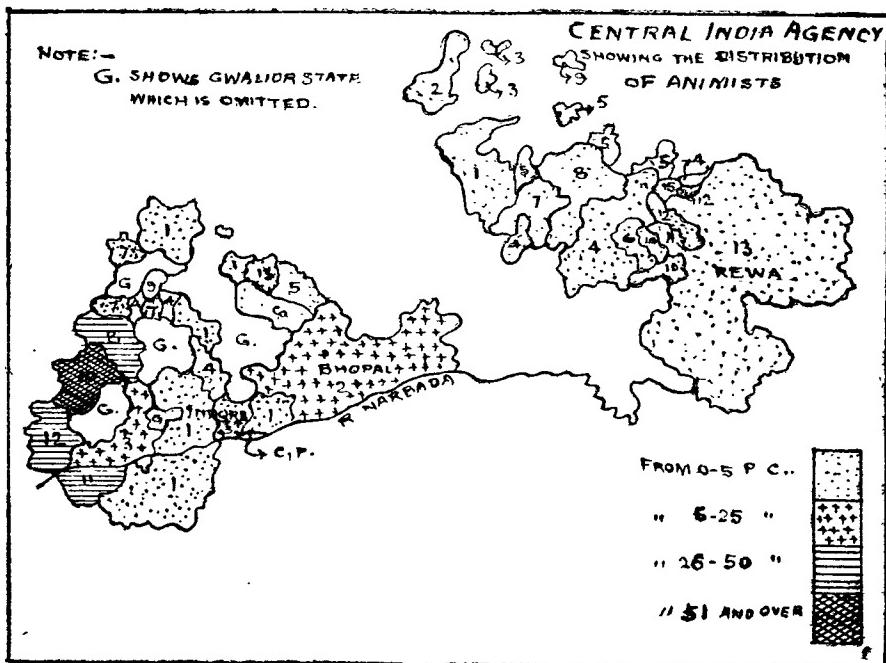
Urban and Rural figures show, as one would expect, that Jains, Musalmans and Christians live mainly in towns, being respectively traders, soldiers, policemen or shop-keepers. The Christian community depends mainly on the garrisons of Cantonments for its numbers and to a less extent on missions. The Christians are mostly Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

28. *Hindus*.—Of the total population 87 per cent. are Hindus, the proportion remaining unchanged since 1911.

In the Natural Divisions the Eastern section shows 95 and the Western section 79 per cent. The proportion in the political charges is practically as it was in 1911. The Map below shows the distribution of the Hindu population in the Agency.

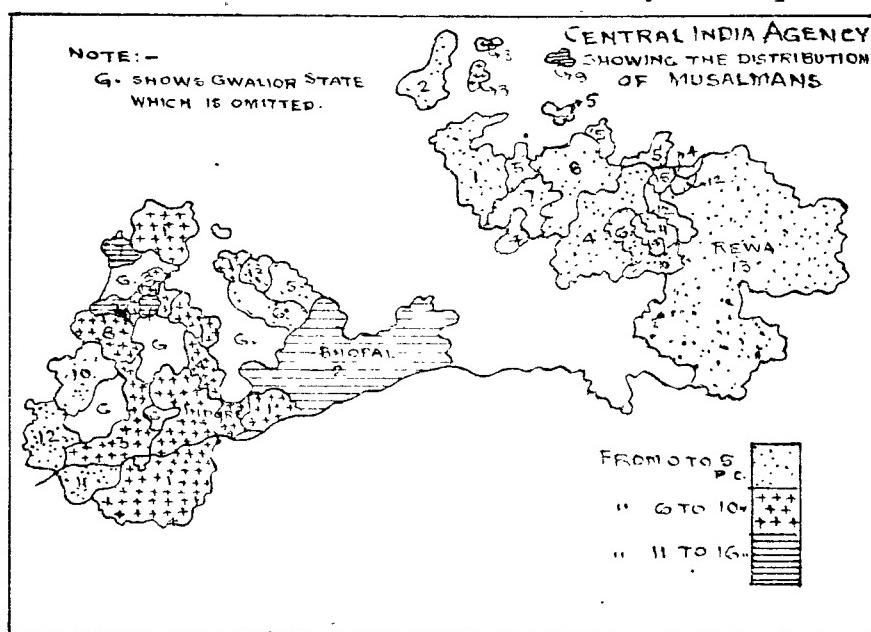


29. *Animists*.—As noted above it would be an advantage if this very indifferent classification was to vanish from the Census reports. The return is too artificial to be useful. The Animist population is met with mainly along the hilly tracts of the Vindhya and Satpuras and their out-liers and predominates in the Southern States Agency (235,500). The following map shows the distribution of the Animists.



30. *Musalmans*.—The Musalman population as usual stands numerically third in the list and only varies by 7 persons in 1,000 from the figures of 1911. The largest number live in the Indore and Bhopal political charges due to predomin-

ance in the towns of Indore and Bhopal which give a home to about 14 per cent. of the total. The distribution of Musalmans is shown by the map below:—



31. *Jains*.—The members of this religion form less than 1 per cent of the total. But owing to the wealth of the community and its position (inspite of co-operative societies) as the creditor community, the Jains wield very great influence. They are met with mainly in the Western section where the population rises to 10 per mille compared with 4 in the Eastern section. As they come chiefly from Marwar this is not surprising. The Malwa political charge contains the largest proportion (24 per mille) though it has fallen since 1911 by 4 per mille and probably by more as the Bania population to which this class belongs is always the first to flee when an epidemic starts as plague did in 1911.

32. *Christians*.—This community is necessarily composed chiefly of the military and civil officers serving in Central India, the staff of the Missions, private individuals and the Anglo-Indian community, largely officials serving on the railways. The total number of Christians has risen by 180 per mille of the population, the actual figure being 9,000 in 1921 to 7,600 in 1911. The largest rise is in Malwa 118 per cent. Bhopal and the Southern States coming next with 29 per cent. Practically all Christians live in towns, only 4 in every 10,000 of the rural population being returned as Christians. There has been a rise of 4 per cent. in the Eastern section and of 20 per cent. in the Western.

Turning to Table XV we get Christian Sects. The Anglican community predominates with Europeans as its principal supporters. The Anglo-Indian community is mainly Roman Catholic, while the Indians, owing to the Canadian-Presbyterian Mission, are chiefly Presbyterians (44 per cent.). Territorially the Presbyterians predominate in the Western section where this Mission works. Dr. King of the Central Provinces Mission, to whom I submitted these figures, writes that the Census figures are below the truth although the exclusion of Gwalior areas, which are included in the Mission returns, makes exact comparison impossible.

Dr. King writes:—

"My calculations are as follows. In September 1921 we had an enrolled membership of Baptized Christians of 4,075. In the previous September there were 3,746. In March—the time of the Census, there were, let us say, 3,900. To this should be added 200 unbaptized children of Christian parents making a total community of 4,100, such as the Census should recognise. Nominal Christians and hangers on are not included. The rolls from which these returns are taken may be considered fairly accurate. As Church levies are made on Congregations in proportion to membership, there is little disposition to pad the rolls. Some may have been out of their stations at the time of the Census but few were likely to have been out of the district. However, let us reduce by 5 per cent. for absentees. This leaves roughly 3,900. From this must be taken those resident in Gwalior, 750 would be a liberal estimate. This finally

leaves us with 3,150 Presbyterians in Central India West according to congregational records.

The Census total is 2,382 for Central India West. The discrepancy is considerable. I do not know how to account for it. I do know that in the Census of ten years ago a similar discrepancy appeared and that investigation showed that many Bhils had been written down "Animists" who should have been listed as "Christians."

I have only one other comment to make. In table XV, Indore is credited with 248 Baptists of whom 21 are males and 227 are females. Of these 11 are Indian males and 161 are Indian females. I suspect there is something wrong here. None of us knows of the existence of such a community."

33. Missions.—There are four Missions now working in the Central India Agency, Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Roman Catholic Mission, Friends' Foreign Mission Association and American Friends' Mission.

34. Canadian Presbyterian Mission.—The Canadian Presbyterian Mission with stations at Indore, opened in 1877, where a College, theological seminary, two high schools, primary schools and a hospital are maintained ; at Mhow opened in 1877, with schools ; at Nimach opened in 1885, a girls' school and hospital for women, also boys' school; at Ratlam opened in 1886, schools for boys and girls and men's hospital ; at Ujjain opened in 1887, men's hospital and school ; at Amkhut (Ali-Rajpur State) opened in 1897, medical and school work ; at Kharua (Panthal Piploda) opened in 1910, schools and dispensary ; at Dhar opened in 1895, women's hospital and schools ; at Rasalpura (Mhow) opened in 1902 and distinct from Mhow, boys' vocational school ; at Jaora and Sitamau opened in 1912 ; and at Barwani opened in 1919. This is the largest Mission at work in Central India. Its Foreign Staff consists of 89 Missionaries, male and female ; and the Indian Staff numbers 274. Its work is carried on in the Western part of Central India Agency including, however, parts of Gwalior State and one station is in South Rajputana. It is difficult, therefore, to make comparisons with previous Census reports. During the years 1911 to 1921 there has been no widespread famine to add to the activities of the Mission, as has happened frequently in the past ; and the very striking growth of the Christian Community during these ten years must be accounted for in other ways. No Famine Orphans were received during these years. The Presbyterian Church, which the Mission has been largely instrumental in establishing in Central India, is an Indian Ecclesiastical Organization having its indigenous Administrative Bodies, and this Church has grown rapidly during the decade. There are now 14 organized congregations and of these 4 have their own Indian pastors whom they support. The total Church Membership in the areas above mentioned is 4,075. This is of course somewhat in excess of the Census reports which do not cover the same area as that for which the Indian Presbyterian Church reports.

The Mission works not only among the aboriginal tribes, but among all classes of Indians and the largest increases in the past decade have been among the villages of Malwa.

In Medical work more is done by the women of the Mission than by the men. But in all there are 7 Hospitals with numerous Dispensaries. All classes are ministered to by these institutions. An important industrial work (now closed) was carried on in Rasalpura for boys and in several centres needlework, embroidery and lace-making were carried on for women.

Educationally much work has been carried on. There is a College in Indore, teaching up to the B. A. and occasionally the M. A. degree. Also two High Schools one for boys, and one for girls, and in addition about 40 Primary and Secondary Schools are carried on throughout the Mission. Teacher-training in a small way has been done. A Theological Seminary has been established in Indore. A large amount of literature is sold annually, and an Anglo-vernacular Paper is published.

35. Roman Catholic Mission.—The Roman Catholics have stations at Mariapur in Manpur Pargana, Thandla, Jhabua and Barwani.

On the colony of Mariapur, near Khurda-Khurdi, in the Manpur British Pargana, no remark need be added to what was said in 1911. The community is developing along healthy lines and, as all happy peoples, makes no history.

A party of 12 families, however, left in 1914, for Suket, Kotah State, Rajputana, and settled there on the bank of the Au River. Yet the Mariapur Colony in 1921 was 227 strong.

There were, in 1921, 941 Christian Bhils in Thandla and 37 surrounding villages. The increase is due to natural growth and to conversions. There is also a small group of 52 Christian Balais. Schools for boys and girls are kept up, the Bhil girls' school being staffed by Hindustani Sisters called "Prabhudasi." Jhabua had, in 1921, 372 Christian Bhils in more than 20 villages with a few Daogar converts.

A school for girls, opened in 1918 by the Mission Sisters of Ajmer, has been added to the boys' school already in existence.

A dispensary and female hospital is conducted by one of the Sisters, trained at the Medical College, Indore, who passed the L.C.P. & S., Bombay.

The above numbers, which have been supplied by the Mission, do not tally with the Census figures which are below them. This is due partly to a number of persons going out for harvest work and partly to the probability of wrong classification of Bhil Christians as Animists.

Figure supplied by the Mission.	Census figure for the areas in which the Mission stations are situated.	Difference.
1,592	534	1,058

A small Church has been built recently at Barwani, for the Catholic community residing there which is visited from Indore.

36. *Friends' Foreign Mission Association*.—The Friends' Foreign Mission Association began to work at Sehore in Central India in 1890, confining its activities within the station limits, and to giving instructions at the State Leper Asylum, the latter on the invitation of the authorities.

During the worst of the Famine of 1900 the Mission had supported some thousands of the subjects of Bhopal and adjoining States on relief works, in digging wells, and with loans of seed and cattle to a large number of cultivators.

These operations increased the influence of the Mission and opened the way to extensive evangelistic tours in Bhopal, as well as in Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh and Khilchipur States. These were at times interfered with owing to frequent visitations of Plague, when the villagers were sometimes suspicious of the motives of the Mission's agents. These fears were, however, gradually dispelled, until, of late years, the people having come to understand the purpose of the visitors have welcomed them, shown much hospitality, and begged them to return.

During these tours an increasing number of religious books has been sold. This has been particularly noticeable at the larger bazars and at the periodical *melas*, where, as often as not the supply has been exceeded by the demand.

Perhaps the chief point to emphasise is the remarkable and ever increasing demand for literature, whether in the towns or the district, during the last decade.

At Sehore there is primary school for boys, and there are two more for girls. Zenana visiting has been carried on regularly both here and at Bhopal, and at both of these places Reading Rooms have been maintained.

The Mission has not made converts on a large scale. It claims that the teaching it has been able to impart has, however, had an uplifting influence which is evident in indirect ways.

During the past ten years the number of its Christian adherents has increased from 64 to 123.

37. *American Friends' Mission*.—The American Friends' Mission (Quaker) established in Nowgong in 1896, works among all classes in some 800 villages and has a Christian community of 150. Schools are maintained for Christian children with industrial training, and needlework for women and girls. Four schools for Non-Christian children. Two medical dispensaries.

38. *Others*.—It is not necessary to go into the figures for "Others" in any detail. There are only 2,400 of them forming 3 per mille of the population of whom 2,200 were in the Western section. Bhopal, as in 1911, has most, 13 per 10,000.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General distribution of the population by religion.

Religion and Locality.	Actual Number in 1921.	PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION.				VARIATION PER CENT., INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-).			NET VARIATION.
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911-21.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu—									
Central India . . .	5,210,120	8,688	8,688	...	...	-2·2	...	...	...
West	2,444,603	7,915	7,747	...	...	+6·5	...	...	...
East	2,765,517	9,509	9,569	...	...	-8·7	...	...	...
Animist—									
Central India . . .	399,469	666	674	...	...	-3·3	...	...	...
West	349,465	1,131	1,281	...	...	-8·0	...	...	...
East	50,004	172	105	...	...	+49·8	...	...	...
Musalman—									
Central India . . .	331,520	553	545	...	...	-1·7	...	...	...
West	251,874	816	830	...	...	+2·4	...	...	...
East	79,646	274	278	...	...	-9·4	...	...	...
Jain—									
Central India . . .	44,431	74	78	...	...	-6·6	...	...	...
West	32,364	105	113	...	...	-3·3	...	...	...
East	12,067	41	44	...	...	-14·4	...	...	...
Christian—									
Central India . . .	9,082	15	12	...	...	+18·1	...	...	...
West	8,043	26	23	...	...	+20·1	...	...	...
East	1,019	3	3	...	...	+4·5	...	...	...
Others—									
Central India . . .	2,421	4	3	...	...	+20·6	...	...	...
West	2,268	7	6	...	...	+21·8	...	...	...
East	153	1	1	...	...	+4·8	...	...	...

NOTE.—Figures by religion for the Minor States transferred to Gwalior are not available prior to 1911.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Political Charges and Natural Divisions of the Main Religions.

Political Charge and Natural Division.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF POPULATION WHO ARE											
	HINDU.		ANIMIST.		MUSALMAN.		JAIN.		CHRISTIAN.		OTHERS.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India .	8,688	8,688	666	674	553	545	74	78	15	12	4	3
WEST . . .	7,915	7,747	1,131	1,281	816	830	105	113	26	23	7	6
Indore . . .	8,791	8,609	241	443	804	781	105	109	46	47	13	11
Bhopal . . .	8,471	8,412	522	567	944	954	55	60	4	3	4	4
Malwa . . .	7,687	7,829	939	756	1,098	1,120	244	279	27	13	5	3
Southern States	5,508	4,655	3,920	4,742	449	471	95	108	23	21	4	3
EAST . . .	9,509	9,569	172	105	274	278	41	44	3	3	1	1
Baghelkhand .	9,528	9,744	239	22	227	229	5	4	1	1	...	...
Bundelkhand .	9,484	9,346	86	212	334	340	89	96	6	6	1	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Christians. Number and Variation.

Political Charge and Natural Division.	ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS IN			VARIATION PER CENT.
	1921.		1911.	
	1	2	3	4
CENTRAL INDIA		9,062	7,673	+18·1
WEST		8,043	6,698	+20·1
Indore		5,204	4,828	+7·8
Bhopal		427	331	+29·0
Malwa		1,027	471	+118·0
Southern States		1,385	1,068	+29·7
EAST		1,019	975	+4·6
Baghelkhand		204	163	+25·2
Bundelkhand		815	812	+0·4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Religion of Urban and Rural Population.

Natural Division.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE						NUMBER PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE					
	Hindu.	Musal-man.	Ani-mist.	Jain.	Chris-tian.	Others.	Hindu.	Musal-man.	Ani-mist.	Jain.	Chris-tian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India .	6,949	2,590	54	251	120	36	8,864	347	728	56	4	1
West . . .	6,548	2,896	54	310	145	47	8,119	504	1,293	74	8	2
East . . .	8,029	1,764	57	91	52	7	9,589	193	178	39	1	...

CHAPTER V.

Age.

39. These three Chapters V—Age, VI—Sex, and VII—Civil Condition are intimately connected and really comprise three parts of a single subject, while Chapters VIII—Literacy and X—Infirmities are also closely concerned. Here, as in other Chapters, it is unfortunately impossible to deal with comparative figures owing to the excision of Gwalior and the absence of vital statistics and hence Subsidiary Tables VI to X have to be omitted.

Age statistics are in European Countries of great value but in India where the majority of the community have but the vaguest idea of their age and persistently give round numbers such figures are of little real value, while in Central India with its numerous small States and the consequent lack of vital statistics, the discussion of age figures becomes severely restricted.

40. *Returns.*—The enumerator was told to enter “the number of years which each person had completed on the 18th March; “the word infant is to be recorded for children of under one complete year.” Precise as the rule appears to be it is singularly ineffectual in its results. Errors are very considerable and they are mainly due to ignorance and the invariable use of the current year, a man of 29 calling himself 30, and far less to deliberate misstatement than is the case in Europe. Children are not weaned even up to two years of age and the term *bachha* is consequently used in replying to the enumerator who thereupon enters “infant.”

Turning to Subsidiary Table I and the inserted diagram we find that lumping takes place at 2 and 3, 5, 7 and 8, 10 and 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 32, 35, 40,

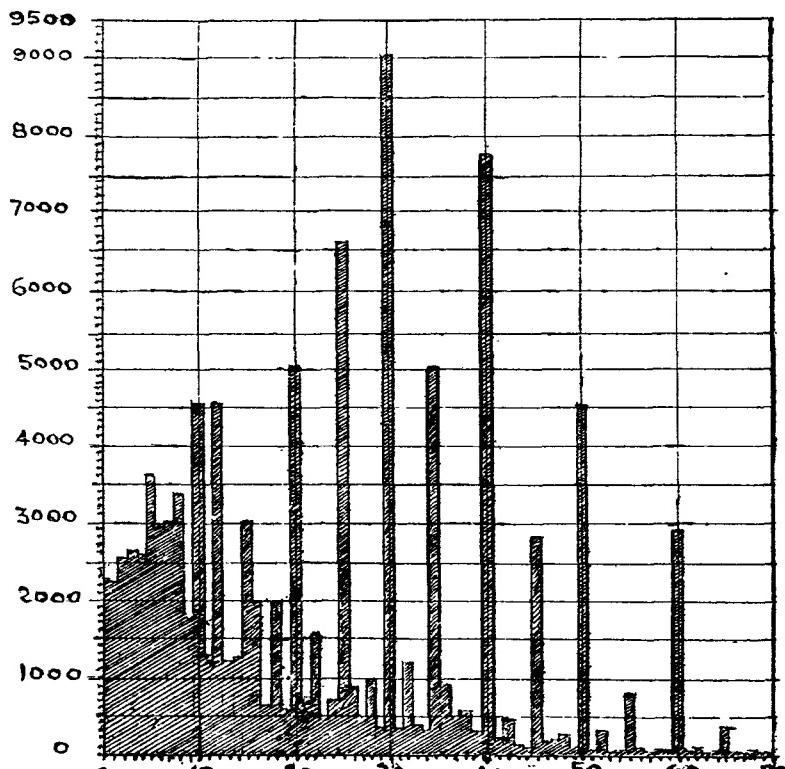


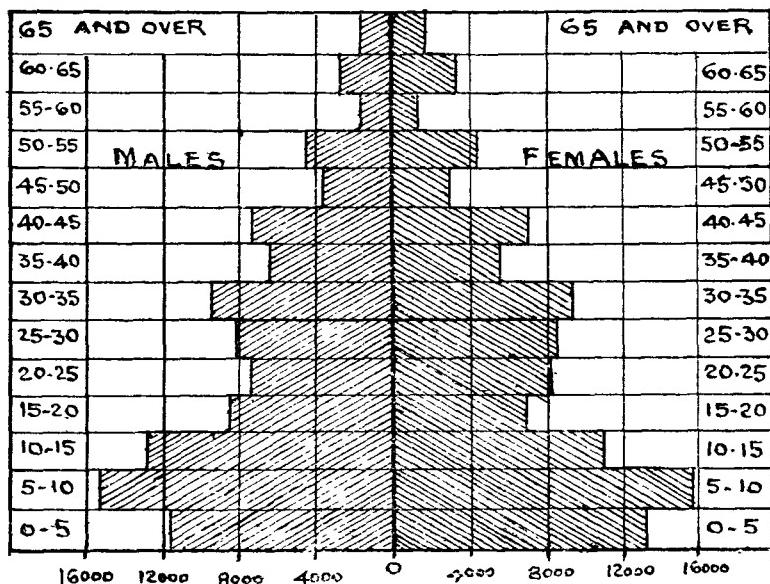
Diagram showing the actual number of Males returned at each age per 100000.

45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80 and 90. On the other hand certain ages are most unpopular as 17, 19, 23, 39, 44, 69, and so on.

The prevalence of stock phrases is largely responsible, such as, “*do tin baras ka*,” “*sat aih baras ka*,” “*das bara baras ka*,” of a child, while at, later years,

the fives and tens generally predominate. The inset diagram gives the

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE PERIODS OF
100000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX.



distribution of age periods for both Sexes in 100,000 persons. These figures have not been "smoothed."

European statistics show that the number of persons aged 15—50 is invariably about half the total population—the greatest variation taking place in the groups 0—15 and 50 and over. The total number in Central India between 15—50 is 2,981,883, very nearly half 5,997,000, the total population of this area. From the variation in these lesser groups, it is possible to deduce the vitality of the community; as, if the population is growing, the number in the 0—15 group will be larger than in 15 and over but if stationary there will be little difference.

The inset gives figures for Central India and the principal States.

The proportion of children is an indication of progress, and that of old persons of longevity. But it would be a mistake to lay stress on these figures, while no vital statistics can be obtained to check them by, since European conditions as to age and mortality are not strictly applicable in India.

41. Age, Religion and Caste.—In Subsidiary Tables III and IV the age distribution by main religions and castes will be found for Central India and its Natural Divisions.

At early periods 0—5 and 5—10 Animists stand first, which is due to marriage after puberty on the part of the girls with men of their own age, while widows remarry freely. Hindus, Musalmans, Jains and Christians follow in that order. At 70 and over Christians and Animists come last. In the case of Animists, this is due to the hard lives they live in unhealthy surroundings, with an uncertain and but indifferently nutritious food supply. The fall in the case of Christians is due to the fact that most of the Central India Christian population is composed of the official element, as the rapid fall at 55, the age of retirement, shows.

Religion.	Per 10,000 (males).		
	0—5	5—10	70 and over.
Central India . .	1,165	1,539	102
Hindu . .	1,143	1,530	102
Musalman . .	1,105	1,321	147
Animist . .	1,521	1,920	73
Jain . .	987	1,092	125
Christian . .	1,026	1,036	35

Turning to the Castes, only male figures being considered, as before, Brahmins and Rajputs shew little difference at 40 and over (Subsidiary Table IV) while Marathas stand higher than either of the former. The jungle tribes Bhil (163), Kol (213), give much lower figures which agree with the statistics by religion. It is unnecessary to consider these in greater detail.

42. *Fecundity.*—Comparison with previous Census figures is not possible. These figures show that Animists are the most prolific, Hindus following, while Jains are the least so.

Religion.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 PER 10,000.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindu	2,673	2,864
Musalman	2,426	2,774
Animist	3,440	3,596
Jain	2,078	2,333

Natural Division.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 PER 10,000.			
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.
East . . .	2,753	2,628	3,102	2,350
West . . .	2,782	2,582	3,576	2,144

43. *Mean age.*—The mean age works out to 24.27 for males and 24.39 for females and is highest for males in the Western section but for females in the Eastern. Animists have the lowest figures for mean age. This "mean age" is simply the mean age for those persons living on the Census night and has no reference to the duration or expectation of life. The birth rate and death rate necessarily affect this figure but we have not the vital statistics with which to reconcile it.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Age Distribution of 100,000 of each Sex by annual periods.

Age.	HINDU RELIGION.		Age.	HINDU RELIGION.		Age.	HINDU RELIGION.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
0	2,270	2,262	36	875	443	72	14	25
1	2,203	2,356	37	460	122	73	1	4
2	2,535	2,675	38	531	230	74	8	1
3	2,628	3,031	39	253	241	75	140	153
4	2,585	2,765	40	7,769	7,273	76	8	2
5	3,595	3,493	41	128	180	77	2	3
6	2,967	2,856	42	402	327	78	2	5
7	3,035	3,248	43	80	193	79	5	0
8	3,375	3,157	44	73	106	80	235	261
9	1,771	2,056	45	2,797	2,132	81	3	0
10	4,510	3,666	46	141	134	82	7	8
11	1,240	1,642	47	142	86	83	1	1
12	4,535	3,197	48	196	106	84	11	6
13	1,171	1,080	49	73	97	85	22	27
14	1,282	1,009	50	4,513	4,334	86	6	2
15	3,063	2,725	51	69	100	87	0	26
16	1,966	1,965	52	263	161	88	2	2
17	627	543	53	40	180	89	3	5
18	2,013	1,677	54	54	90	90	58	49
19	560	341	55	865	603	91	0	27
20	5,033	6,090	56	65	53	92	0	2
21	741	565	57	29	30	93	0	1
22	1,570	1,338	58	43	22	94	0	25
23	442	354	59	16	32	95	10	7
24	723	470	60	2,848	3,110	96	4	4
25	6,603	6,609	61	61	201	97	0	0
26	861	706	62	75	49	98	0	2
27	538	440	63	20	25	99	2	0
28	987	779	64	35	29	100	6	16
29	316	209	65	334	279	102	1	0
30	9,045	8,769	66	14	40	105	2	2
31	292	305	67	20	26	110	1	0
32	1,135	831	68	22	15	125	1	0
33	312	212	69	7	10			
34	275	230	70	452	422			
35	5,302	4,477	71	12	22	TOTAL .	106,438	100,294

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Central India and each Natural Division.

Age.	1921.					
	CENTRAL INDIA.		WEST.		EAST.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—1	227	229	244	260	209	197
1—2	174	194	202	231	141	155
2—3	219	260	236	278	200	241
3—4	269	332	263	331	275	333
4—5	276	311	275	314	277	307
Total 0—5	1,165	1,326	1,220	1,414	1,102	1,233
5—10	1,539	1,580	1,504	1,564	1,577	1,597
10—15	1,294	1,100	1,211	1,044	1,383	1,158
15—20	846	707	737	674	963	740
20—25	738	809	743	842	733	775
25—30	806	860	828	868	783	853
30—35	941	952	983	957	897	946
35—40	626	581	639	555	613	609
40—45	725	713	746	727	702	699
45—50	344	293	354	272	333	308
50—55	435	450	456	459	412	449
55—60	127	122	124	107	132	137
60—65	258	326	278	324	236	328
65—70	54	56	60	56	47	56
70 and over	102	125	117	137	87	112
Mean Age	24·27	24·39	24·71	24·28	23·80	24·53

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age.	1921.					
	CENTRAL INDIA.		WEST.		EAST.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL RELIGIONS.						
0—1	227	229	244	260	209	197
1—2	174	194	202	231	141	155
2—3	219	260	236	278	200	241
3—4	269	332	263	331	275	333
4—5	276	311	275	314	277	307
Total 0—5	1,165	1,326	1,220	1,414	1,102	1,233
5—10	1,539	1,580	1,504	1,564	1,577	1,597
10—15	1,294	1,100	1,211	1,044	1,383	1,158
15—20	846	707	737	674	963	740
20—25	738	809	743	842	733	775
25—30	806	860	828	868	783	853
30—35	941	952	983	957	897	946
35—40	626	581	639	555	613	609
40—45	725	713	746	727	702	699
45—50	344	293	354	272	333	308
50—55	435	450	456	459	412	449
55—60	127	122	124	107	132	137
60—65	258	326	278	324	236	328
65—70	54	56	60	56	47	56
70 and over	102	125	117	137	87	112
Mean Age	24·27	24·39	24·71	24·28	23·80	24·53

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions—(contd).

Age.	1921.					
	CENTRAL INDIA.		WEST.		EAST.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDU.						
0—1	225	226	244	260	208	196
1—2	169	188	200	224	141	155
2—3	214	254	230	268	200	241
3—4	264	325	253	315	274	332
4—5	271	304	264	303	278	306
Total 0—5	1,143	1,297	1,191	1,370	1,101	1,230
5—10	1,530	1,567	1,473	1,534	1,581	1,535
10—15	1,307	1,110	1,219	1,050	1,387	1,161
15—20	858	715	744	684	966	741
20—25	737	807	744	844	732	775
25—30	808	857	836	860	783	854
30—35	941	953	988	961	898	947
35—40	630	587	648	562	613	608
40—45	728	718	753	749	698	699
45—50	344	299	359	288	332	308
50—55	434	455	460	462	410	449
55—60	128	125	125	110	132	137
60—65	257	329	281	328	235	329
65—70	53	57	60	59	46	56
70 and over	102	124	119	139	86	111
Mean Age	24.30	24.53	24.91	24.54	23.76	24.52
MUSALMAN.						
0—1	242	256	244	266	237	224
1—2	180	208	188	220	156	169
2—3	224	265	233	275	197	234
3—4	223	312	210	310	262	320
4—5	236	279	233	275	246	291
Total 0—5	1,105	1,320	1,108	1,346	1,098	1,238
5—10	1,321	1,455	1,292	1,437	1,419	1,511
10—15	1,193	1,043	1,163	1,040	1,279	1,055
15—20	780	689	752	677	870	723
20—25	845	887	858	901	804	833
25—30	862	893	879	911	805	835
30—35	944	971	962	964	897	991
35—40	640	543	645	524	624	605
40—45	742	738	743	752	738	710
45—50	382	275	383	266	376	302
50—55	501	488	502	490	498	481
55—60	148	116	148	108	148	140
60—65	317	353	328	352	279	356
65—70	73	54	79	51	52	64
70 and over	147	175	158	181	113	156
Mean Age	25.85	25.09	26.10	25.03	24.80	25.27

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions—(contd.)

Age.	1921.					
	CENTRAL INDIA.		WEST.		EAST.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANIMIST.						
0—1	249	248	250	253	245	214
1—2	230	249	249	266	97	131
2—3	279	340	288	353	212	248
3—4	277	454	382	461	340	405
4—5	386	417	398	423	300	373
Total 0—5	1,521	1,708	1,567	1,756	1,194	1,371
5—10	1,920	1,889	1,948	1,885	1,725	1,912
10—15	1,232	1,035	1,211	1,014	1,379	1,183
15—20	694	611	655	592	969	714
20—25	599	760	598	769	612	696
25—30	709	868	719	878	639	797
30—35	952	932	968	930	845	942
35—40	561	524	559	511	578	619
40—45	728	626	710	626	851	663
45—50	284	226	287	219	263	272
50—55	387	347	384	346	409	355
55—60	86	80	76	78	157	94
60—65	220	269	216	271	245	255
65—70	34	37	33	36	40	50
70 and over	73	88	69	89	94	77
Mean Age	22.17	21.89	21.99	21.78	23.45	22.66
JAIN.						
0—1	206	227	208	237	203	203
1—2	164	189	168	189	154	188
2—3	197	227	190	229	211	222
3—4	223	246	220	254	234	276
4—5	197	227	180	220	242	242
Total 0—5	987	1,116	966	1,109	1,044	1,131
5—10	1,092	1,218	1,044	1,180	1,222	1,305
10—15	1,175	959	1,164	956	1,203	968
15—20	844	771	837	786	865	735
20—25	850	869	854	903	840	781
25—30	903	828	909	812	886	867
30—35	891	923	900	938	868	884
35—40	692	631	708	627	649	657
40—45	739	786	751	791	708	777
45—50	464	383	461	384	474	383
50—55	554	602	581	605	479	594
55—60	222	186	220	180	229	202
60—65	330	415	331	400	326	445
65—70	132	143	145	164	94	88
70 and over	125	170	129	165	113	183
Mean Age	27.29	27.52	27.63	27.60	26.36	27.33

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions—(concl.)

Age.	1921.					
	CENTRAL INDIA.		WEST.		EAST.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CHRISTIAN.						
0—1	212	321	221	333	155	195
1—2	204	324	216	320	112	358
2—3	177	321	179	327	169	260
3—4	205	345	207	353	197	260
4—5	228	321	241	327	140	260
Total 0—5	1,026	1,632	1,064	1,660	773	1,333
5—10	1,036	1,665	1,058	1,677	885	1,533
10—15	736	1,096	765	1,095	520	1,109
15—20	1,074	597	1,169	608	421	521
20—25	2,206	1,153	2,145	1,180	2,625	880
25—30	1,060	1,694	971	1,736	1,728	1,303
30—35	1,051	740	1,029	709	1,208	1,042
35—40	826	446	788	402	1,082	880
40—45	372	365	375	323	351	782
45—50	230	193	237	199	183	130
50—55	172	175	178	173	126	195
55—60	63	68	68	65	28	98
60—65	67	116	76	114	..	130
65—70	40	24	42	23	28	32
70 and over	35	36	35	36	42	32
Mean Age	23·12	20·33	22·92	20·08	24·56	22·83
OTHERS.						
0—1	193	242	185	235	306	364
1—2	133	158	128	166	204	..
2—3	141	262	104	264	612	182
3—4	104	299	112	303	..	182
4—5	119	299	120	294	102	364
Total 0—5	690	1,260	649	1,262	1,224	1,092
5—10	1,125	1,189	1,116	1,194	1,225	1,091
10—15	915	1,003	875	978	1,429	1,454
15—20	804	910	851	880	204	1,454
20—25	1,019	946	1,035	969	816	727
25—30	908	975	907	969	919	1,091
30—35	1,034	975	1,051	969	816	1,091
35—40	834	671	843	685	714	545
40—45	811	650	803	646	919	727
45—50	491	362	514	372	204	182
50—55	506	390	490	391	714	182
55—60	305	186	321	196	102	..
60—65	342	214	321	205	612	364
65—70	97	93	96	98	102	..
70 and over	119	176	128	186	..	..
Mean Age	28·69	25·48	28·84	25·53	26·79	22·68

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Age Distribution of 1,000 of each Sex in certain Castes.

CASTE.	MALES NO. PER MILLE AGED.					FEMALES NO. PER MILLE AGED.				
	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Brahman	104	188	83	417	208	110	181	74	394	241
Shrigaud	108	140	125	409	218	119	159	110	425	187
Shrimali	138	131	87	394	250	127	160	93	395	225
Sarwaria	107	199	84	418	192	111	187	74	397	231
Sanadhyा	97	166	75	418	244	102	103	75	385	275
Jijhotia	91	164	77	411	257	105	161	69	382	283
Bhagor	90	172	67	433	238	112	174	62	386	266
Rajput	109	168	97	385	241	123	163	84	384	246
Chauhan	107	199	107	365	222	109	159	103	391	238
Tonwar	124	170	108	389	209	169	168	80	363	220
Ponwar	121	181	104	392	202	148	183	91	392	186
Kachhwaha	98	186	84	420	212	112	145	91	395	257
Rathor	106	182	104	380	228	119	187	105	374	215
Gahlot	223	57	45	240	435	217	75	48	228	452
Bhadauria	66	110	123	404	297	94	162	69	438	237
Bundela	95	174	91	419	221	116	190	69	385	240
Baghela	89	188	112	414	197	106	167	70	411	246
Maratha	88	88	90	397	337	88	165	68	305	374
Ajna	95	146	126	497	136	155	167	129	362	187
Bhat	97	153	91	458	201	132	162	103	374	229
Gujar	93	123	95	399	290	135	163	92	369	241
Dhangar	101	153	66	398	282	155	144	130	281	290
Sondhi	72	122	60	452	294	94	143	115	419	229
Bania	95	165	107	399	234	115	164	97	398	226
Agarwal	100	156	109	392	243	127	172	83	386	232
Mahesri	72	124	115	389	300	87	109	102	487	215
Oswal	64	160	121	402	253	103	170	116	387	224
Porwal	105	141	178	350	226	123	153	199	316	209
Gahohi	102	171	74	429	224	104	179	56	396	265
Khangar	112	189	76	410	213	118	182	62	399	239
Kachera	102	190	116	394	198	114	156	101	442	187
Bhilala	71	124	71	465	269	156	279	31	371	169
Saharia	164	104	79	329	224	140	207	55	421	177
Bhil	165	252	72	348	163	187	237	58	367	151
Gond	130	177	95	364	234	114	206	81	390	209
Kol	100	243	105	339	213	123	249	93	356	179
Musalmān	103	170	77	412	238	119	182	69	415	215
Shaikh	102	168	76	414	240	116	186	61	414	220
Sayyad	95	151	89	420	245	134	194	59	398	215
Pathan	106	175	76	408	235	121	176	76	418	209

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV-A.

Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15—40 in certain castes ; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

CASTE.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100		PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 40 PER 100 AGED 15—40		Number of Married Females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons aged 15—40.	Married fe- males aged 15—40.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Brahman</i>	72	200	50	61	30
Shrigaud	63	210	53	44	26
Shrimali	54	282	63	57	27
Sarwaria	77	199	50	59	30
Sanadhyा	66	197	59	71	28
Jijhotia	65	200	63	74	28
Bhagor	68	212	57	69	27
<i>Rajput</i>	79	214	63	77	27
Chauhan	76	226	61	61	27
Tonwar	83	304	54	60	23
Ponwar	81	256	52	48	23
Kachhwaha	66	183	50	65	31
Rathor	79	225	68	57	27
Gahlot	91	210	86	86	27
Bhaduria	50	136	56	54	36
Bundela	71	210	53	62	29
Baghela	67	166	48	60	32
Maratha	60	243	85	77	19
Ajna	65	213	27	51	27
Bhat	66	200	44	61	29
Gujar	66	216	73	65	25
Dhangar	73	346	71	80	15
Sondhia	81	144	53	52	31
<i>Bania</i>	68	201	47	64	28
Agarwal	70	216	50	46	23
Mahestri	47	185	78	44	24
Oswal	70	248	63	58	26
Porwal	78	215	65	66	26
Gahohi	67	199	52	67	22
<i>Khangar</i>	74	192	48	35	32
Kachera	68	178	51	42	34
Bhilala	101	312	53	62	22
Saharia	69	193	43	52	33
Bhil	71	231	62	64	22
Gond	92	223	59	52	30
Kol	94	225	56	56	30
<i>Musalman</i>	70	176	57	53	34
Shaikh	69	172	62	50	35
Sayyad	70	190	60	54	33
Pathan	70	173	58	51	32

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40, and also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

Natural Division.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 BOTH SEXES PER 100.		PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 60 PER 100 AGED 15—40		No. of Married Females Aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.	
	Persons aged 15—40.	Married females aged 15—40.	Males.	Females.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Central India	71	176	10	13	33	
West	73	180	12	13	33	
East	70	172	9	13	32	

NOTE.—The figures for 1911 are not available owing to the excision of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V-A.

**Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 in certain religions ;
also of married females aged 15—40 per hundred females.**

Religion and Natural Division.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 BOTH SEXES PER 100.		PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 60 PER HUNDRED AGED 15—40.		NUMBER OF MARRIED FE- MALES AGED 15—40 PER HUNDRED FE- MALES OF ALL AGES.	
	Persons aged 15—40.	Married females aged 15—40.	1921.			
	1921.	1921.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
CENTRAL INDIA.						
All Religions	71	176	10	13	33	
Hindu	70	174	10	13	33	
Musalman	64	161	13	15	34	
Animist	98	224	9	11	31	
West—						
All Religions	73	180	12	13	33	
Hindu	70	171	12	13	34	
Musalman	64	160	14	15	34	
Animist	100	226	9	11	32	
East—						
All Religions	70	172	9	13	32	
Hindu	70	176	9	13	32	
Musalman	66	162	11	14	33	
Animist	84	206	10	10	30	

NOTE.—The figures for 1911 are not available owing to the excision of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

CHAPTER VI.

Sex.

44. The Tables dealt with are VII and the Subsidiary Tables at the end.

The record of sex is important but as in other cases, comparison with previous enumerations, is impossible as the figures cannot be adjusted. As usual in India, males are in excess ; 3,000,000 males to 2,900,000 females or 954 females to every 1,000 males. These figures do not include persons born in Central India who were absent on the Census night. If we take the natural population, that is those born in Central India, wherever enumerated, excluding those living in Central India

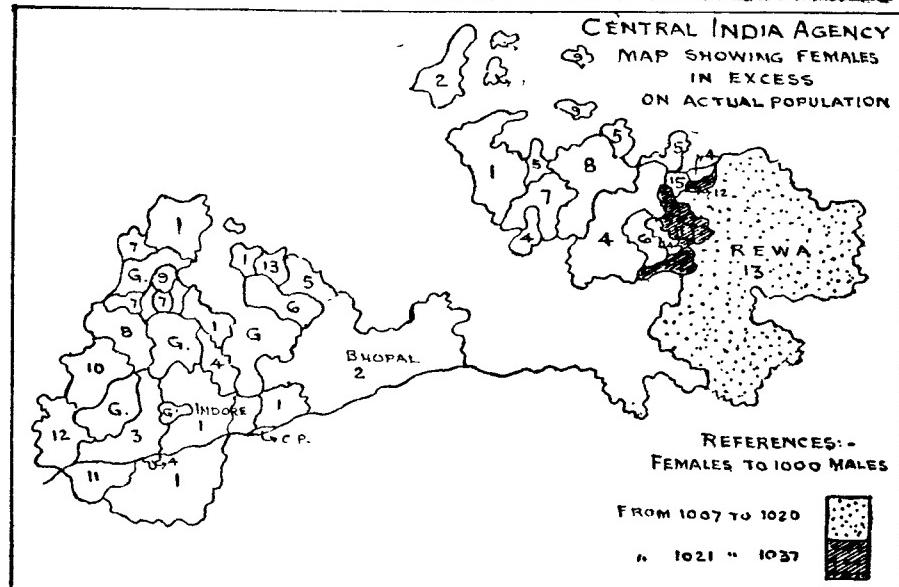
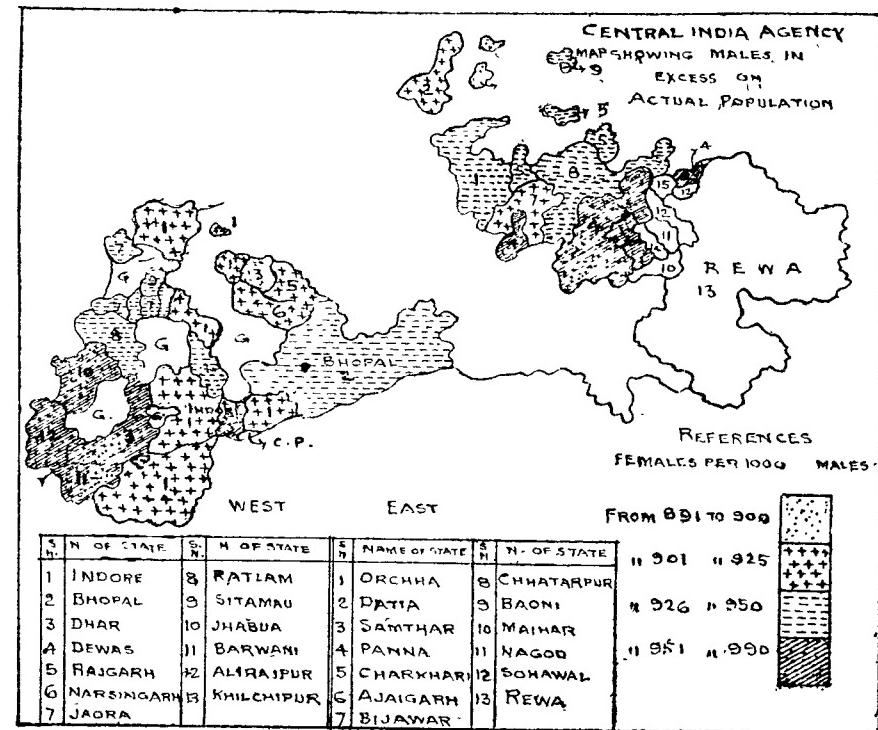
at the time but born elsewhere, we get a proportion of 951 females to 1,000 males. The proportion being larger when immigrants are deducted showing that females preponderate among outsiders.

45. *Sex and Locality.*—The Agency as a whole thus gives us 954 females to 1,000 males, the Western section showing 935 and the Eastern 975.

If we take smaller areas as in the inset we get a lower ratio except where

Animists are met with in large numbers, as in Rewa and Dhar.

Locality.	SEX AND MIGRATION. FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.	
	Actual Population.	Natural Population.
Central India	954	951
Indore	917	955
Bhopal	934	952
Rewa	1,007	993
Orchha	932	968
Dhar	986	931



46. *Rural and Urban.*—The sex proportions for town and country shew that

Religion.	SEX PROPORTION FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS FOR MAIN RELIGIONS. FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.	
	Urban area.	Rural area.
All religions . . .	870	963
Hindu . . .	864	962
Musalman . . .	905	918
Animist . . .	873	1,003
Jain . . .	900	919

there are more females in the rural area. Even the town dwellers, Musalman and Jain, show this. The urban proportion of males and females in Western Central India is lower than in the Eastern Section where towns are fewer.

47. *Sex and Religion.*—Animists as usual show the highest rate 1,002 females to 1,000 males, Hindus giving 954, Musalmans 913, Jains 913, Christians 591 and Others 801. Turning to the Natural Divisions the Eastern area shows a higher figure for Hindus (975) than the Western, due no doubt to a greater proportion of Hindus returned among jungle tribes ; Musalmans and Jains also show a higher proportion while Christians and Others have a lower figure. Animists are practically the same in both Natural Divisions. There are more facilities for trade and service in the West than in the East. In the East the people go away to seek employment leaving families behind, but the West attracts people from outside. This reduces the proportion of females in the West and increases it in

Locality.	SEX PROPORTION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS AND CERTAIN STATES. FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.	
	Urban area.	Rural area.
Central India . . .	870	963
" West . . .	850	948
" East . . .	928	978
Indore State . . .	793	944
" City . . .	765	..
Bhopal State . . .	861	942
Rewa State . . .	888	1,011

the East. Jains and Mohammadans are respectively traders and servants mostly. The strength of Government and Imperial Service Troops in the West and the East is respectively 5,249 and 474.

Locality.	Number of females to 1,000 males.
States containing jungle areas—	
Indore (Nemawar District)	955
(Nimar District) . . .	953
Rewa	1,007
Dhar	986
Panna	957
Ajaigarh	954
Jhabua	981
Nagod	1,025
Maihar	1,037
Barwani	990
Alirajpur	954
Remaining States	887—948

An excess of females is an invariable sign of the prevalence of jungle tribes as may be seen in the inset, in the Rewa, Nagod, Maihar and Barwani States which contain jungle tribes in large numbers.

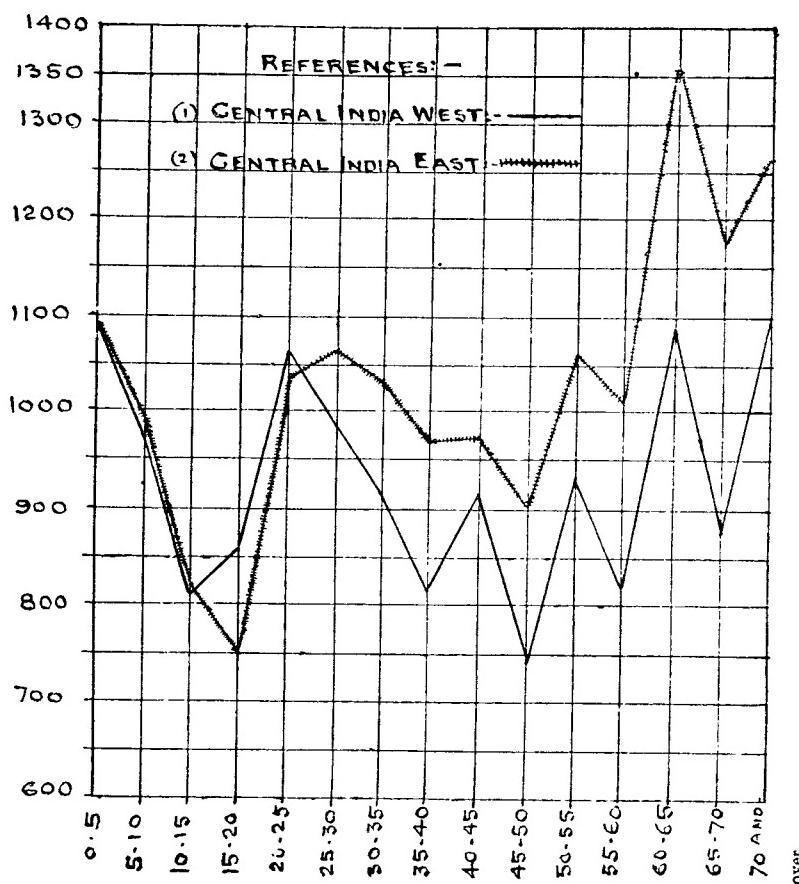
48. *Sex and Age.*—The absence of vital statistics, makes it impossible to employ any check. In Europe as is well known, male births are in excess but the greater delicacy of male infants adjusts the balance. In India generally male births are in excess and no doubt are so also in Central India. If we examine the returns as we find them, we get at 0-1, 960 girls to 1,000 boys whereas girls are in excess at subsequent ages, up to 5—10 when there is sudden fall. The Natural Division figures show less difference than when the hilly portion was kept separate.

Locality.	Number of females aged 0—5 to 1,000 males of the same age.
Central India	1,086
" West	1,083
" East	1,091
States in Hilly area. { Jhabua	1,083
Barwani	1,110
Alirajpur	1,093

Among Jains only, are girls in excess, and mis-statement of ages no doubt exaggerate this, but the excess of males is undoubtedly a fact.

49. *Proportion of Sexes*—The returns give 954 females to 1,000 males. The excess of males seems to be a fact due mainly to the neglect of girls between 10—15 years of age, early child-birth and insanitary mid-wifery, while hard work from an early age results in premature ageing. Conceal-

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEMALES
TO 1000 MALES AT EACH AGE PERIOD.



50. *Sex and Caste.*—Not much reliance can be put on these figures. Of the main groups so far as these selected castes are concerned the highest rate of females to males is in the Brahman class, 974 females to 1,000 males, Rajput 929 following. Among individual castes Baghel Rajputs come first (1,084), Kols (1,057), Sarwaria Brahmans (1,013) and Dhangars (1,006) following. Jijhotia Brahmans (826) come last.

It would be fallacious to theorize on these returns which show so many obvious errors.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General proportions of the Sexes by Natural Divisions.

Natural Division.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.			
	1921.		1911	
	Actual popula-tion.	Natural po-pulation.	Actual popula-tion.	Natural po-pulation.
1	2	3	4	5
Central India	954	951	...	...
West	935	945	...	...
East	975	956	...	...

NOTE.—Figures for 1911 are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number of females per 1,000 Males at different age periods by Religion.

Age.	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central India.							
0—1	961	957	964	997	1,006	893	1,000
1—2	1,064	1,063	1,050	1,087	1,050	940	944
2—3	1,135	1,132	1,078	1,220	1,062	1,069	1,421
3—4	1,180	1,173	1,276	1,206	1,004	991	2,286
4—5	1,074	1,073	1,082	1,083	1,053	831	2,000
<i>Total 0—5</i>	<i>1,086</i>	<i>1,083</i>	<i>1,089</i>	<i>1,125</i>	<i>1,033</i>	<i>938</i>	<i>1,452</i>
5—10	980	978	1,005	986	1,018	949	848
10—15	811	810	798	842	746	881	878
15—20	797	793	806	882	834	328	907
20—25	1,046	1,045	959	1,270	934	309	752
25—30	1,018	1,012	941	1,226	837	941	861
<i>Total 0—30</i>	<i>953</i>	<i>949</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>1,031</i>	<i>899</i>	<i>649</i>	<i>922</i>
30—40	932	933	873	964	896	373	550
40—50	899	908	822	844	888	548	623
50—60	970	981	850	905	927	612	560
60 and over	1,169	1,183	989	1,212	1,133	728	693
<i>Total 30 and over</i>	<i>955</i>	<i>964</i>	<i>870</i>	<i>943</i>	<i>933</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>656</i>
<i>Total all ages (Actual population)</i> .	<i>954</i>	<i>954</i>	<i>913</i>	<i>1,002</i>	<i>913</i>	<i>591</i>	<i>801</i>
<i>Total all ages (Natural population)</i> .	<i>951</i>	..	..	..	..	..	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by Religion and by Natural Divisions.

Age.	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WEST.							
0—1	996	995	983	1,014	1,023	927	1,043
1—2	1,057	1,056	1,054	1,073	1,010	907	1,063
2—3	1,103	1,085	1,065	1,223	1,083	1,124	2,077
3—4	1,178	1,161	1,329	1,207	955	1,049	2,143
4—5	1,069	1,071	1,064	1,065	1,094	833	2,000
<i>Total 0—5</i>	<i>1,083</i>	<i>1,075</i>	<i>1,095</i>	<i>1,122</i>	<i>1,030</i>	<i>958</i>	<i>1,593</i>
5—10	972	969	1,002	970	1,016	973	878
10—15	806	803	803	838	736	897	917
15—20	855	856	810	913	842	318	849
20—25	1,059	1,057	951	1,290	949	338	767
25—30	980	958	933	1,223	801	1,097	876
<i>Total 0—30</i>	<i>959</i>	<i>952</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>1,032</i>	<i>893</i>	<i>681</i>	<i>944</i>
30—40	872	916	836	945	870	375	716
40—50	855	862	809	844	870	525	634
50—60	903	911	830	923	879	593	594
60 and over	1,063	1,063	931	1,246	1,084	697	735
<i>Total 30 and over</i>	<i>894</i>	<i>897</i>	<i>841</i>	<i>941</i>	<i>902</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>673</i>
Total all ages (Actual population)	935	931	901	1,002	897	614	820
Total all ages (Natural population)	945	..	..	..	..	..	..
EAST.							
0—1	916	917	901	877	960	545	667
1—2	1,074	1,072	1,033	1,355	1,168	1,375	...
2—3	1,177	1,181	1,128	1,169	1,008	667	167
3—4	1,182	1,182	1,141	1,184	1,132	571	...
4—5	1,080	1,774	1,137	1,250	966	800	2,000
<i>Total 0—5</i>	<i>1,091</i>	<i>1,090</i>	<i>1,070</i>	<i>1,152</i>	<i>1,040</i>	<i>745</i>	<i>500</i>
5—10	988	985	1,013	1,112	1,024	746	500
10—15	816	817	785	861	772	919	571
15—20	750	749	792	733	812	533	4,000
20—25	1,031	1,033	986	1,140	892	144	500
25—30	1,063	1,063	991	1,250	938	325	667
<i>Total 0—30</i>	<i>949</i>	<i>947</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>1,026</i>	<i>916</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>663</i>
30—40	1,009	1,002	999	1,103	973	362	600
40—50	949	953	865	841	940	737	455
50—60	1,047	1,056	915	801	1,078	818	125
60 and over	1,310	1,319	1,231	1,011	1,286	1,200	286
<i>Total 30 and over</i>	<i>1,025</i>	<i>1,029</i>	<i>972</i>	<i>961</i>	<i>1,024</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>415</i>
Total all ages (Actual population)	975	975	952	1,003	959	431	561
Total all ages (Natural population)	956	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes.

Caste.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.						
	All ages.	0—5.	5—12.	12—15.	15—20.	20—40.	40 and over.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Brahman	974	1,029	935	871	845	947	1,129
Shrigaud	905	994	1,028	797	979	926	776
Shrimali	938	866	1,151	1,000	1,239	787	842
Sarwaria	1,013	1,049	954	890	864	997	1,219
Sanadhyा	924	976	905	929	891	836	1,041
Jijhotia	826	935	817	744	677	872	910
Bhagor	899	1,114	914	830	707	824	1,008
Rajput	929	1,042	908	803	800	982	952
Chauhan	892	915	705	862	836	1,003	955
Tonwar	890	1,215	881	723	658	930	936
Ponwar	905	1,105	915	792	1,104	819	835
Kachhwaha	902	1,028	701	890	1,046	803	1,095
Rathor	962	1,073	991	974	856	983	908
Gahlot	913	892	881	985	663	941	946
Bhadauria	770	1,048	1,143	436	378	1,022	617
Bundela	896	1,095	975	677	632	898	968
Baghela	1,084	1,299	967	681	785	1,210	1,348
Maratha	889	886	1,668	675	649	700	988
Ajna	943	1,529	1,079	968	653	722	1,297
Bhat	914	1,252	968	1,034	772	735	1,040
Gujar	916	1,335	1,217	892	693	890	759
Dhangar	1,006	1,549	946	2,000	661	738	1,032
Sondhia	959	1,253	1,126	1,176	1,256	784	741
Bania	894	1,052	891	665	828	914	874
Agarwal	838	1,057	924	638	675	888	803
Mahestri	835	992	735	745	1,013	1,065	601
Oswal	751	1,210	798	717	664	753	670
Porwal	896	1,046	972	1,000	846	793	830
Gahohi	915	933	958	706	817	850	1,080
Khangar	965	1,019	930	794	807	983	1,081
Kachera	891	990	731	774	947	1,027	840
Bhilala	984	1,367	1,108	1,266	799	756	945
Saharia	997	1,148	739	1,109	1,503	909	989
Bhil	988	986	1,992	1,337	850	1,018	608
Gond	1,012	1,202	1,058	675	905	1,103	921
Kol	1,057	1,206	1,041	869	814	1,166	1,061
Musalman	905	1,040	973	814	758	941	828
Shaikh	913	1,030	1,012	768	746	959	835
Sayyad	799	1,127	1,028	526	670	779	701
Pethan	916	1,037	927	918	757	980	815

CHAPTER VII.

Civil Condition.

51. In India marriage, as is well known, is an inevitable event in the life of every man and woman, not hopelessly diseased or crippled. Marriage with Hindus and Musalmans is an ordained event, and with the former a sacrament, the sonless man being obliged to adopt in order to insure the performance of his funeral rites.

MARRIED FEMALES PER MILLE AT 15-45.				
Central India	:	:	:	794
England (1911)	:	:	:	410

The difference between the Eastern and Western peoples in this respect can be seen from the inset.

Marriage being very early among Hindus and even among many Musalmans

who have lived for generations in Hindu States, cohabitation is not contemporaneous but takes place theoretically and usually in practice also, after the girl's first menses.

The jungle tribes as they come more into touch with civilization adopt the custom of child marriage as a sign of higher social status at the same time tabooing widow remarriage, usually common among them. Bridegrooms have to be paid for and the price naturally rises with the girl's age. Little has been effected by the "Hitakarni Sabha" to inculcate moderation in expenditure and the thin end of the wedge which had been inserted has been considerably withdrawn—the plea of the great cost of everything since the war, giving an excuse for extravagance.

52. *Statistics.*—Tables VII and XIV and the Subsidiary Tables in the Chapter may be considered. The figures show that 46 males in every 100 are married at 15—20 and 76 per cent. at 20 and over. Among females 84 per cent. are married at 15—20. Widows amount to 18 per cent., the number of child widows being 0·2 at 0—5 and 0·8 at 5—10, at 20—40 a rapid rise commences.

53. *Marriage and Religion.*—The Hindu figures are necessarily much the same

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER PER 1000 AGED 0-10 WHO ARE

MARRIED (BY RELIGION)

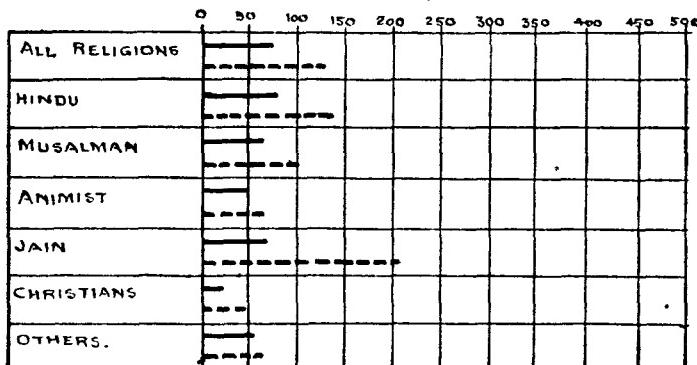
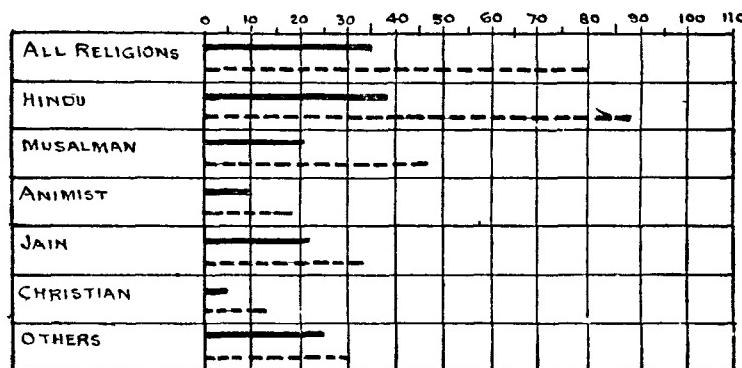


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER PER 1000 AGED 15-40 WHO ARE WIDOWED

(BY RELIGION) MALES ————— FEMALES -----

as those for the whole community, 47 per cent. men and 49 per cent. women being married. The Musalmans show a lower percentage of married at all ages up to 20—40 than Hindus. At 5—10 Hindus have twice as many married girls as Musalmans 14 to 7 per cent.; at 15—20 the figures for married girls become more equal showing a later age of marriage.

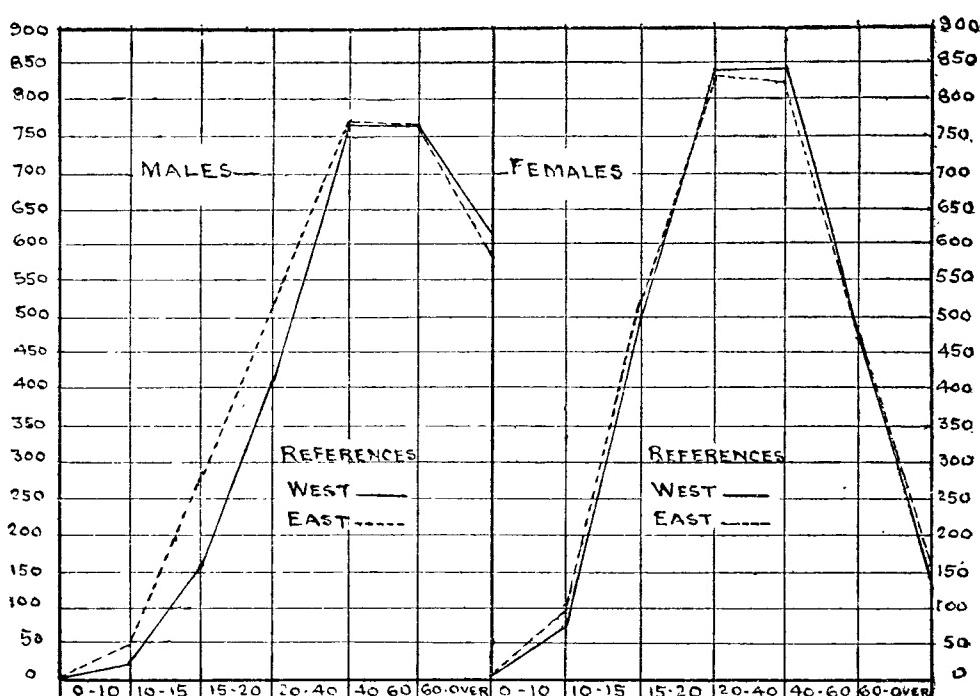
Animists show least widows at 15—40, only 7 per cent. to 13 among Hindus and 21 among Jains.

Jains as usual show the highest percentage. The term Hindu includes many low castes and a considerable number of Animists all of whom remarry their widows. Christian figures do not require discussion.

54. *Locality and Religion*.—There are more bachelors and spinsters in the West than in the East of the Agency ; at 10—15, however, more men and women are married in the East, while there is the same number of widowed males in each division but more widowed women in the East than in the West.

The number of married Hindu males between 10—15 in the East (27 per cent.)

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF THE MARRIED PER 1000 OF EACH AGE
PERIOD BY NATURAL DIVISIONS.



State.	NUMBER OF ANIMISTS MARRIED PER 1,000 AGED.			
	0—10.		20—40	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Jhabua . . .	5	14	818	913
Barwani : :	4	6	827	920
Alirajpur : :	1	2	772	907

is higher than in the West (17 per cent.), but more women (56 per cent.) are married in the West than in the East (53 per cent.). At earlier ages 0—5 and 5—10 we find more males in the East (18 and 69 per mille) than the West (14 and 36 per mille). Animists figures are obscured by their classification.

55. *Polygamy*.—The total number of married females is 1,004 to 1,000 males which points to polygamy. The Animist figure is highest. The proportion of married females to males in 1911, when Gwalior was included in Central India, was 991 to 1,000. As the figures for the guaranteed holdings transferred to Gwalior are not available separately, exact comparison cannot be made. But if we take out the Gwalior figures from the Central India figures of 1911 we get the proportion as 1,005 married females to 1,000 males which is approximately the same as on the present occasion.

56. *Child Marriage*.—The 5—10 figures give for Hindus 5 per cent. males and 14 per cent. females married. Animists show 1 per cent. of males and 2 per cent. females, the figures for West and East being respectively 0·9 and 4 per cent. males and 2 and 3 per cent. females. Jains show 2 per cent. males and 5 per cent. females married at 5—10, more males being married in the East (21 per mille) than the West (17 per mille).

57. *Caste and Marriage*.—Taking the 0—5 period we find the Bhadaurias stand first with 5 per cent. boys married and 4 per cent. girls. As regards girls at this age period the Ponwars show 13 per cent. married, Sondhias 11 per cent., the next highest rate being 6 per cent. among Kacheras.

In regard to married boys of 5—12 Ajnas come first (22 per cent.), Rathor Rajputs next (20 per cent.), Oswal Banias next (19 per cent.), and then Kachhwaha Rajputs, Kacheras, Tonwar and Ponwar Rajputs. In the case of girls of these ages, Sondhias (45 per cent.) stand first, Gujars (35 per cent.), Rathors (33 per cent.) and Kacheras (26 per cent.) following.

In widow remarriage, taking 40 and over, Brahmans show 64 per cent. widows, Bainas 60 per cent., Rajputs 58 per cent.

Of individual castes, Shrigaud and Bhagor come first with 71 per cent., Jijhotia 66 per cent. and Sanadhya 61 per cent. following. Among Rajputs, Bundela with 68 per cent. come first, Ponwar (64 per cent.) and Baghela 60 per cent. following.

The lowest figures are those of Tonwars and Bhadaurias (36 per cent.) which is not explicable as their widows never remarry, while Bhils (58 per cent.), Gonds (46 per cent.) and Kols (50 per cent.) show a higher percentage.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and main Age Period.

Religion and Age.	UNMARRIED.				MARRIED.				WIDOWED.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Religions . .	461	...	335	...	464	...	488	...	75	...	177	...
0—5 . .	984	...	974	...	15	...	24	...	1	...	2	...
5—10 . .	947	...	866	...	49	...	126	...	4	...	8	...
10—15 . .	775	...	464	...	214	...	513	...	11	...	23	...
15—20 . .	514	...	117	...	460	...	837	...	26	...	46	...
20—40 . .	151	...	22	...	763	...	834	...	86	...	144	...
40—60 . .	51	...	13	...	766	...	470	...	183	...	517	...
60 and over . .	49	...	15	...	608	...	149	...	343	...	836	...
Hindu . .	454	...	324	...	469	...	494	...	77	...	182	...
0—5 . .	983	...	971	...	16	...	26	...	1	...	3	...
5—10 . .	942	...	852	...	54	...	140	...	4	...	8	...
10—15 . .	757	...	431	...	231	...	544	...	12	...	25	...
15—20 . .	491	...	102	...	482	...	850	...	27	...	48	...
20—40 . .	148	...	20	...	763	...	830	...	89	...	150	...
40—60 . .	53	...	12	...	760	...	464	...	187	...	524	...
60 and over . .	51	...	14	...	599	...	146	...	350	...	840	...
Musalman . .	464	...	355	...	461	...	476	...	75	...	169	...
0—5 . .	988	...	978	...	11	...	20	...	1	...	2	...
5—10 . .	968	...	920	...	29	...	72	...	3	...	8	...
10—15 . .	886	...	629	...	107	...	356	...	7	...	15	...
15—20 . .	668	...	143	...	314	...	825	...	18	...	32	...
20—40 . .	184	...	33	...	741	...	852	...	75	...	115	...
40—60 . .	40	...	23	...	790	...	492	...	170	...	485	...
60 and over . .	36	...	25	...	645	...	148	...	319	...	827	...
Animist . .	542	...	466	...	415	...	427	...	43	...	107	...
0—5 . .	993	...	991	...	6	...	8	...	1	...	1	...
5—10 . .	985	...	970	...	14	...	27	...	1	...	3	...
10—15 . .	916	...	776	...	80	...	215	...	4	...	9	...
15—20 . .	697	...	329	...	290	...	651	...	13	...	20	...
20—40 . .	124	...	32	...	816	...	889	...	60	...	79	...
40—60 . .	28	...	18	...	860	...	597	...	112	...	385	...
60 and over . .	35	...	15	...	726	...	209	...	239	...	776	...
Jain . .	488	...	286	...	403	...	441	...	109	...	273	...
0—5 . .	972	...	983	...	26	...	15	...	2	...	2	...
5—10 . .	979	...	943	...	18	...	50	...	3	...	7	...
10—15 . .	920	...	499	...	74	...	474	...	6	...	27	...
15—20 . .	673	...	44	...	318	...	878	...	9	...	78	...
20—40 . .	276	...	19	...	638	...	741	...	86	...	240	...
40—60 . .	117	...	17	...	617	...	357	...	266	...	626	...
60 and over . .	94	...	14	...	463	...	121	...	443	...	865	...
Christian . .	679	...	597	...	297	...	340	...	24	...	63	...
0—5 . .	995	...	991	...	3	...	7	...	2	...	2	...
5—10 . .	988	...	982	...	7	...	18	...	5	...	3	...
10—15 . .	981	...	954	...	14	...	43	...	5	...	15	...
15—20 . .	953	...	647	...	44	...	338	...	3	...	48	...
20—40 . .	564	...	275	...	416	...	677	...	20	...	356	...
40—60 . .	101	...	196	...	805	...	448	...	94	...	779	...
60 and over . .	136	...	119	...	568	...	102	...	296	...	712	...
Others . .	461	...	434	...	479	...	451	...	60	...	115	...
0—5 . .	989	...	993	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
5—10 . .	967	...	938	...	33	...	62	...	...	...	9	...
10—15 . .	878	...	787	...	122	...	204	...	...	...	21	...
15—20 . .	806	...	469	...	185	...	510	...	9	...	75	...
20—40 . .	319	...	189	...	618	...	736	...	63	...	318	...
40—60 . .	56	...	47	...	845	...	635	...	99	...	712	...
60 and over . .	93	...	19	...	640	...	269	...	267	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain ages in each Religion and Natural Division.

Religion and Natural Division.		All Ages.						MALES.						Females.					
		Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
CENTRAL INDIA.																			
All Religions	461	464	76	984	15	1	947	49	4	775	214	11	228	699	73	51	734	216	
Hindu	454	469	77	983	16	1	942	54	4	757	231	12	222	703	75	52	727	221	
Muslim	464	461	75	988	11	1	908	29	3	886	107	7	277	659	64	39	756	205	
Animist	542	415	43	993	6	1	985	14	1	916	80	4	237	713	50	29	836	135	
Jain	488	403	109	972	20	2	979	18	3	920	74	6	356	574	70	111	582	307	
Christian	679	297	24	985	3	2	988	7	5	981	14	6	631	352	17	106	770	124	
Others	461	479	60	989	11	..	961	33	..	878	122	..	405	542	53	64	802	134	
WEST.																			
All Religions	468	456	77	986	13	1	966	31	3	836	156	8	232	695	73	46	735	219	
Hindu	456	462	82	985	14	1	961	36	3	814	171	9	221	701	78	48	723	229	
Muslim	470	455	75	988	11	1	976	22	2	918	77	5	290	648	62	38	753	209	
Animist	548	411	41	996	4	..	990	9	1	929	68	3	233	719	48	26	838	136	
Jain	489	393	113	967	31	2	980	17	3	933	61	6	367	581	72	113	574	313	
Christian	675	299	26	984	4	2	990	4	6	982	13	5	624	358	18	91	778	131	
Others	467	473	60	989	12	..	964	36	..	927	73	..	418	532	60	69	793	133	
EAST.																			
All Religions	454	473	73	980	18	2	928	68	4	717	289	14	225	702	73	57	733	210	
Hindu	453	474	71	950	18	2	927	69	4	712	274	14	223	704	73	57	731	212	
Muslim	447	481	72	986	12	2	945	50	5	791	196	13	236	695	69	45	767	188	
Animist	499	445	56	968	25	7	947	46	7	834	151	16	263	670	67	47	820	133	
Jain	483	415	97	986	12	2	978	21	1	884	199	7	325	609	66	106	608	286	
Christian	709	280	11	1,000	..	..	973	32	..	600	1,000	..	676	314	10	241	704	55
Others	378	661	61	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	706	119	..	176	706	60	118	923	77

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—(concl'd.)

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain ages in each Religion and Natural Division.—(concl.)

Religion and Natural Division.	Females.									
	All Ages.					40 AND OVER.				
	Unmarried.		Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CENTRAL INDIA.										
All Religions	335	488	177	974	24	2	866	126	8	404
Hindu	324	493	183	971	26	3	852	140	8	431
Muslim	355	476	169	978	20	2	920	72	8	629
Animist	465	425	107	991	8	1	970	27	3	776
Jain	286	441	273	983	15	2	943	50	7	499
Christian	597	340	63	991	7	2	982	18	..	954
Others	434	451	115	993	..	7	938	62	..	787
WEST.										
All Religions	344	482	174	975	23	2	880	114	6	482
Hindu	321	492	184	971	26	3	857	136	7	418
Muslim	360	472	168	981	18	1	938	57	6	659
Animist	468	427	105	993	6	1	970	27	3	783
Jain	290	438	272	983	18	4	967	28	5	649
Christian	607	330	63	990	8	2	981	19	..	949
Others	439	444	117	1,000	..	..	951	49	..	790
EAST.										
All Religions	325	494	181	972	25	3	851	140	9	448
Hindu	324	495	181	972	25	3	848	143	9	440
Muslim	336	491	173	969	27	4	867	116	17	537
Animist	447	491	122	973	24	3	964	32	4	732
Jain	276	448	276	981	19	..	886	104	10	371
Christian	501	440	59	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000
Others	327	582	91	983	..	167	667	333	..	750

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution by main age periods and Civil Condition of 10,000 of each Sex and Religion.

Religion and Age.		MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
All Religions	4,613	4,636	751	3,352	4,876	1,372	
0—10	2,603	93	7	2,660	231	16	
10—15	1,002	277	15	511	564	25	
15—40	904	2,765	290	153	3,263	492	
40 and over	104	1,501	439	28	818	1,239	
Hindu	4,544	4,683	773	3,237	4,937	1,826	
0—10	2,565	101	7	2,596	252	17	
10—15	989	302	16	478	604	28	
15—40	883	2,794	300	137	3,268	514	
40 and over	107	1,486	450	26	812	1,268	
Musalman	4,646	4,607	747	3,544	4,762	1,694	
0—10	2,370	51	5	2,627	131	14	
10—15	1,057	127	9	657	372	15	
15—40	1,128	2,683	261	207	3,377	400	
40 and over	91	1,746	472	53	882	1,265	
Animist	5,416	4,153	431	4,657	4,274	1,069	
0—10	3,401	36	4	3,524	65	8	
10—15	1,128	98	5	803	223	9	
15—40	834	2,506	177	301	3,139	254	
40 and over	53	1,513	245	29	847	798	
Jain	4,884	4,025	1,091	2,862	4,405	2,733	
0—10	2,028	45	5	2,244	78	11	
10—15	1,081	87	7	479	454	26	
15—40	1,480	2,399	293	94	3,087	840	
40 and over	286	1,494	786	45	786	1,856	
Christian	6,796	2,967	237	5,971	3,399	630	
0—10	2,045	11	7	3,250	42	3	
10—15	722	11	4	1,046	48	3	
15—40	3,926	2,191	105	1,497	2,932	202	
40 and over	103	764	121	178	377	422	
Others	4,606	4,791	603	4,336	4,512	1,152	
0—10	1,770	45	..	2,357	74	9	
10—15	804	112	...	790	204	9	
15—40	1,860	2,492	246	1,105	3,101	288	
40 and over	172	2,142	357	84	1,133	846	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Proportion of Sexes by Civil Condition at certain ages for Religions and Natural Divisions.

Natural Division and Religion.		All Ages.										40 AND OVER.										
		0—10.					10—15.					15—40.					40 AND OVER.					
		Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Central India.		693		1,004		2,252		975		2,364		2,180		496		1,944		1,662		1,126		
All Religions																						
Hindu		679	1,006	2,254	986	2,382	2,180	461	1,909	1,657	148	1,116	1,634	236	522	2,690	2,444	2,724	461	524	661	
Muslim		696	943	2,070	1,012	2,345	2,528	567	2,667	1,607	166	1,149	1,400	1,400	524	644	661	661	644	644	661	
Ani		861	1,031	2,485	1,038	1,828	1,902	713	2,213	1,689	362	1,255	1,438	1,438	524	644	661	661	644	644	661	
Jain		535	1,000	2,287	1,011	1,671	1,917	404	4,790	3,500	58	1,175	2,619	1,422	480	2,154	2,058	2,058	480	480	500	
Christian		619	677	1,583	939	2,333	250	856	2,067	500	225	791	1,333	1,017	1,017	295	391	391	391	391	391	391
Others		754	755	1,631	1,067	1,333	..	787	1,467	..	476	997	939	939	939	424	424	424	424	424	424	424
WEST.		689		990		2,107		970		3,128		2,238		465		2,575		1,968		159		
All Religions																						
Hindu		663	991	2,086	954	3,233	2,188	412	2,535	1,962	135	1,105	1,486	1,486	239	479	479	479	479	479	479	
Muslim		691	933	2,005	1,021	2,341	2,135	677	3,452	1,823	154	1,153	1,204	1,204	475	446	446	446	446	446	446	
Ani		857	1,037	2,544	1,026	2,416	4,167	707	2,571	2,250	355	1,258	1,413	1,413	672	663	663	663	663	663	663	
Jain		529	986	2,163	925	889	1,500	433	5,207	2,727	54	1,215	2,265	1,425	1,425	2,028	2,028	2,028	2,028	2,028	2,028	
Christian		551	677	1,528	959	3,500	250	848	3,200	500	253	805	1,019	1,019	1,019	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
Others		771	771	1,687	1,145	1,000	..	782	2,500	..	475	1,006	966	966	966	391	391	391	391	391	391	391
EAST.		699		1,018		2,419		980		1,959		2,141		510		1,597		1,493		165		
All Religions																						
Hindu		696	1,020	2,424	977	1,961	2,176	505	1,591	1,496	160	1,126	1,733	1,733	229	570	570	570	570	570	570	
Muslim		715	971	2,294	885	2,351	3,081	633	1,769	1,361	221	1,137	1,541	1,541	668	613	613	613	613	613	613	
Ani		898	973	2,181	1,142	870	596	755	1,423	1,060	402	1,233	1,535	1,535	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	
Jain		642	1,036	2,715	977	3,875	4,000	324	4,123	5,200	69	1,137	3,054	3,054	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	
Christian		305	678	2,250	833	663	375	..	844	..	73	696	1,400	1,400	658	658	658	658	658	658	658	
Others		486	486	857	286	..	500	875	875	875	..	292	292	292	292	292	292	292

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 MALES OF EACH SEX at certain ages for selected castes.

Caste.	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION.												Locality.											
	All Ages.				0—5				6—12.				12—20.				20—40.				40 AND OVER.			
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	19	20	19	20	
Brahman	477	430	93	965	14	1	912	83	5	542	420	38	252	655	93	100	630	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
Shrigaud	463	364	173	996	4	..	925	64	11	612	308	20	186	615	109	115	302	493	493	493	493	493	493	493
Shrimail	522	361	117	1,000	..	17	1,000	689	391	..	304	582	104	89	532	359	359	359	359	359	359	359
Sawaria	468	446	86	982	..	17	902	93	..	500	457	43	229	684	87	80	111	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Saodhya	469	413	118	992	7	1	919	74	7	616	351	33	268	621	90	90	105	592	592	592	592	592	592	592
Jhingota	517	387	96	992	7	1	956	39	5	692	204	24	347	563	94	94	150	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
Bhager	534	354	112	993	2	..	970	26	4	747	230	23	364	542
Rajput	440	427	133	987	11	2	869	107	24	525	407	68	208	652	140	80	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	
Chauhan	450	406	144	986	12	2	818	123	59	520	377	103	223	651	127	68	588	588	588	588	588	588	588	
Tonwar	475	412	113	977	23	..	868	115	17	496	386	118	214	699	87	87	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	
Ponwar	417	407	116	989	1	..	815	175	10	441	520	39	152	694	154	84	642	642	642	642	642	642	642	
Kachhwaha	450	404	86	994	6	..	928	72	..	587	493	35	173	723	104	84	690	328	328	328	328	328	328	
Rather	403	136	985	14	1	..	750	205	45	480	435	85	173	694	61	133	572	422	422	422	422	422	422	
Gahot	329	401	270	990	1	..	899	66	35	470	490	40	205	497	458	6	170	606	606	606	606	606	606	
Bhaduria	464	442	94	962	48	..	914	86	..	684	316	..	207	604	99	170	619	244	244	244	244	244	244	
Bundela	553	362	85	986	14	..	968	27	5	870	108	22	343	569	88	137	619	240	240	240	240	240	240	
Baghela	470	438	92	951	38	11	893	87	20	573	372	55	200	708	94	109	651	651	651	651	651	651	651	
Maratha	405	408	127	998	2	..	984	16	..	608	391	1	219	655	126	142	560	298	298	298	298	298	298	
Aina	386	489	125	987	13	..	763	222	15	336	632	32	228	650	222	30	645	316	316	316	316	316	316	
Bhat	435	457	108	957	43	..	934	55	8	522	453	45	453	669	126	63	661	276	276	276	276	276	276	
Gujar	360	418	222	981	15	4	934	52	4	556	432	12	116	577	307	47	525	428	428	428	428	428		
Dhangar	420	365	215	1,000	..	22	904	96	..	547	449	4	133	458	409	97	496	407	407	407	407	407		
Sondha	306	523	171	978	22	..	927	70	..	386	576	38	142	693	165	35	602	363	363	363	363	363		
Bania	428	443	129	980	15	5	866	123	11	464	469	47	199	663	138	112	532	356	356	356	356	356		
Agarwal	447	423	190	988	11	1	878	113	9	555	417	28	217	651	132	113	558	349	349	349	349	349		
Mishra	462	383	215	987	13	..	917	83	..	407	471	32	215	533	252	120	395	231	231	231	231	231		
Owali	483	428	119	966	34	..	794	189	17	543	404	53	265	600	135	221	518	264	264	264	264	264		
Porval	432	442	126	837	161	2	861	129	10	438	521	41	211	616	173	134	533	313	313	313	313			
Gaholi	491	391	118	993	6	1	901	37	2	658	309	33	266	621	113	120	545	326	326	326	326			
Khangar	459	446	95	980	8	..	958	41	1	625	327	48	158	735	107	48	705	247	247	247	247			
Bhilia	398	569	93	970	30	..	857	141	2	472	454	74	126	759	124	53	716	333	333	333	333			
Saharia	498	382	120	990	1	..	933	13	..	471	245	4	178	676	146	30	617	264	264	264	264			
Bhil	444	470	86	1,000	..	..	933	61	6	548	403	51	105	786	109	27	764	209	209	209	209		
Gond	498	423	79	945	47	8	912	88	5	585	407	478	43	167	713	128	67	401	401	401	401			
Kol	446	476	78	970	26	4	904	88	8	533	421	46	88	802	110	36	780	184	184	184	184			
Musalmian	455	466	79	990	9	..	952	45	3	749	235	16	178	737	65	46	752	262	262	262	262			
Shalih	453	474	73	989	10	..	957	41	2	758	229	13	173	760	77	51	762	187	187	187	187			
Sayyad	458	456	86	984	16	..	971	28	6	788	198	14	206	700	94	60	732	208	208	208	208			
Pathan	471	449	80	992	7	..	957	41	2	804	180	2	199	721	80	39	747	214	214	214	214			

CHAPTER VII.—CIVIL CONDITION.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—(concl'd.)

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain ages for selected castes—concluded.

Caste.	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION.												Locality.							
	ALL AGES.				0—5.				5—12.				12—20.				20—40.			
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Brahman	290	465	245	962	34	4	804	183	13	187	741	72	18	729	253	7	352	641		
Shrieg and Shringali	358	308	244	986	15	..	918	81	6	301	576	33	13	647	340	3	287	710	Malwa, Malwa, Central India, East	
Sawaria	340	425	235	1,000	..	..	943	57	..	223	665	112	8	687	307	..	386	614	
Sanadhiya	281	472	237	957	39	4	793	193	..	14	173	75	16	736	248	..	8	636		
Jijhotia	461	258	668	28	4	800	187	13	125	81	94	38	14	711	255	5	384	611	General, Bundelkhand, Bhopal and Bundelkhand	
Bhagor	275	450	275	982	17	1	846	144	10	197	740	63	14	731	253	6	354	600		
Rajput	413	301	973	17	10	848	139	13	142	767	95	23	23	674	303	11	230	709		
Chauhan	284	470	246	971	28	1	763	228	19	208	501	201	37	685	278	27	466	507	General, Malwa, General,	
Tonwar	381	431	188	983	14	..	804	191	5	345	600	55	55	837	103	20	615	305	Malwa, Malwa, General,	
Kachhwaha	311	439	250	855	190	15	683	267	70	228	558	213	29	707	264	10	335	645		
Rathor	295	537	181	951	33	16	816	184	..	213	725	62	23	813	129	14	510	476		
Gahlot	470	226	947	51	2	908	334	..	58	279	592	33	33	709	258	18	432	550	Malwa, Malwa, General,	
Bhaduria	340	340	968	1	1	785	140	66	331	473	196	4	487	509	..	450	532	Central India, East, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand.		
Bundela	279	394	166	955	45	..	900	100	..	290	645	65	11	828	161	17	621	362		
Baghela	324	455	233	992	6	2	953	41	6	381	585	51	52	748	200	17	304	679		
Maratha	311	449	240	985	15	..	811	184	5	503	483	14	26	629	345	3	553	444	Malwa, Malwa, General,	
Ajna	336	505	159	996	4	..	760	238	2	791	196	13	17	674	309	7	532	441		
Bhat	318	491	191	983	14	3	801	185	14	206	713	81	37	778	185	17	435	538		
Gujjar	295	439	266	979	10	2	641	317	12	329	652	19	15	619	366	3	370	627	Malwa and Bhopal, Malwa, Malwa, Malwa,	
Dhangar	374	378	248	1,000	..	2	807	127	16	266	734	..	178	281	3	541	523			
Sondhaia	219	556	225	816	109	..	75	461	84	157	798	38	45	667	295	34	604	402		
Bania	302	466	232	974	23	3	787	203	10	249	670	81	29	709	262	10	385	605		
Agarwalla	334	445	221	984	8	..	870	121	9	274	670	47	33	702	265	7	417	576		
Mahestri	286	395	319	985	11	3	844	149	7	313	540	147	61	434	505	15	432	553		
Oswal	354	429	217	979	21	..	827	156	17	423	444	133	50	718	232	3	480	537		
Porwal	334	502	164	991	7	2	828	143	6	102	522	62	28	789	183	3	483	534		
Gahohli	278	430	292	991	8	1	862	143	6	814	84	20	20	707	273	13	232	726		
Khangar	328	472	200	980	16	4	880	105	6	234	700	66	44	792	164	15	415	570	Bundelkhand, Central India, East, Hilly tracts.	
Kachera	311	501	188	945	65	..	863	238	7	348	640	112	77	785	138	8	431	529		
Bhillai	394	486	149	998	52	..	863	192	..	347	631	6	48	764	198	8	435	497		
Salaria	374	486	140	948	..	..	862	97	..	11	341	56	47	796	149	5	450	540	
Bhil	389	275	993	7	..	833	185	..	12	341	623	36	8	514	478	5	411	584	Hilly tracts.	
Gond	468	954	43	942	40	18	864	128	7	374	583	43	48	829	128	32	507	461		
Kol	159	468	159	942	40	18	830	153	17	210	713	77	36	825	139	23	473	504	Baghelkhand.	
Musaiman	362	488	160	978	20	2	902	90	8	370	600	30	40	840	120	24	457	526		
Shalkh	350	487	163	976	20	4	916	76	8	368	602	35	36	846	119	25	450	525		
Sayyad	878	460	162	985	33	1	910	79	11	398	682	22	47	855	109	50	455	562		
Pantham	358	490	162	985	14	1	913	80	7	408	570	22	47	838	116	18	471	511		

CHAPTER VIII.

Literacy.

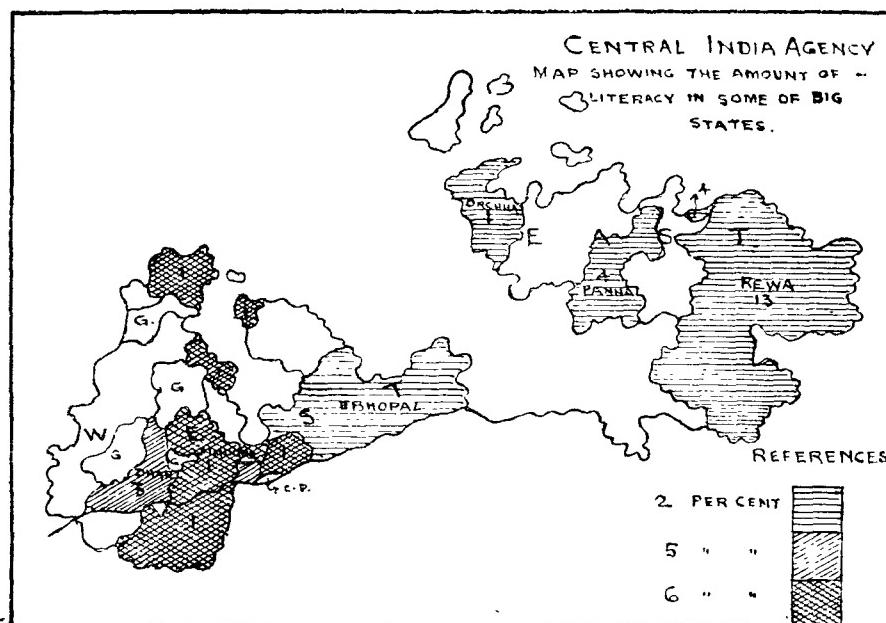
58. The subject of this Chapter is dealt with in Imperial Tables VIII and IX and the Subsidiary Tables attached to it. As in other cases, comparative figures are not available owing to the excision of Gwalior which seriously vitiates the value of the return, though it should be recollected that it is actually the State figures which are important and not those for Central India as a whole.

The importance of the inquiry instituted by this part of the census questionnaire lies in its revealing the imperative need for overcoming the almost universal ignorance which prevails in all the lower classes of the population, and endowing them with the power of thinking, understanding and thereby protecting themselves.

The test applied on this occasion was the same as in 1901 and 1911, a person being considered literate if he could write a letter to a friend and read the reply. The languages in which the person is literate are not tabulated.

The literates number 189,446 (males 173,932, females 15,514) of all ages.

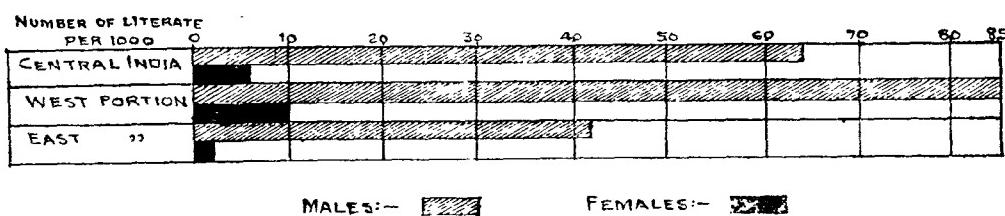
Children under 5 are considered to be illiterate as a matter of course. Taking those of 5 and over we get 36 per thousand as literate, 64 males and 6 females or



one man out of every 16 and one woman out of every 167. Of these 81 males and 6 females in every 1,000 are literate at over 20 years of age. At under 10 years, 13 males and 3 females are literate. But as we get to the later periods we find most literate men at 20 and over, which period includes those who have lately left school or are pursuing higher studies. The female figures are negligible, but also show the highest figure at this period.

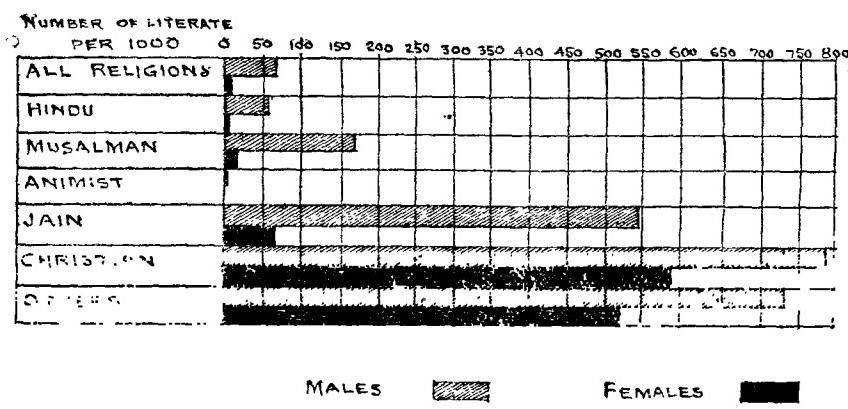
Of the natural Divisions, the Western Section shows 49 per mille, 85 per mille

Diagram showing the number of persons per 1,000 in each natural Division who are literate.



being the male ratio and 10 the female, while the Eastern Section shows 22 per mille, 42 being males and only 2 females. This is what is to be expected, the Western Section, as remarked elsewhere, being far more progressive besides containing more towns, including Indore City : the Cantonment of Mhow, the headquarters of the Central Provinces Division, and the Indore Residency, the Civil Head-quarters, also lie within its limits.

59. *Religious Distribution.*—Turning to the different religions European and Anglo-Indian Christians (we may omit "others") naturally stand first having 935 per mille literate, 958 males and 861 females, about 900 males being literate from 15 years upwards.



upwards. The Indian Christians, owing chiefly to missionary enterprise, also show a good percentage having 464 per mille literate, 520 males and 402 females, about 600 males per 1,000 being literate from 15 years upwards. Next to the Christian community comes the Jain with 319 per mille able to read and write, 548 males, but only 65 females ; from 15 years upwards over 600 males per mille are literate and 67 females.

The Musalman shows 98 per mille literate, 169 males but only 19 females ; at 15 and upwards some 200 males are literate.

Hindus have 31 per mille literate 56 males but only 4 females ; the male figure rises to 71 at 20 and over.

To turn to these figures, the non-Indian Christian community is mainly drawn from Cantonments and Civil Stations the Indian Christians being mainly members of the missionary communities where they are taught to read and write.

The Jains are all merchants, chiefly Marwadi banias who must be able to read and write in order to carry on their business. The proportion of women in this case is much lower than among Christians.

The Musalman community in Central India is artificial. It consists mainly of troops in Cantonments, the population in Bhopal and Jaora towns and some officials. This causes a rise in the proportion of literates. It will be noted that the female ratio of literacy is very low.

The Hindu community comes last but one and the drop is noticeable, the literate males being only $\frac{1}{3}$ of those among Musalmans. But this is what is to be expected since few even of the agriculturists, who preponderate, are literate while the term Hindu includes all the lower castes and also a large number of the jungle tribes.

Comparative Table of Literacy for towns in Central India and elsewhere.

All ages 5 and over.

Town or City.	PER 100		PREDOMINANT CLASS.	
	Persons.	Males.	Religion.	Males per 100.
Indore City . . .	25	37	Jain . . .	82
Indore Residency . . .	33	43	Jain . . .	93
Mhow Cantonment . . .	29	40	Christian . . .	97
Rutlam . . .	22	35	Jain . . .	77
Nowgong Cantonment . . .	22	33	Christian . . .	91
Sehore . . .	14	21	Do. . .	94
Bhopal . . .	18	30	Do. . .	64
Calcutta . . .	45	...	...	...
Bombay . . .	24	...	...	...
Madras . . .	58	...	...	...
Mysore . . .	33	...	...	...
Baroda . . .	40	...	...	...
Jaipur . . .	14	...	...	...

60. *Rural and Urban.*—Turning now to towns. At 10—15 Indore City gives us 36 per cent. of males literate and 12 females, it being beaten, however, by Indore Residency with 44 per cent. males and 27 per cent. females. The figures for literacy in English place Mhow Cantonment with its large population of troops, at the head with 20 per cent. males but only 5 per cent. females ; Indore Residency and Nowgong Cantonment come next.

The inset table shews comparative figures for towns in Central India and elsewhere and also the most prominent literary class in each place.

CASTE.	PER CENTAGE OF LITERATE.	
	On Total.	Males.
Brahmans	7	14
Traders	20	37
Rajputs	5	9

61. *Literacy by Caste*.—Grouping roughly as Brahmins, Traders and Rajputs we get the figures in the inset, shewing that the trading classes affect learning (at any rate the low standard which suffices for Census purposes) far more than the two other groups.

Turning to Subsidiary Table VI, the Banias with 203 per mille literate (365 males) stand first. Among them the Mahesris come first with 316 per mille (548 males), Oswal (290 per mille), Agarwal (274 per mille) and Porwal (225 per mille) coming next. Female literacy is highest among the Oswals (45 per mille).

The Brahmins come next with 72 per mille literate (137 males). Female literacy is low, only 6 per mille being able to read and write. Of the individual sections the Shrimalis with 379 per mille (646 males and 98 females) stand first being followed by Shrigaud with 274 per mille (482 males), Sanadhyा 127 per mille (229 males), Bhager 108 per mille (191 males) and Jijhotia, a Bundelkhandi class, with 87 (152 males).

The Rajputs show only 51 per mille (85 males). Ponwar Marathas show high literacy, 168 per mille (189 males and 138 females). But they are in Central India a very small community, numbering in all only 160 persons. To this class the ruling families of Dhar and Dewas belong. Turning to other classes of Rajputs we find much lower figures, *viz.*, Bundela and Parihar 82 per mille, Gaharwar 70, Baghela 64 and so on.

Among Musalmans with 106 per mille literate (179 males and 21 females) Sayyad with 156 per mille (237 males) alone shews a high figure.

62. *English*.—For all ages 5 and over the average of those knowing English is 68 males and 6 females per 10,000, the figures being 114 males and 10 females at 15—20. From 20 onwards, if the figures are at all accurate the knowledge of English acquired appears to dissolve away as only 88 males are English-knowing after 20.

The Western section is more literate than the Eastern, 214 males and 20 females to 33 males and one female in the Eastern section, at 15 to 20. The greater number of towns and the Cantonment in the Western section easily account for this. Of the principal towns the two Cantonments of Mhow and Nowgong and the headquarters of the Agency necessarily shew the highest figures for literacy in English, *viz.*, Mhow 14 (20 males), Nowgong 11 (17 males), Indore Residency 13 (18 males) per cent.

Among the different classes of the community Shrimali Brahmins shew 777 per 10,000 knowing English (1,486 males); Marathas show 305, which knowing the general illiteracy of this class seems to be impossible. Shrigaud 247 per 10,000, Sayyad 242, Agarwal 166 and Oswal 120 coming next.

63. *Educational Department Statistics*.—Subsidiary Table VII gives statistics

	NUMBER IN 1911 WHEN GWALIOR WAS INCLUDED.	NUMBER IN 1921 WHEN GWALIOR WAS EXCLUDED.
Institutions . . .	1,135	1,093
Scholars . . .	63,659	63,078

regarding scholastic institutions in the Agency. Returns from some of the States could not be obtained and the 1911 figures include Gwalior State figures, so that exact comparison is not possible, but it is quite evident that education is spreading steadily and in all States is receiving particular attention.

CHAPTER VIII.—LITERACY.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Literacy by Age, Sex and Religion.

Religion.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.												NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE ILLITERATE.			NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	FOR ALL AGES, 5 AND OVER.			5—10		10—15		15—20.		20 AND OVER								
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
All Religions	36	64	6	13	3	48	7	78	11	81	6	964	936	994	4	7	1	
Hindu	31	56	4	11	4	39	5	67	8	71	4	969	944	996	3	5	..	
Musalman	98	169	19	31	9	109	25	224	34	206	19	902	831	981	10	18	..	
Animist	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	999	999	1,000	..	..	..
Jain	319	548	65	155	39	481	89	638	114	620	61	681	452	935	14	26	1	
Christian	719	790	589	359	501	663	680	889	667	861	586	281	210	411	540	644	353	
Indian Christian . .	464	520	402	204	360	643	566	566	582	614	357	536	480	598	182	225	133	
Others	935	958	861	679	709	747	938	974	938	987	962	32	11	58	928	951	852	
Others	638	729	519	314	320	683	454	574	192	819	561	362	271	481	302	373	208	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Literacy by Age, Sex and Locality.

Natural Division.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.											
	ALL AGES 5 AND OVER.				5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 AND OVER.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India	36	64	6	13	3	48	7	78	11	81	6	
West	49	85	10	17	5	67	13	117	18	104	10	
East	22	42	2	8	1	30	2	46	4	55	2	
Cities	223	351	60	71	28	277	95	490	103	386	54	
West	223	351	60	71	28	277	95	490	103	386	54	
East					There is no city.							

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Literacy by Religion, Sex and Locality.

Natural Division.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.											
	HINDU.		MUSALMAN.		ANIMIST.		JAIN.		CHRISTIAN.		OTHERS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India	56	4	169	19	1	..	548	65	790	589	729	519
West	74	7	187	23	1	..	620	85	778	580	744	524
East	39	2	108	8	1	..	347	15	876	605	523	429
Cities	345	60	307	31	12	..	770	165	681	689	649	337
West	345	60	307	31	12	..	770	165	681	689	649	337
East	..	..	..	..	..	There is no city.	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

English Education by Age, Sex and Locality.

Natural Division.	LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10,000.									
	5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 AND OVER.		ALL AGES 5 AND OVER.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central India	5	3	31	6	114	10	88	7	68	6
West	8	5	48	11	214	20	138	11	109	10
East	2	..	14	1	33	1	31	2	23	1

NOTE.—Figures for previous Censuses are not available owing to excision of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Progress of Education.

Natural Division.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.					
	ALL AGES 10 AND OVER.		15—20.		20 AND OVER.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central India	75	7	78	11	81	6
West	99	11	117	18	104	10
East	49	2	46	4	55	2

NOTE.—Figures for previous Censuses are not available owing to excision of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Literacy by Caste.

Caste.	NUMBER PER 1,000 WHO ARE							NUMBER PER 10,000		
	LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE (IN ENGLISH).			
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Ajna	18	32	1	982	968	999	...	...	...
Bania	203	365	18	797	615	982	69	129	2	
Agarwal	274	473	30	726	527	970	166	298	5	
Gaho'i	165	313	4	835	687	996	10	20	...	
Kasaundhan	108	200	8	892	800	992	5	10	...	
Kesar	75	143	6	925	857	994	3	6	...	
Mahesri	316	548	36	684	452	964	102	184	3	
Oswal	290	465	45	710	535	955	120	207	...	
Porwal	225	408	17	775	592	983	48	89	...	
Bhat	50	91	4	950	909	996	6	10	2	
Bhil	4	9	...	996	991	1,000	...	...	...
Bhilala	2	4	...	998	996	1,000	...	...	...
Brahman	72	137	6	928	863	994	23	43	2	
Bhagor	108	191	13	892	809	987	38	58	17	
Jijhotia	87	152	7	913	848	993	27	49	...	
Sanadhyा	127	229	15	873	771	985	50	90	5	
Sarwaria	54	106	3	946	894	997	7	12	1	
Shrigaud	274	482	41	726	518	959	217	465	2	
Shrimali	379	646	98	621	354	902	777	1,486	30	
Dhangar	117	192	38	883	808	962	131	229	27	
Gond	4	7	...	996	993	1,000	...	...	...
Gujar	16	28	2	984	972	998	2	3	...	
Khangar	13	25	1	987	975	999	3	6	...	
Maratha	172	286	44	828	714	956	305	550	30	
Rajput	51	85	15	949	915	985	24	43	3	
Bhadauria	27	45	5	973	955	995	...	...	...
Baghela	64	97	33	936	903	967	14	27	3	
Bundela	82	139	18	918	861	982	68	123	5	
" Ponwar	52	88	8	948	912	992	36	66	...	
Chauhan	42	69	12	958	931	988	17	32	...	
Dhandera	46	81	3	954	919	997	34	62	...	
Dikhit	62	85	12	938	915	988	7	11	...	
Gaharwar	70	119	20	930	881	980	...	...	...
Gahalot	13	23	3	987	977	997	15	29	...	
Gaur	44	83	4	956	917	996	6	11	...	
Kachhwaha	58	93	17	942	907	983	13	25	...	
Khichi	46	70	14	954	930	986	32	56	...	
Parihar	82	137	23	918	863	977	16	27	4	
Ponwar	42	74	6	958	926	994	20	29	9	
" Maratha	168	189	138	832	811	862	774	667	923	
Rathor	47	79	12	953	921	988	39	72	5	
Sengar	28	46	8	972	954	992	11	20	...	
Sisodia	54	88	18	946	912	982	39	75	...	
Solanki	39	64	12	961	936	988	17	34	...	
Tonwar	64	112	6	936	888	994	35	64	...	
Sondhia	2	5	...	998	995	1,000	...	1	...	
Jain	326	566	66	674	434	834	113	208	10	
Oswal	368	614	71	642	386	929	137	250	13	
Porwal	272	480	59	728	520	941	72	138	4	
Animist	1	1	...	999	999	1,000	...	...	...
Bhil	1	1	...	999	999	1,000	...	...	...
Bhilala	6	10	3	994	990	997	...	...	...
Gond . . . .	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
Musalman	106	179	21	894	821	979	100	179	7	
Pathan	89	155	16	911	845	984	70	127	6	
Sayyad	156	237	51	844	763	949	242	410	23	
Shaikh	86	151	15	914	849	985	75	140	2	
Behna	16	29	2	984	971	998	2	4	...	

NOTE.—The figures in this table are for persons of 5 years of age and over only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational Department.

Class of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Scholars.
All kinds	1,093	63,078
For males and females	60	2,719
Arts College	1	122
Primary Schools	58	2,544
Arabic School	1	53
For Males	962	55,447
Arts College	1	156
Chiefs College	1	48
High Schools	25	5,980
Secondary Schools	33	5,451
Primary Schools	871	42,026
Training Schools	3	80
Sanskrit Schools	20	506
Arabic Schools	3	879
Other Schools	5	321
For females	71	4,912
High Schools	3	460
Secondary Schools	1	158
Primary Schools	67	4,294

CHAPTER IX.

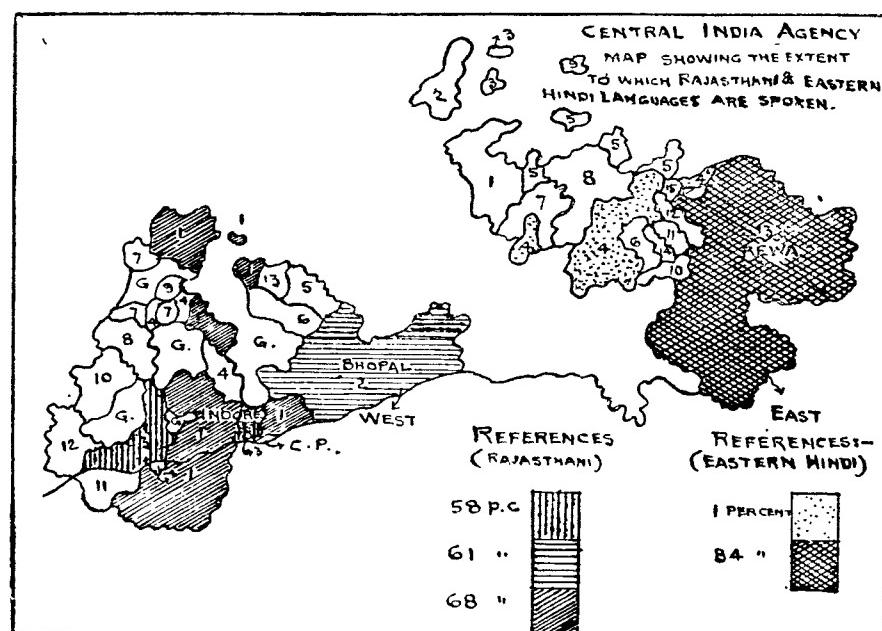
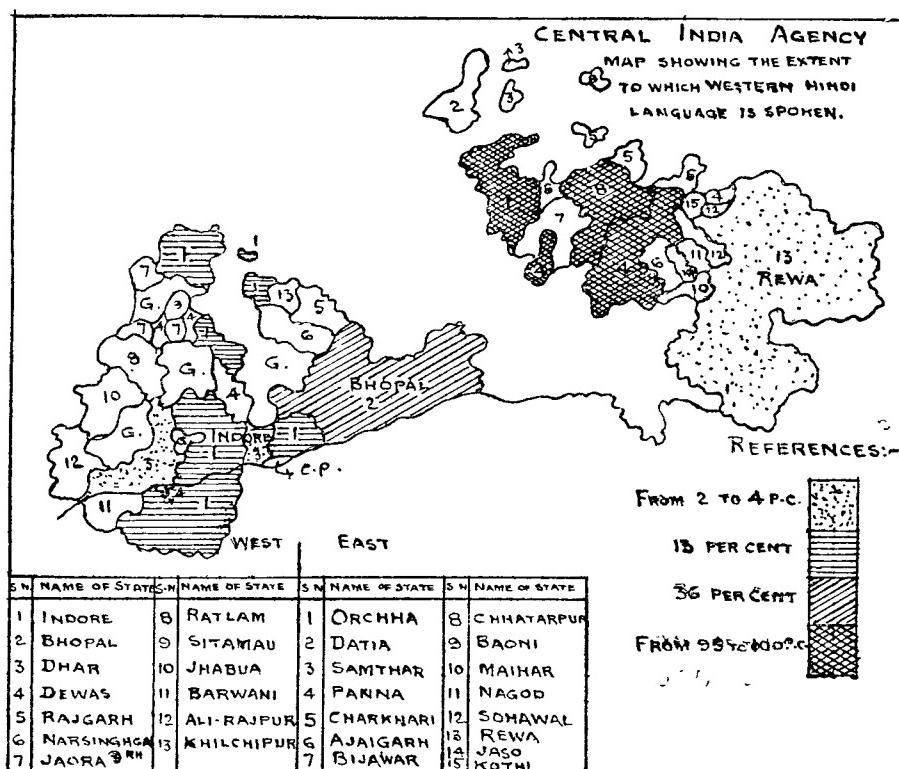
Language.

64. This chapter deals with the information given in Table X and the attached Subsidiary Tables. It is not proposed to deal elaborately with the subject of language and dialects as this has been already done to some extent in previous Reports and fully in the Linguistic Survey of India.

The return is as usual influenced by the indistinct nomenclature in general use, such as the employment of the term Hindi to cover the Eastern and Western forms and even occasionally Rajasthani while political bias is apt to make the Musalman recorder enter Urdu too frequently. But on the whole the return may be taken as fairly reliable. The languages of Central India according to Sir George Grierson's classification fall within—

- (1) The midland or Inner Band, *viz.*, Western Hindi, Urdu, etc.
 - (2) Intermediate languages (*a*) Inner and (*b*) Outer Bands.
- (*a*) Rajasthani.
 - (*b*) Bagheli (Eastern Hindi).

65. *Distribution.*—The distribution can be easily seen from the maps.



Rajasthani is the predominant form of speech in the West of the Agency where 4,500 per 10,000 speak Malvi, while Bundelkhandi 4,500 and Baghelkhandi 4,490 prevail in the East. Bhil dialects are met with in the West 1,590 per 10,000. Comparative figures are unfortunately not available owing to the excision of Gwalior and its feudatories. We can, however, compare the tribe and language returns from the jungle tribes (Subsidiary Table III). The Gond tribe and language figures tally closely 247,000 by tribe to 240,000 by language, the figures are less close in the case of the Bhils 508,000 by tribe to 410,000 of Bhili, but if we take other forms of Bhil dialects we get 494,000 by speech.

66. *Dialects*.—Dialects recorded locally but not mentioned in the Linguistic Survey of India have been classified in accordance with their affinity to recorded dialects. These are given in Appendix to Table X. The figures are as a rule very small, Bareli, (Barel) a Bhil dialect (23,000), Rangadi, a modified form of Malvi (125,000) and Banaphari (21,000) a form of Bundelkhandi being alone important.

67. *Changes*.—So far, excluding the use of English words which are being continually introduced, practically no changes are noticeable in the languages spoken in Central India. Education has still much to do before any noticeable levelling up is likely and the rough country speech will hold its own for many a Census to come.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of total population by language.

(a) According to Census.

Language.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SPEAKERS.		Number per mille of population of Province.	Name of State or Locality where chiefly spoken.
	1921.	1911.		
1	2	3	4	5
Total	5,997,023		1,000	
Austro-Asiatic Family	5,184		.9	
Kurku	5,184		.9	Bhopal State.
Tibeto-Chinese Family	3			
Burmese	1			
Moglai	2			
Dravidian Family	243,226		40.6	
Gondi	240,122		40.0	Bhopal and Rewa States.
Others	3,104		.6	
Indo-European Family	5,742,391		957.5	
Malvi	1,380,315		230.2	Malwa States.
Bundelkhandi	1,327,692		221.4	Bundelkhand States.
Baghelkhandi	1,306,234		217.8	Baghelkhand States.
Urdu	292,388		48.8	Bhopal and generally throughout Central India.
Bhili	273,103		45.5	Southern States Agency.
Nimadi	271,152		45.2	Nimar Districts of Indore and Dhar States.
Umatwadi	179,818		30.0	Rajgarh and Narsinghgarh States.
Bhilali	137,009		22.9	Southern States Agency States.
Hindi	117,424		19.5	Indore State and general.
Rathavi	78,796		13.1	Barwani and generally in Bhil Tracts.
Marwari	74,327		12.4	Wherever Marwadi Banias are settled.
Awadhi	62,900		10.5	Indore and Rewa States.
Gujarati	54,428		9.1	Indore, Dhar, Barwani and Alirajpur.
Marathi	52,232		8.7	Indore, Dhar, Dewas and Alirajpur.
Hindostani	27,673		4.6	General.
Banjari	23,739		4.0	Rajgarh, Indore and Barwani.
Sondhi	17,725		2.9	Indore and Narsinghgarh.
Others	65,436		10.9	
Unclassed Gypsy Languages	1,947		.3	
Asiatic Languages	190		..	
Indo-European Family	66		..	
Persian	65		..	Bhopal State.
Armenian	1		..	
Semitic Family	109		..	
Arabic	108		..	Bhopal State.
Hebrew	1		..	
Mongolian Family	15		..	
Chinese	9		..	
Japanese	6		..	
European Languages	4,082		.7	
Indo-European Family	4,082		.7	
English	4,004		.7	Mhow, Nowgong and Indore Camp.
Others	78		..	

Figures not available owing to separation of Gwalior State and its feudatories

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by language of the Population of each Natural Division.

Natural Division.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF POPULATION SPEAKING						
	Malvi.	Bundel-khandi.	Baghel-khandi.	Hindi.	Nimadi.	Bhil Dialects.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central India	2,301·7	2,213·9	2,178·1	195·8	452·2	823·4	1,834·9
West	4,467·7	41·6	...	354·1	877·9	1,592·8	2,665·9
East	1·2	4,520·9	4,491·2	27·0	...	6·3	953·4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Comparison of caste and language Tables.

Tribe.	Strength of Tribe (Table XIII).	Number speak- ing tribal languages (Table X).	REMARKS.	
			1	2
1	2	3	4	
Bhil { Hindu	49,305 } 338,137		* Bhili	273,103
{ Animist	288,832 }		Bhilali	137,099
				410,112
Bhilala { Hindu	169,390 }		Bhagori	1,493
{ Animist	585 }	169,975	Dungari	157
		508,112	Moghia (Baori)	1,476
Gond { Hindu	160,522 }	493,777*	Rathavi	78,796
{ Animist	86,964 }	247,486	Pardhi	291
		240,122	Wagadi	1,452
				83,665
				493,777

CHAPTER X.

Infirmities.

68. This Chapter is concerned with the figures given in column 16 of the Schedule, Tables XII and XII-A and the Subsidiary Tables at the end.

The absence of detailed figures for the Estates has made it impossible to give figures for previous Censuses and hence not much can be said in reference to these figures.

The infirmities dealt with are the same as those of 1911 and 1901, *viz.*, Insanity, Deaf-mutism, Blindness and Leprosy.

At the outset it may be mentioned that the returns in these cases are never really reliable and theorizing upon them to any extent would be waste of time.

There is a natural tendency to minimise defects of this kind in the very young especially amongst girls whose chances of marriage would be affected, while many weak minded persons are certain to be classed as insane.

Deaf-mutism, a congenital defect, is probably seldom accurately recorded, it being often difficult to discover if the afflicted person was born so or not, especially if he is no longer living among his own people.

Total blindness is, however, more likely to be accurately returned since those blind of one eye are distinguished by the term *Kana*.

Real leprosy is invariably confused with leuco-derma, syphilitic disease, etc., and is constantly concealed.

Afflicted per 100,000 of population.

	INSANE.		DEAF-MUTE.		BLIND.		LEPER.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Central India .	16	11	36	23	152	203	21	10
Rajputana .	16	18	32	20	173	230	6	2
Gwalior .	18	10	52	35	162	228	18	8

those afflicted 14,159, about $\frac{3}{4}$ are blind 10,637, deaf-mutes 1,749, lepers 949, insane 824.

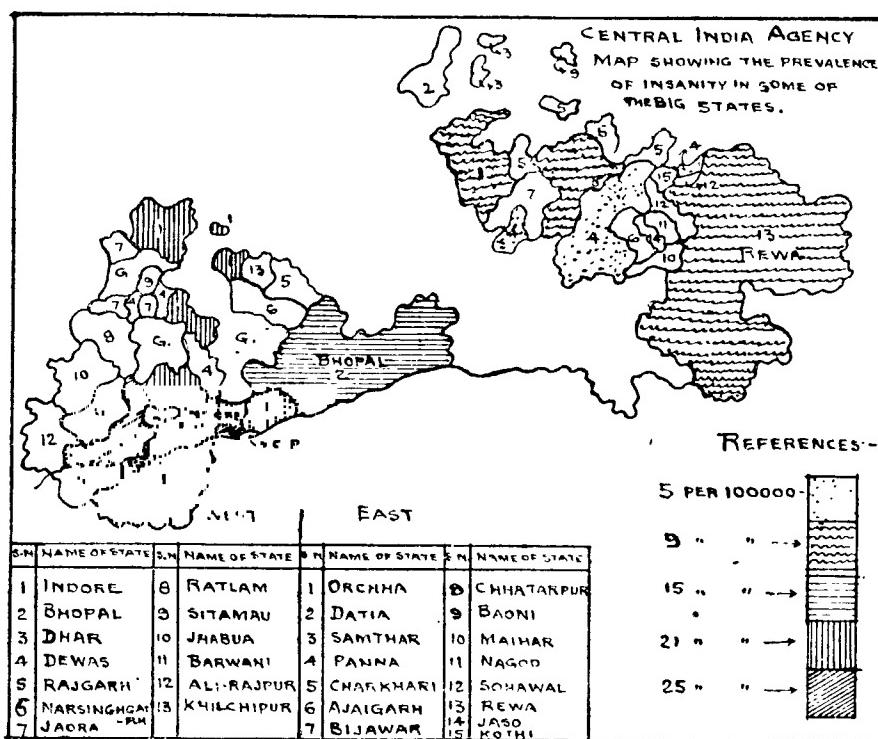
69. *Insanity*.—Some 800 persons are returned as insane or 16 males and 11 females per 100,000 of the population ; in 1911 the proportion was 10 males and 5 females, so that the proportion has for some reason doubled while the population has fallen by one-third.

More insane are met with in the Western section, *viz.*, 22 males and 16 females compared with 9 males and 7 females. This is due to the greater number of towns in the Western section. The figures in 1911 shew the same tendency.

The figures for Rajputana and Gwalior as compared with Central India are given in the subjoined table.

In Europe insanity is more prevalent than in India while the other diseases are more common in the East. Of

The map below gives the distribution.



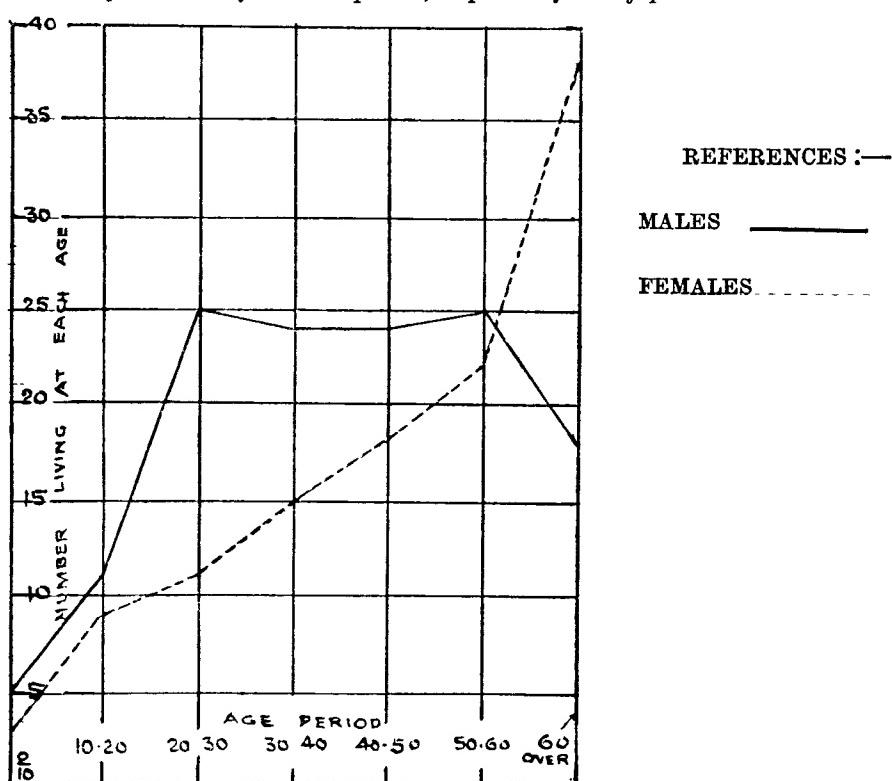
70. *Age, Sex and Insanity.*—The Sex and Age figures are given in Subsidiary Tables II and III.

The highest figure is recorded at 20-25 among males and 30-35 among females. In 1911 both sexes shew the largest figure at 20-30.

The figures show the usual vagaries of age statistics. If the figures could be trusted (which they cannot be) one would suppose males afflicted with insanity died off after 35 and females after 45. The latter, however, add rapidly to the tale of afflicted from 60 onwards, every senile old woman being no doubt included. The figures of 1911 do not show such violent discrepancies. Insane males exceed insane women at all ages except 50-55 and 60 and over (Subsidiary Table III).

In 1911 for some reason an excess of female insane is shown at the 5-10 period only. The diagram below shows clearly the trend of the age curve.

Diagram showing the number of the insane per 100,000 persons of each age period.



Deaf-mutes per 100,000.

Locality.	Males.	Females.
Rajputana . . .	32	20
Gwalior . . .	52	35

71. *Deaf-mutes.*—The deaf-mutes show 36 males and 23 females in every 100,000 as afflicted.

Little can be gathered from these figures, the returns being certainly very defective as the rapid rise at 60 and over proves.

Females exceed only at the age 50-55. Clearly the lowest age ought to give the highest figures while most of those so afflicted should die young. The record is in fact really valueless, cases of senile deafness being obviously included.

The map and diagram below show the distribution and the age curve.

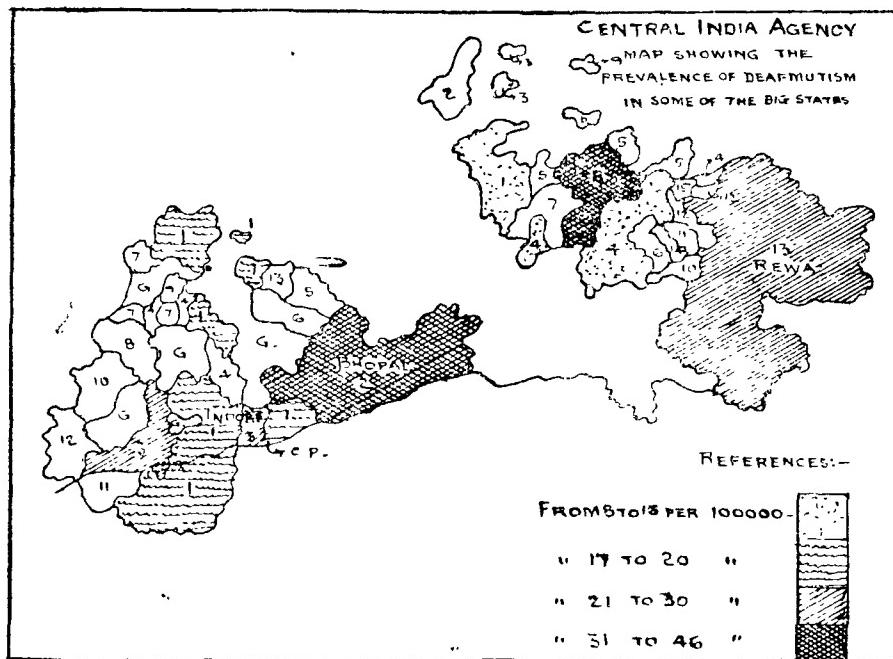
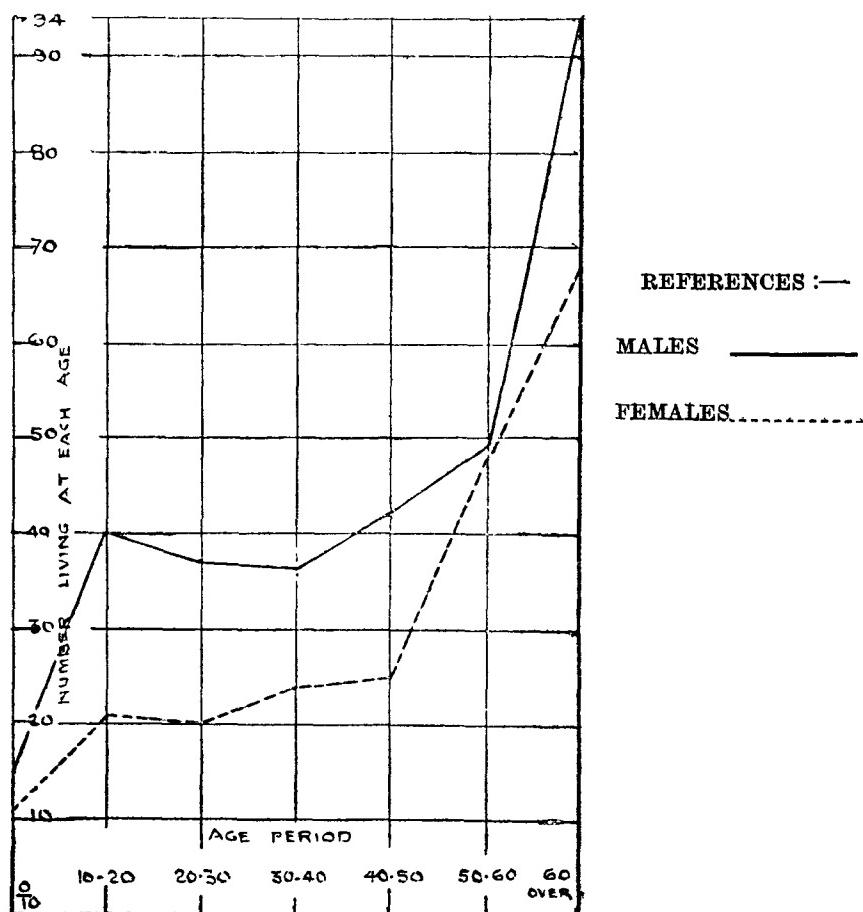
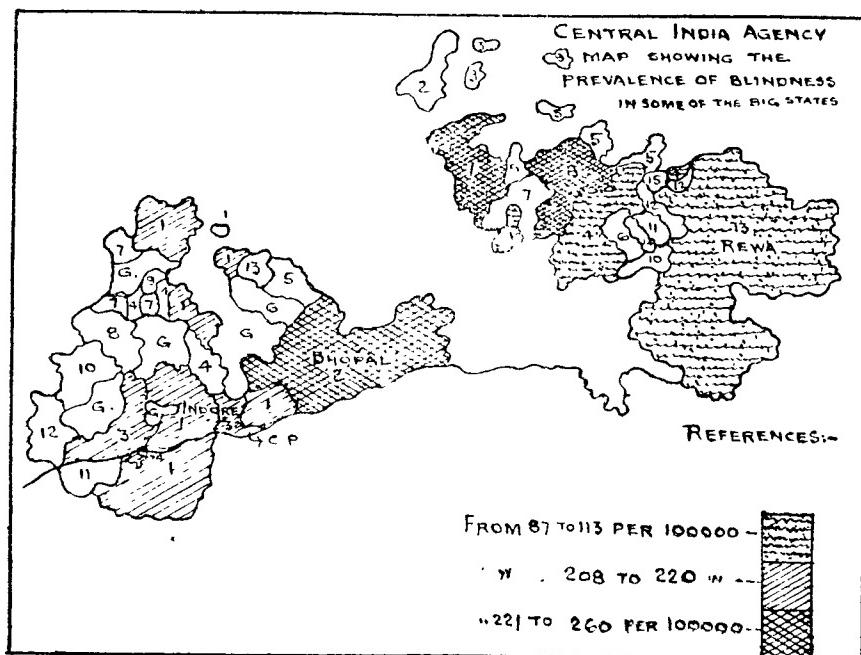


Diagram showing the number of Deafmutes per 100,000 of persons of each age period.



72. *Blindness.*—The total number of blind is 10,637 of whom 4,680 are males and 5,957 females or a ratio of about 47 to 59. The distribution by the more important States in each natural division is given in the map below. The Western section like the Plateau of 1911, shows females predominating.

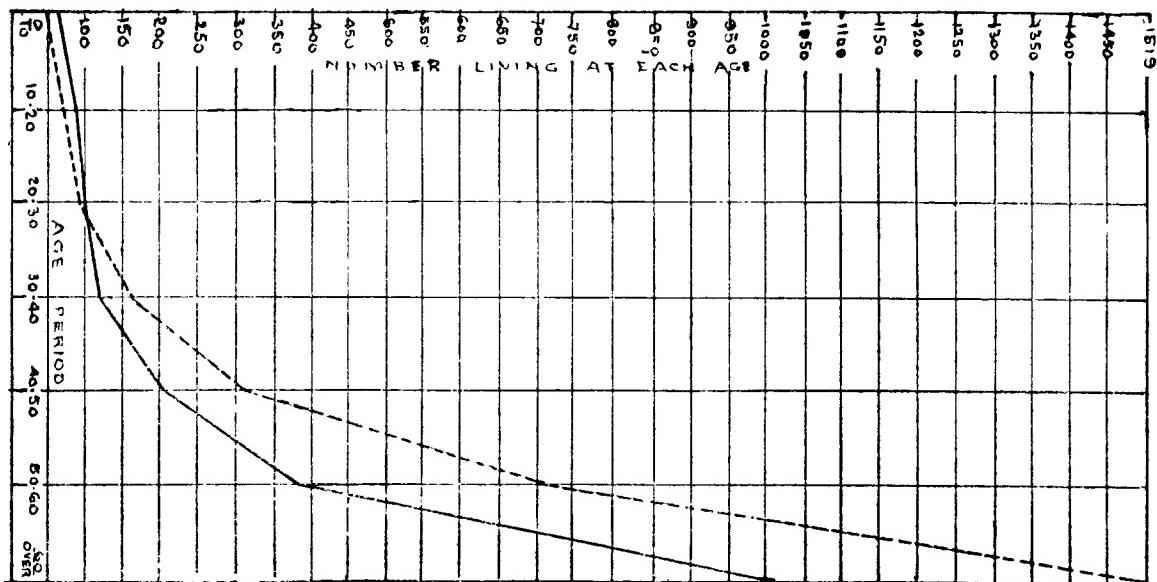


The greater number of towns in the West thus makes itself felt.

73. *Age, Sex and Blindness.*—There are 1,270 females to every 1,000 males blind. Girls are less carefully looked after than boys while cooking over acid smoke fumes and living in small dark huts most of the day unite to destroy their sight.

The diagram below shows the age curve.

Diagram showing the number of the blind per 100,000 of each age period.



REFERENCES :

MALES _____

FEMALES _____

Lepers per 100,000.

Locality.	Males.	Females.
Central India . . .	21	10
Rajputana . . .	6	2
Gwalior . . .	18	8

74. *Leprosy*—The map and the diagram below show the prevalence of leprosy in some of the bigger States and the trend of the age curve.

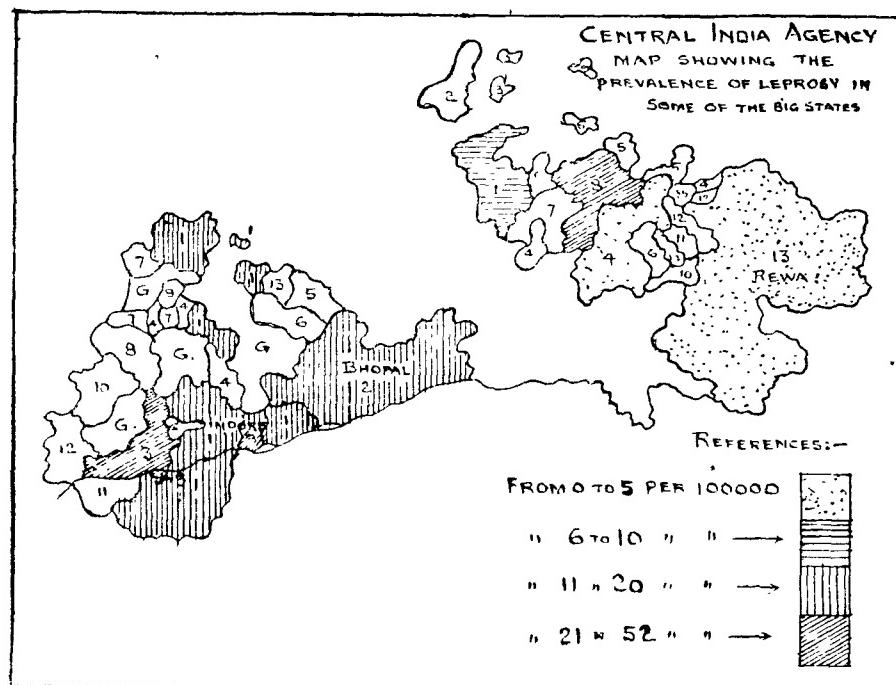
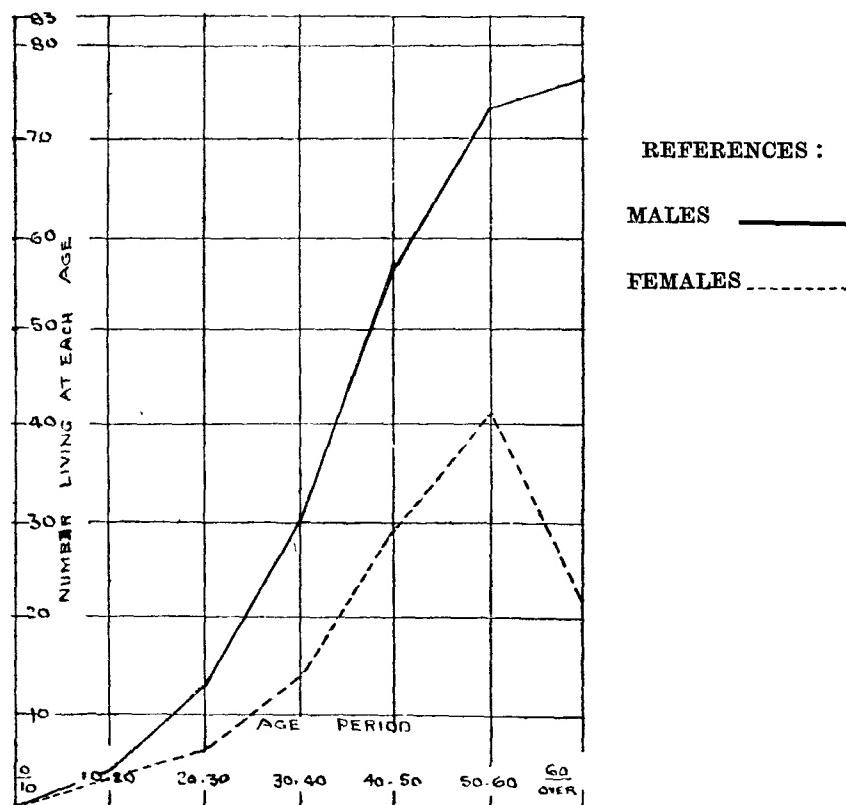


Diagram showing the number of lepers per 100,000 persons of each age period.



These returns are more than doubtful. The Western section as usual stands first, just double the Eastern. Male lepers, as is usual, everywhere exceed females being almost exactly twice as many being as 21 to 10. Concealment may partly account for this.

From 30-35 the figures rise considerably, the 40-45 period showing most.

The disease is, it seems, more prevalent between 30 and 55.

The only leper asylum in Central India is that at Sehore maintained by Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal. Lepers from other States are admitted on payment.

The average cost is about Rs. 140 per annum per head.

District.	Males.	Females	.TOTAL.
Bhopal .	13	16	29
Narsinghgarh .	4	2	6
TOTAL .	17	18	35

On 18th March 1921 there were 35 lepers, 17 males and 18 females.

The actual figures for the last ten years from 1912 to 1921 varied from 28 in 1912 to 68 in 1918 with an average of 16 males and 17 females per annum and a total average of 48 of both sexes.

75. *Caste and Infirmitiy.*—Caste figures give Gahohi banias as most afflicted by blindness, Bhagor Brahmans and Oswals coming next. Amongst insane Agarwal banias lead and Oswals among Deaf-mutes.

Lepers are commonest among Shrigaud Brahmans, Oswal and Gahohi banias following. But the figures are all so unreliable that it would be unsafe to dogmatize.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population.

Natural Division.	INSANE.				DEAF-MUTE.				BLIND.				LEPERS.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Central India	16	..	11	..	36	..	23	..	152	..	203	..	21	..	10	..
West	22	..	16	..	40	..	26	..	176	..	224	..	28	..	14	..
East	9	..	7	..	31	..	19	..	127	..	182	..	14	..	7	..

NOTE.—Figures for previous Censuses cannot be given as the figures for the Gwalior feudatories are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the Infirm by age per 10,000 of each Sex.

AGE.	INSANE.				DEAF-MUTE.				BLIND.				LEPERS.				
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		
	1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
0—5	143	179	303	212	372	217	15	33									
5—10	655	587	955	1,197	709	386	93	199									
10—15	552	657	1,432	1,045	675	379	185	331									
15—20	961	687	946	667	487	255	185	265									
20—25	1,247	836	808	788	479	327	387	397									
25—30	1,166	746	808	682	517	421	587	530									
30—35	1,227	1,194	1,019	1,045	637	633	1,206	1,093									
35—40	1,125	806	587	561	549	542	1,020	993									
40—45	879	1,045	854	803	918	864	1,932	1,821									
45—50	695	507	423	318	536	530	958	993									
50—55	491	955	542	894	976	1,121	1,345	1,954									
55—60	389	149	230	258	412	536	603	298									
60 and over	470	1,672	1,093	1,530	2,733	3,780	1,484	1,093									

NOTE.—Figures for previous Censuses cannot be given as the figures for the Gwalior feudatories are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

AGE.	TOTAL AFFLICTED.		NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000.								NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.				
			INSANE.		DEAF-MUTE.		BLIND.		LEPERS.						
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total afflicted.	Insane.	Deaf- mute.	Blind.	Lepers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	225	248	16	11	36	23	152	203	21	10	1,051	685	606	1,273	467
0—5	60	39	2	2	9	4	49	33	..	..	698	857	424	741	1,000
5—10	100	72	7	4	22	17	70	50	1	1	705	594	760	693	1,000
10—15	129	101	7	7	39	21	80	70	3	3	640	815	442	715	833
15—20	150	110	18	11	40	21	88	74	4	4	582	489	427	667	667
20—25	176	121	27	12	39	22	99	82	11	5	721	459	591	871	480
25—30	172	134	23	10	36	18	98	100	15	6	793	439	511	1,037	421
30—35	189	186	21	14	38	25	103	135	27	12	949	667	622	1,265	423
35—40	230	245	29	16	33	22	134	190	34	17	943	491	578	1,257	455
40—45	310	315	19	17	42	25	193	247	56	26	954	814	570	1,200	440
45—50	373	447	32	20	44	24	238	368	59	35	977	500	457	1,259	484
50—55	470	621	18	24	44	45	342	507	66	45	1,305	1,333	1,000	1,462	678
55—60	707	987	49	14	64	48	404	900	100	25	1,272	263	680	1,658	231
60 and over	1,193	1,647	18	38	94	68	1,007	1,519	76	22	1,612	2,435	849	1,763	344

CHAPTER XI.

Caste.

76. Caste is recorded in column 8 of the Schedule. It is not proposed to deal with anything but the actual statistics on this occasion for reasons already given elsewhere. The total number of castes recorded with 1,000 and over each are 173.

77. *Return.*—The record of caste is done without any difficulty. Of course no attempt is made to check the caste given by any individual; whatever he says is accepted without any question. However, on the whole, the return is sufficiently accurate.

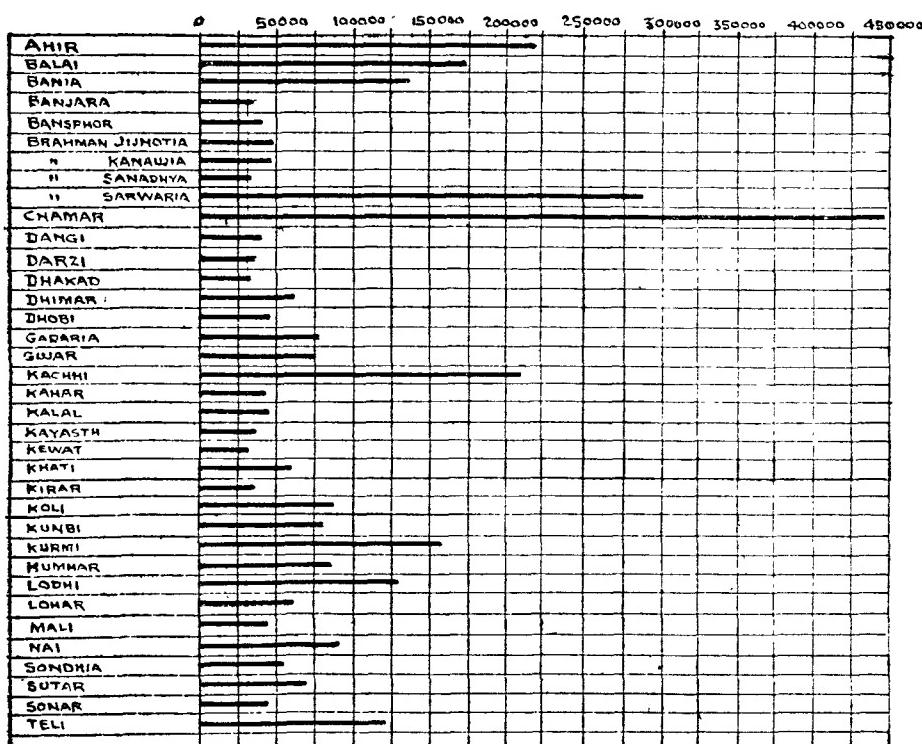
78. *Distribution.*—The total number of principal castes or sections recorded are given in the inset. Brahmins number in all 557,000 or 11 per cent. of the Hindu population, the Sarwarias of Baghelkhand being by far the most numerous: Banias number 135,000 or 3 per cent. of Hindus, Agarwals (20,000) being the most numerous. We find among Banias 134,000 classed as Hindus and 44,000 as Jains, but the Jain community consists of only two important

Religion.	1921.
Hindu	70
Jain	2
Animist	9
Musalman	13
TOTAL	94

sections, Oswal and Porwal. It is interesting to note the Hindu and Jain proportions. Oswals have about $\frac{1}{6}$ Hindus while among Porwals the two religions are almost equally divided. Rajputs number

394,000 or 8 per cent of the Hindu community, Raghubansi (25,000), Chauhan (24,000), Rathor (22,000), and Parmar (21,000) being the more numerous. Among other Hindu castes, the Chamars (448,000) Ahirs (222,000), Kachhis (208,000), Balais (174,000), Bhilas (169,000), Gonds (161,000), Kols (157,000), Kurmis (155,000), Lodhis (129,000) and Telis (120,000).

The relative strength of the Hindu castes can be seen in this diagram.



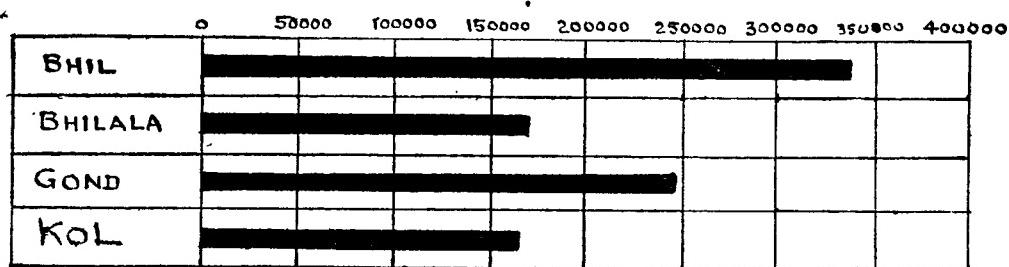
In Western Central India the prevailing castes are Rajputs (231,000), Balais (173,000), Chamars (166,000), Brahmins (152,000), Kunbis (76,000), Gujars

(70,000), Banias (62,000), Khatis (60,000), Sondhias (52,000), Telis (44,000), Lodhis (44,000), Kumhars (41,000), Malis (39,000), Nais (39,000), Kachhis (38,000), Sutars (36,000), Dangi (35,000), Banjara (32,000) and Dhakads (32,000).

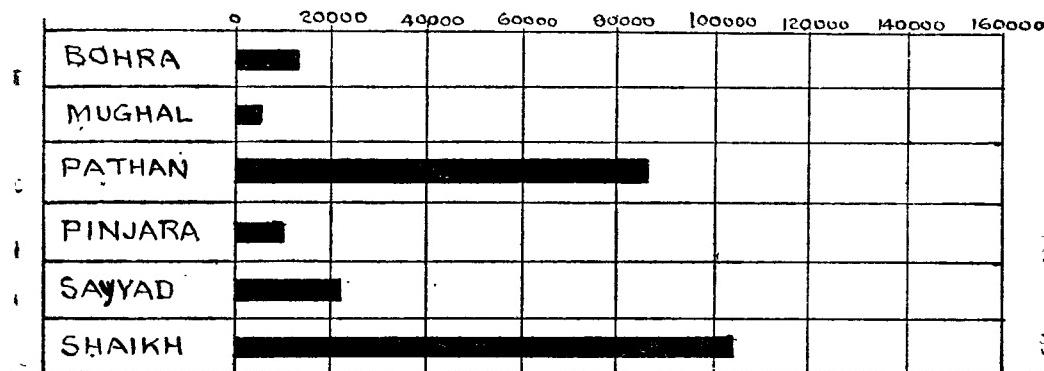
Those in the Eastern Section are Brahmans (405,000), Chamars (283,000), Ahirs (172,000), Kachhis (171,000), Rajputs (163,000), Kurmis (141,000), Lodhis (85,000), Telis (76,000), Banias (72,000), Kolis (61,000), Gadarias (59,000), Dhimars (51,000), Nais (50,000), Kumhars (44,000), Lohars (40,000,) Bansphors (32,000), Dhobis (32,000), and Sutars (31,000).

Some castes are found exclusively in one locality, such as, the jungle tribe of Baigas (25,000), in Rewah.

79. *Animist*.—Among the Animistic tribes the Bhils, numbering 338,000 or 33 per cent are the most numerous. They are followed by Gonds (24 per cent), Bhilalas (17 per cent) and Kols (16 per cent).



80. *Musalmans*.—Shaikhs, as representing mainly converted Hindus or descendants of converts, are by far the most numerous (104,000), Pathans (85,000), Sayyads (21,000), and Behnas (20,000) following.



81. *Caste and Occupation*.—In Subsidiary Table I the various castes, clans and sections of the community are shewn by traditional occupation irrespective of the actual occupation followed even by considerable numbers of the community, e.g., a sepoy belonging to the cultivator class will in the Table fall under the head “Cultivators.”

Agriculture is the principal occupation followed in Central India and Brahmans, Banias, Rajputs and Chamars and even the Bhils all alike pursue it. The true agricultural castes form 19 per cent. of the Hindu population, the most important are shown below. These eight castes form 13 per cent. of the total population and 15 per cent. of the Hindu population of the Agency :—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Dangi	41,806	35,536	6,146	124
Gujar	75,372	70,100	4,974	298
Jat	24,217	23,590	626	1
Kachhi	208,085	37,501	110,645	59,939
Kurmi	155,072	13,669	36,499	104,904
Kunbi	78,863	76,535	..	2,328
Lodhi	128,661	43,976	78,190	6,495
Mali	43,513	39,537	2,764	1,212
TOTAL	755,589	340,444	239,844	175,301

82. *Herdsmen*.—The herdsmen are confined practically to three castes, Ahirs, Gadarias and Gaolis which are not very carefully distinguished in ordinary parlance. They form 5 per cent of the total and 6 per cent of the Hindu population :—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Ahir	221,832	48,522	99,425	73,885
Gadaria	78,537	20,010	43,878	14,649
Gaoli	14,152	13,210	476	466
TOTAL	314,521	81,742	143,779	89,000

83. *Craftsmen*.—Genuine craftsmen are included in the castes given below. They form 7 per cent of the total population and 8 per cent of the Hindu population :—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Darzi	34,285	18,999	7,355	7,931
Kasera	2,096	1,897	199	..
Kumhar	85,080	41,455	24,984	18,641
Lohar	61,037	20,620	18,013	22,404
Mochi	3,978	3,483	239	256
Salvi	3,580	3,580	..	..
Sunar	43,508	18,625	10,700	14,183
Sutar	67,010	36,198	18,138	12,674
Kachera	3,747	196	738	2,813
Kandera	3,111	995	2,061	55
Koli	88,184	27,565	37,103	23,516
Lakhera	3,965	1,705	1,623	637
Maru	1,164	1,164	..	..
Tambat (Tamera)	1,562	..	411	1,151
Patwa	2,168	499	676	1,043
TOTAL	404,475	176,931	122,240	105,304

84. *Traders*.—Traders have few castes but are a most important body of men. They form nearly 3 per cent. of the total population and a little more than 3 per cent. of the Hindu and Jain population :—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Agarwal	22,685	13,333	4,910	4,442
Gahohi	15,050	549	14,026	475
Kasaundhan	6,805	7	352	6,446
Kesar	14,376	135	197	14,044
Kharia	5,161	5,161	..	..
Mahesri	9,017	8,955	13	49
Oswal	23,346	21,887	1,387	72
Porwal	21,867	14,907	5,997	963
Others	61,046	30,642	11,495	18,909
TOTAL	179,353	95,576	38,377	45,400

85. *Warrior Classes*.—The principal warrior classes are given below. They form 8 per cent of the total population and 9 per cent of Hindus and Musalmans :—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Beghelkhand.
Rajputs	394,205	230,640	61,284	102,281
Dhangar	7,106	7,057	..	49
Maratha	17,834	17,815	18	1
Pathan	85,511	63,452	12,080	9,979
TOTAL . .	504,656	318,964	73,382	112,310

86. *Priests and Devotees*.—The most important priestly classes are those shown here who form 8 per cent of the total population and 9 per cent of the Hindu population :—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Brahman—				
Bhargava (Bhagor)	11,212	3,420	7,772	20
Dakshani	18,741	18,207	395	139
Jijhotia	49,420	8,568	40,050	802
Sanadhyा	31,821	13,781	16,326	1,714
Shrigaud	9,640	9,340	204	96
Sarwaria	288,220	1,529	23,658	263,033
Kanaujia	46,606	9,187	33,923	3,796
TOTAL . .	455,960	64,032	122,328	269,600

87. *Bards and Astrologers*.—Bards, astrologers, actors and mimes are given below. They form less than a half per cent of the population :—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Bhat				
Brahma Bhatt	15,531	8,774	3,935	2,822
Bhand	445	418	..	27
Gondhali	113	113	..	..
Nat	3,580	2,645	325	610
TOTAL . .	19,669	11,950	4,260	3,459

88. *Depressed Classes*.—The most numerous of the depressed classes are entered below. They form 10 per cent of the total population :—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Bhangi (M)	2,158	2,079	79	..
„ (H)	23,194	15,776	5,497	1,921
Chamar	448,490	165,588	176,861	106,041
Dhobi (M)	351	261	26	64
„ (H)	48,878	17,253	21,841	9,784
Basor {				
Dom {	42,666	7,885	24,260	10,521
Domar }				
Kanjar	698	542	152	4
Mahar	11,687	3,798	153	7,736
Mang	1,003	1,003	..	..
Sor	11,911	500	11,411	..
TOTAL . .	591,036	214,685	240,280	136,071

In this Agency there has been no movement as regards classification or raising of the depressed classes or the aboriginal tribes and the question is not yet of interest here. If a movement does take place in future the following castes and tribes are likely to figure in it in addition to those given above :—

Depressed Castes.

Aboriginal Tribes.

Already classed as Aboriginals (Animists)—

Kir	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,556
Kirar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	{ A 682 H 34,166
Korku	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	{ A 7,883 H 6,998
Kutwar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	{ A 448 H 27,799
Mina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	{ A 218 H 28,726
Saharia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	{ A 929 H 3,413

Might be included in future—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Castes classified according to their traditional occupations.

Group and Caste.	Strength 000's omitted.	Group and Caste.	Strength 000's omitted.
<i>Land Holders</i>	394	<i>Bards and Astrologers</i>	4
	66		—
Rajput	394	Joshi	1
<i>Cultivators</i>	1,013	Writers	4
Ajna	169	Kayasth	40
Bharud	6	Others	7
Dangi	10		37
Dhakad	42	<i>Musicians, Singers, Dancers, Mimes and Jugglers.</i>	16
Gujar.	32		3
Jat	75	Dholi	9
Kachhi	24	Others	7
Kalota	208		
Khati	18	<i>Traders and Pedlars</i>	196
Kirar	60		
Kulmi (Kurmi)	34	Bania	33
Lodhi	155	Bohra	179
Mali	129	Others	13
Mina	44		4
Sondhia	29		
Others	53	<i>Carriers by Animals</i>	38
	94		
<i>Labourers</i>	11	Banjara	6
	2	Others	32
Kir	6		6
Lunia	5	<i>Barbers</i>	89
<i>Forest and Hill Tribes, (Hunters and Fowlers).</i>	1,066	Nai	15
	177		89
Bagri	23	<i>Washermen</i>	49
Bhil	338		
Bhilala	170	Dhobi	8
Gond	247		49
Kol	163	<i>Weavers</i>	134
Korku	8		
Kotwal	28	Chhipa	22
Majhi	2	Koli	5
Pardhi	4	Panika	88
Patlia	15	Others	24
Saharia	4		17
Others	64		
<i>Graziers and Dairy-men</i>	315	<i>Tailors</i>	34
	52		
Ahir	222	Darzi	6
Gadaria	79		34
Gaoli	14	<i>Carpenters</i>	67
<i>Fishermen, Boatmen and Palki Bearers.</i>	149		
	25	Sutars	11
Bhoi	10		67
Dhimar	60	<i>Masons</i>	3
Kahar	43		
Kewat	30	Silawat	1
Others	6		3
<i>Priests and Devotees</i>	612	<i>Potters</i>	85
	102		
Bairagi	29	Kumhar	14
Baiga	26		85
Brahman	557	<i>Glass and Lac Workers</i>	10
<i>Temple Servants</i> (Dhami 448, Gurao 1,099)	2		
	—	Kacheria	2
	0	Kasera	4
		Lakhera	2
			4
<i>Genealogists</i>	18	<i>Black-Smiths</i>	61
	3		
Bhat	15	Luhar	10
Others	3		61

NOTE.—The number below the total strength of each group indicates the proportion per mille to the total population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Castes classified according to their traditional occupations—contd.

Group and Caste.	Strength 000's omitted.	Group and Caste.	Strength 000's omitted.
<i>Gold and Silver-Smiths</i>	44	<i>Basket Workers and Mat Makers</i> . .	58
Sunar	73	Bansphor	10
	44	Bargunda	40
<i>Brass and Copper-Smiths</i>	17		18
Bharewa	3	<i>Earth, Salt, etc., Workers and Quarriers</i>	5
	17	Beldar	1
<i>Confectioners and Grain-Parchers</i> . .	6	<i>Village Watchmen and Menial</i>	175
Bharbhunja	1	Balai	29
Halwai	5	Mirdha	174
	1		1
<i>Oil-pressers</i>	120	<i>Sweepers</i>	23
Teli	20	Bhangi	4
	120		23
<i>Toddy Drawers and distillers</i>	45	<i>Others</i>	626
Kalal	8	Christians	104
	45	Deswali	9
<i>Butchers</i>	10	Gusain	20
	2	Jogi	10
Khatiks	9	Kandera	5
Others	1	Khangar	3
		Maratha	18
<i>Leather-Workers</i>	463	Moghal	18
	77	Pathan	5
Chamars	448	Pinjara	86
Others	15	Rawat	10
		Sayyad	4
		Shaikh	22
		Behna	104
		Tamboli	20
		Others	19
			273

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Variation in Caste, Tribe, Race, etc., since 1911.

Caste, Tribe, or Race.	Persons 000's omitted.	Caste, Tribe, or Race.		Persons 000's omitted.
		1921.	1921.	
1	2	1	2	
1. Ahir	222	51. Kayasth . . . . .	. . . . .	37
2. Ajna	6	52. Kewat . . . . .	. . . . .	30
3. Bagri	23	53. Khangar . . . . .	. . . . .	18
4. Baiga	26	54. Khati . . . . .	. . . . .	60
5. Bairagi	29	55. Khatik . . . . .	. . . . .	9
6. Balai	174	56. Kirar . . . . .	. . . . .	34
<i>Bania</i>	179	57. Kol . . . . .	. . . . .	163
7. Agarwal	21	58. Koli . . . . .	. . . . .	88
8. Gahohi	15	59. Korku . . . . .	. . . . .	7
9. Kesar	14	60. Kotwal . . . . .	. . . . .	28
10. Mahesri	9	61. Kulmi . . . . .	. . . . .	155
11. Oswal	23	62. Kumhar . . . . .	. . . . .	85
12. Porwal	22	63. Lodhi . . . . .	. . . . .	129
13. Banjara	32	64. Luhar . . . . .	. . . . .	61
14. Bansphor	40	65. Majhi . . . . .	. . . . .	2
15. Beldar	5	66. Mali . . . . .	. . . . .	44
16. Bhangi	23	67. Maratha . . . . .	. . . . .	18
17. Bharewa	17	68. Mina . . . . .	. . . . .	29
18. Bharud	10	69. Mirdha . . . . .	. . . . .	1
19. Bhat	15	70. Nai . . . . .	. . . . .	89
20. Bhil	338	71. Panika . . . . .	. . . . .	24
21. Bhilala	170	72. Pardhi . . . . .	. . . . .	4
22. Bhoi	10	73. Pathia . . . . .	. . . . .	15
<i>Brahman</i>	557	<i>Rajput</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	394
23. Bhagor	11	74. Baghela . . . . .	. . . . .	23
24. Dakshni	19	75. Bundela . . . . .	. . . . .	10
25. Jijhotia	49	76. Chauhan . . . . .	. . . . .	24
26. Kanaujia	47	77. Gahlot . . . . .	. . . . .	14
27. Sanadhyा	32	78. Kachhwaha . . . . .	. . . . .	3
28. Sarwaria	288	79. Parihar . . . . .	. . . . .	16
29. Shrigaud	10	80. Ponwar . . . . .	. . . . .	14
30. Chamar	448	81. Parmar . . . . .	. . . . .	21
31. Chhipa	5	82. Raghubansi . . . . .	. . . . .	25
32. Dangi	42	83. Rathor . . . . .	. . . . .	22
33. Darzi	34	84. Solanki . . . . .	. . . . .	11
34. Deswali	20	85. Tonwar . . . . .	. . . . .	3
35. Dhakad	32	86. Rawat . . . . .	. . . . .	4
36. Dhimar	60	87. Saharia . . . . .	. . . . .	4
37. Dholi	49	88. Sunar . . . . .	. . . . .	44
38. Dholi	9	89. Sondhia . . . . .	. . . . .	53
39. Gadaria	79	90. Sor . . . . .	. . . . .	12
40. Gaoli	14	91. Sutar . . . . .	. . . . .	67
41. Gond	247	92. Tamboli . . . . .	. . . . .	19
42. Gusain	10	93. Teli . . . . .	. . . . .	120
43. Gujar	75	<i>Musalman</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	332
44. Jat	24			
45. Jogi	5	94. Bohra . . . . .	. . . . .	13
46. Kachhi	208	95. Moghal . . . . .	. . . . .	5
47. Kaher	43	96. Pathan . . . . .	. . . . .	86
48. Kalal	45	97. Pinjara . . . . .	. . . . .	10
49. Kalota	18	98. Sayyad . . . . .	. . . . .	22
50. Kandera	3	99. Shaikh . . . . .	. . . . .	104

NOTE.—Figures for 1911 are not available owing to the excision of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

CHAPTER XII.

Occupation or Means Of Livelihood.

89. *Statistics*.—The statistics for occupation are contained in Imperial Tables XVII-XXII.

Table XVII gives a general statement of the number of people supported by each occupation according to the classification adopted, with those dependent on them.

Table XVIII gives subsidiary occupations followed by those whose principal occupation is agriculture.

Table XIX shews cases of dual occupation.

Table XX gives occupation by religion.

Table XXI gives occupation by selected Castes, Tribes or Races—Only Part A of this Table has been prepared.

Table XXII deals with Industries.

A special series of inquiries was made by the Indore State and is embodied by them in a special Volume. This will be referred to later.

90. *Subsidiary Tables*.—As elsewhere in the Report no comparative figures can, most unfortunately, be given, and hence the real interest of the inquiry is much diminished. However, as the States and not Central India as a whole are really concerned with industrial development, any stimulus given to industry being due to individual State effort only, the State Reports, whose comparative figures can be seen, should be referred to.

The Subsidiary Tables number nine, as out of the ten No. VII with its comparative figures could not be compiled. These tables must be carefully studied, if anything is to be made out of the mass of figures collected in Table XXII.

91. *Questionnaire*.—The queries on which the information was collected are to be found in columns 9, 10, and 11 of the Schedule, giving respectively the primary occupation, secondary occupation (if any) and the number of those dependant on the persons dealt with. The actual instructions laid down were :—

Column 9.—(Principal occupation of actual workers). Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on their Estate, Capital, etc., such as *house rent, pension, etc.* Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as, ‘service’ or ‘writing’ or ‘labour,’ write particulars, such as, ‘private servant Bania’s cook,’ ‘clerk, Army Department.’ For example in the case of labour, say whether in the fields, or in a coal mine, or jute factory, or cotton mill, or lac factory or earthwork, etc., in the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who receive rent and those who pay rent (if any further sub-division of agriculturists is contemplated in any State, provision will have to be made for it in this rule). If a person makes the articles and also sells he should be entered as “maker and seller of them.” Women

and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income must be entered in column 9 under that occupation and for them enter the word 'not' in column 11. If any person maintains himself by means of *Ata dal* shop and also by lending money enter *Ata Dal* shop in column 9 and in column 10 "lending money." In column 9 enter the word 'None' for dependants.

Column 10.—(Subsidiary occupation of actual workers). Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus if a person lives principally by his earnings as a boatman, but partly also by fishing, the word 'boatman' will be entered in column 9 and fisherman in column 10. If an actual worker has no additional occupation, enter in column 10 the word "None." For dependants, enter the word "None" in this column.

Column 11.—(Means of subsistence of dependants). For children and women and old or infirm persons who do not work, either personally or by means of servants, enter the *principal* occupation of the person who supports them. For actual workers, enter the word "None" in this column.

To avoid frequent references to the Central Office these instructions were further amplified and made more precise in the Code of Census Procedure for the Central India Agency 1921, as follows:—

The entry of occupation in columns 9 to 11 of the Schedule is another matter requiring special care. Only those men, women and children will be shown as workers *who actually earn something* to augment the family income. A woman who merely looks after her house and cooks the food is not a worker but a dependant. But a woman who collects and sells fire-wood, or cowdung or works for wages is thereby adding to the family income, and should be shown as a worker. So also a woman who regularly assists her husband in his trade (*e.g.*, the wife of a potter who fetches the clay from which he makes his pots), but not one who merely renders a little occasional help. A boy who sometimes looks after his father's cattle is a dependant, but who is a regular cowherd should be recorded as such in column 9. Boys at school or college should be entered as dependants. Dependants in a joint family, the members of which follow different avocations, should be entered in column 11, under the occupation of the principal working member.

Domestic servants must be entered as *huzuria*, Bania's cook, Bhishti, etc., in column 9 as actual workers and not in column 11 as dependants on their master's occupation. Persons temporarily out of employ should be shown as following their previous occupation. Wherever large gangs of coolies are employed on earthwork of any kind, special instruction should be given to the Census Staff to enter not only the earthwork but also the nature of the undertaking (railway, road, canal, etc.,) in connection with which it is being done.

Where a man has two occupations, the principal one is that on which he *relies mainly* for his support and from which he ordinarily gets the major part of his income. A subsidiary occupation should be entered if followed at any time of the year. Only one subsidiary occupation (the most important one) should be entered in column 10. In cases where a person with private means follows some occupation that occupation should be entered in column 9 and the source of his private income in column 10.

Stress must be laid on the importance of avoiding vague words like "labour" or "service" or "shop-keeping." The Enumerator must enter the exact kind of labour or service, and the nature of the goods sold. In the case of service it is necessary not merely to distinguish Government service, State service, Railway service, municipal service, village service, service in a shop or office, and domestic service but also to show the exact occupation followed, *e.g.*, in the case of Government service whether Collector, or Army Officer, or Civil Court Clerk, or Police Inspector, etc., in the case of State service whether *Subah*, *Tahsildar*, *Kamasdar*, *Munsif*, *Karkun*, *Patwari*, *Siledar*, *Sowar*, *Sepoy*, etc. In the case of clerks the occupation of their employer must be shown, *e.g.*, lawyer's clerk. Persons living on agriculture must be distinguished as Land-lords or "Rent receivers" and actual cultivators or "Rent payers." Where a person cultivates a part of his land and sublets another part, he should be shown in column 9 as cultivator or "Rent payer" and in column 10 as a land-lord or "Rent receiver," if he gets a greater part of his income from the land which he cultivates himself, and *vice versa*. Gardeners and growers of special products, such as betel, cocoanut, etc., must be shown separately as "betel growers," "Land-lord—House-owner," "Land-lord—Garden-owner." Persons whose income is derived from the rent of houses or land in towns should be distinguished from those who derive it from agricultural land.

In addition to these instructions the most common types of error were verbally explained to the various Census Officers who were assembled to receive training in the Central Office.

Finally it should be borne in mind that all that a Census Report can effectively do by the presentation of the figures collected at the enumeration is to give a birds-eye view of the general occupational distribution of the people, and must not be accepted as impeccable or accurate in all details.

92. *Classification.*—Since 1911, there have been no material changes in classification. Four classes and twelve sub-classes were adopted as below:—

Symbol.	Class.	Sub-class.
A	Production of raw materials	I.—Agriculture and Pasture. II.—Extraction of minerals.
B	Preparation and supply of material substances.	III.—Industry. IV.—Transport. V.—Trade.
C	Public Administration and Liberal Arts.	VI.—Public Forces. VII.—Public Administration. VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts.
D	Miscellaneous	IX.—Persons living on their own income. X.—Domestic Service. XI.—Insufficiently described occupations. XII.—Unproductive.

The changes since 1911 are few. Classes and Sub-classes are the same except that Sub-class IX now falls under D and not C. The number of orders also is 56 instead of 55.

New Orders (19) Transport by Air and (43) Air Force have been introduced, while 40 and 41 have been amalgamated as "Trade of other sorts". The New Order 56 is styled "Unproductive". The groups have expanded from 169 to 191 by the expansion of existing groups so as to give more detail in certain cases, and by redrafting and transferring categories, thus in order I, Farm servants and Field labourers are now separated, in Order 6 Cotton sizers, Cotton weavers and weavers of wool, etc., are distinguished, in Orders 16, 21 and 37 workers in mechanical transport are separated from other transport workers and in Orders 20, 21, and 22 skilled and unskilled operators are separated. Improved classification has been made by taking journalism—Editors and Journalists—out of the order 18 (Industries of luxury) and putting them in a New Order 50 (Letters, Arts and Sciences) while Acrobats, conjurers, etc., have been given a separate group (179) under the Order. These and a few other changes have assisted in clearing up obscure entries.

93. *Principles of Classification.*—These were laid down by the Census Commissioner as below:—

- (1) When a person both makes and sells he is classed as a maker. On the same principle, when a person extracts some substance, such as saltpetre, sulphur,

carbonate of soda, etc., from the ground and also refines it, he is shown in Sub-Class II—Extraction of Minerals, and not in Sub-Class III—Industry.

- (2) Industrial and trading occupations are divided into two main categories :—
 - (a) those where the occupation is classified according to material worked in
 - (b) those where it is classified according to the use which it serves.

As a general rule the first category is reserved for the manufacture or sale of articles the use of which is not finally determined, but it also includes specified articles for which there is no appropriate head in the second category. For example while shoe-makers are included in the second category (Order 13, Group 78), the makers of waterbags, saddlery, leather portmanteaus and the like are included in the first category (Order 7, Group 40).

In a few cases occupations have been classed according to the material worked in, even though certain articles made of it are specified, because the material used is more characteristic of the occupation than the article made. Thus makers of palm-leaf fans have been shown in Group 45 rather than Group 100. Makers of bamboo screens, leaf plates, etc., have also been shown in Group 45.

(3) Persons employed in Railway Carriage factories have been shown in Group 118 instead of under Order 16, because these factories in India are always worked direct by the Railways. The manufacture and repair of railway trucks and carriages is an integral part of the operations of the railway authorities. The principle on which the classification is made is analogous to that followed in the case of makers and sellers or diggers and refiners.

(4) On the other hand, railway police and railway doctors are classified in groups 159 and 171, respectively, because the primary duty of persons thus employed is, in the one case the prevention and detection of crime, and in the other the healing of disease. The fact that their pay is derived from the railway is merely an incident, and does not effect the character of the occupation.

As a general rule it may be said that wherever a man's personal occupation is one which involves special training, *e.g.*, that of a doctor, engineer, surveyor, etc., he is classed under the head reserved for that occupation. Exceptions have been made, however, in cases where the work in which he is employed involves further specialization. For this reason a marine engineer is placed in Group 107 and a river surveyor in Group 108. Officers of Government, whose occupation is covered by some other group (*e.g.*, doctors, clergymen, professors, postal, forest, settlement and railway officers and other establishments, etc.), will be included in that group and not under Group 161. Government peons and chaprasis, other than those in the above-mentioned establishments, will be included under this group and not in Group 117.

94. Errors in the Return.—It is impossible wholly to eliminate vague terms like *Mazduri*, *Kheti*, *Dukandari*, and so on, however minute the orders may be. Castes at times cause confusion, as a traditional caste occupation is entered instead of man's actual means of livelihood.

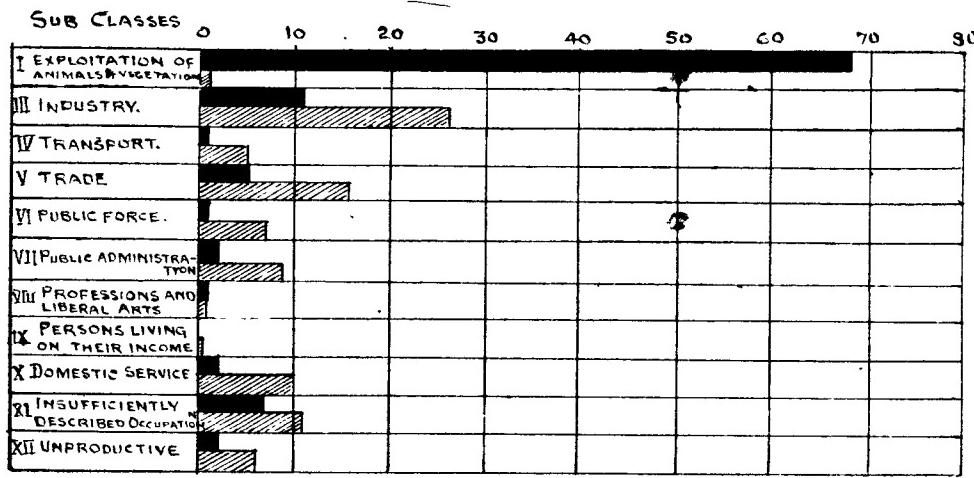
Principal and Subsidiary occupations were not always separated and the entries in column 10 are less reliable than they should be. What constituted a "dependant" seems to have baffled some enumerators or rather what to enter in column 11. Many of these mistakes were corrected in the Abstraction Office. The distinction between a maker and seller, a breeder of cattle and a seller, and the like gave trouble. But the indeterminate nature of such professions in a country where division of labour has not as yet drawn a marked line between the two professions, is excusable.

In Compilation, as there was but one office, any errors occurring in classification would be constant and common throughout and the variation in classification caused by a State with a separate Tabulation office did not arise, as in 1911, when in one case all the "sweepers" were returned as "Sanitary Inspectors."

95. Analysis of the Return.—The diagram below giving the 11 Sub-Classes shews how in Central India as elsewhere agriculture with about 70 per cent. is the principal occupation, except in cities where industries become more important.

Next to agriculture comes Industry with 11 per cent. Then trade with a big drop to 5 per cent. but rising in cities to 17 per cent.

Diagram showing the general distribution of the population by occupation (six classes). Number per cent. of population.

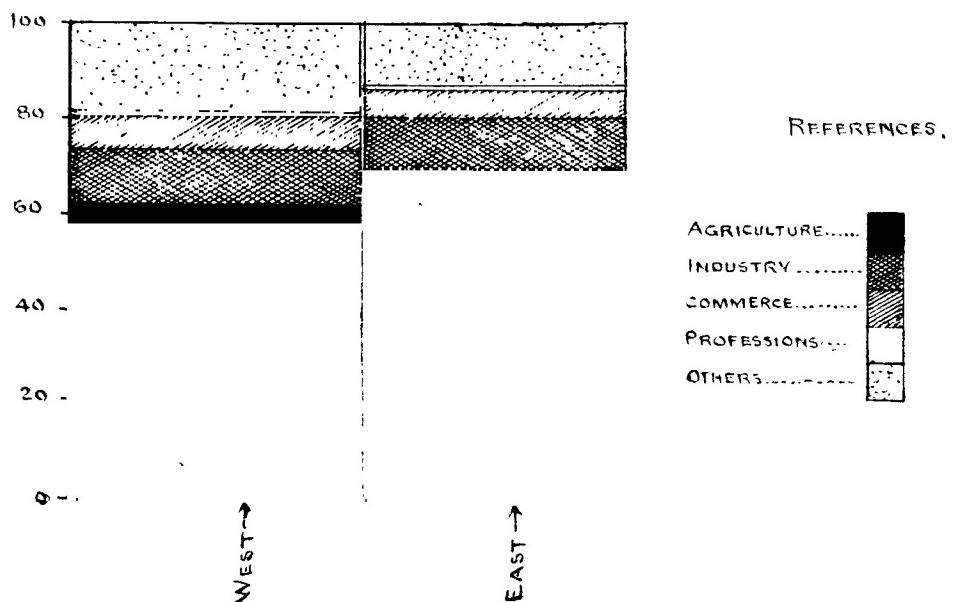


REFERENCES:-

- (1) TOTAL POPULATION --- [REDACTED]
(2) CITIES --- [REDACTED]

The date of the Census, 18th March did not affect the return materially owing to agricultural operations being over and farmers otherwise employed. It is some consolation to see that on this occasion the insufficiently described occupations are less.

96. Occupation by Natural Divisions.—Subsidiary Table III deals with Natural Diagram showing the distribution of the population by occupation (classes) in each natural division. Division



why there are no cattle keepers and breeders in the East, while herdsmen are in excess—probably the two Sub-Classes were confused.

Occupational distribution of actual workers.

Occupation.	NUMBER PER 1,000 WORKERS IN		
	Central India Agency.	Cities.	Rural
Industry	55	258	
Trade	26	158	
Public Administration	8	91	
Domestic service	10	101	

In trade the West, with Indore city, and more towns, shews a higher figure and those employed in Public Administration number many more, due to Cantonments, etc.

97. Urban Occupation.—The Main Urban Occupations are given below. The chief occupation in towns is industry, 249 per 1,000 people being supported by it.

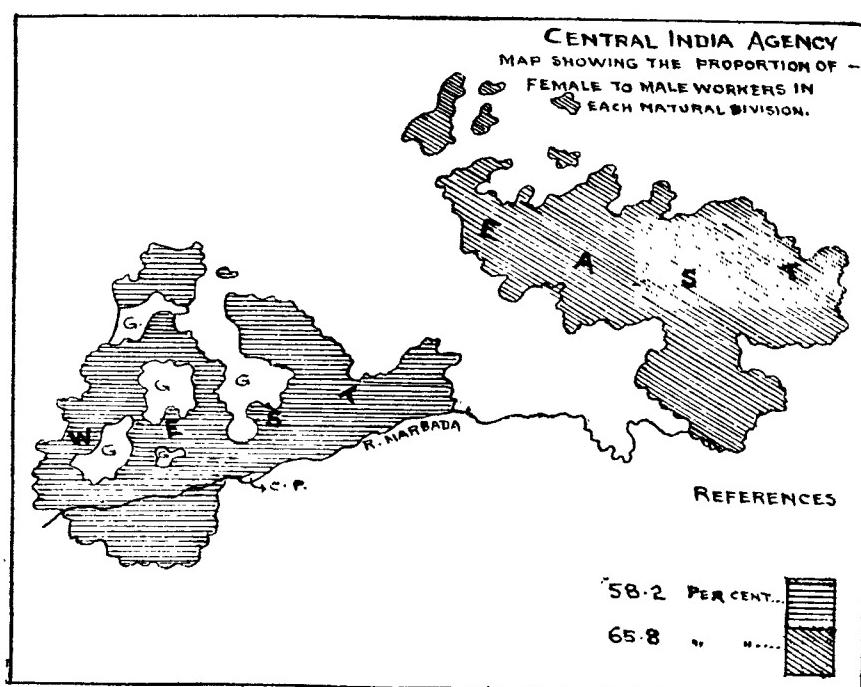
98. *Workers and Dependants.*—In Subsidiary Table I will be found the percentage of dependants and the inset table arranged by Sub-Classes will give some idea of the return. But as already noted the enumerator often found difficulties in making correct entries in column 11. Besides it is no easy matter to say when the work done by a woman or a child would take it out of the dependant class. Hence the result must be accepted with reservation. The table shows that workers everywhere predominate. As to dependants the Liberal Arts and Professions have most. While Law (VIII-47) has the proud position of supporting the greatest number

No.	Designation.	PERCENTAGE.	
		Workers.	Dependants.
I.	All Occupations . . .	54	46
	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	55	45
II.	Exploitation of minerals . . .	69	31
III.	Industry . . .	51	49
IV.	Transport . . .	48	52
V.	Trade . . .	48	52
VI.	Public Force . . .	47	53
VII.	Public Administration . . .	40	60
VIII.	Professions and liberal Arts . . .	48	52
IX.	Independants . . .	43	57
X.	Domestics . . .	55	45
XI.	Unspecified . . .	68	32
XII.	Unproductive . . .	62	38

(71 per cent.) of dependants, excluding Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Hospitals (XII-54) and Un-classified Occupations (XII-56), Quarry-workers support least (19 per cent.) but they only number 1,646 in all.

No.	Designation.	SUB-CLASS.	
		Number of Female Workers per 1,000 males.	
I.	Central India . . .	620	
	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	667	
II.	Extraction of minerals . . .	805	
III.	Industry . . .	431	
IV.	Transport . . .	178	
V.	Trade . . .	510	
VI.	Public Force . . .	8	
VII.	Public Administration . . .	75	
VIII.	Professions and liberal Arts . . .	234	
IX.	Independants . . .	342	
X.	Domestic Service . . .	611	
XI.	Unspecified . . .	1,142	
XII.	Unproductive . . .	474	

Examining the groups Helpers in Agriculture (I-2a.), Field labourers (I-5), Cotton spinning (III-26), Basket makers (III-45), Rice pounders and Flour grinders

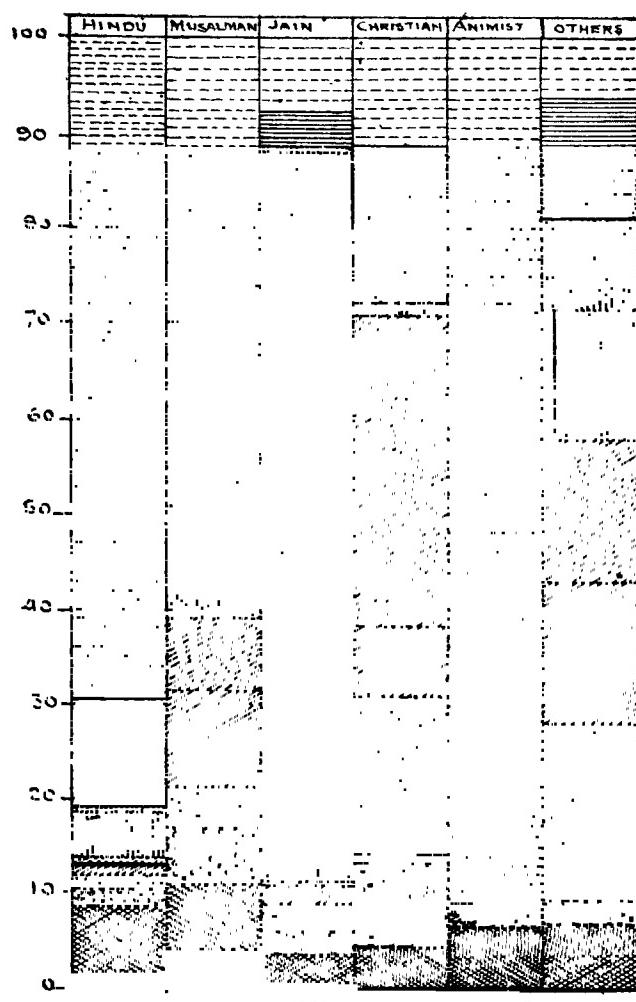


and Grain parchers (III-65-67), Sellers of milk and butter (V-133) and Dealers in hay (V-139) have most female workers. The figure in the case of "Flour grinding" are very high. But this is not at all surprising in view of the fact that this occupation is followed mainly by females. Females in many a poor family who do not go out to work on roads, buildings, etc., often supplement the income of the family by this occupation. Generally widows of higher castes who have no bread earner make their livelihood in the same manner.

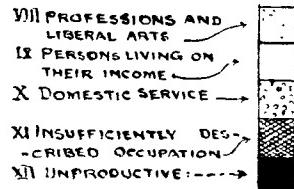
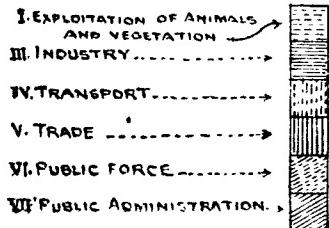
These figures in no way indicate sex competition, which save in industry, is unknown. The woman does her own share, that is all; she walks beside the plough and throws the seeds down the tube, she carries on her head the earth dug by her husband. Only in the mills do we find men and women employed in similar work—and in no case is an equal wage given, nor is it expected.

100. *Occupation by Religion.*—In Subsidiary Table 9 the figures by religion are given, with the distribution of 10,000 of each occupation by religion and then of 10,000 in each religion by occupation.

Diagram showing the main distribution by occupation (sub-classes) for religion.



REFERENCES:-



Among Animists 91 per cent. follow agriculture. Jains have 15 per cent. engaged in banking, 11 per cent. in brokerage and the same number in the piece goods trade.

Hindus affect agriculture most, as of 100 following the occupation 89 are Hindus, while the Musalmans account for 2 per cent. only, Animists for 9 per cent. and the trading Jains for under 1 per cent. Of those living on rent from land 91 per cent. are Hindus while herdsmen, shepherds, quarrymen, weavers, etc., dealers in hides, tanners, leather workers, potters, barbers, builders, jewellers, milk sellers and village watchmen are mainly drawn from this religion. Musalmans comprise 79 per cent. of those engaged in cotton ginning and pressing, 57 per cent. of the butchers, 48 per cent. of the army and 45 per cent. of the State Police.

Looking at it from the other point of view we find that of Hindus 69 per cent. live by agriculture and pasture, of Musalmans 30 per cent. do so, the rest following numerous means of livelihood but none in very large number.

101. *Occupation by Caste.*—It is interesting to see how far the traditional occupation is still followed by different castes. Subsidiary Table VIII deals with this. The subjoined table gives percentage figures for traditional occupations still followed by various castes. In each class agriculture is now the chief occupation except in the case of Banias. The interest in this table lies in its shewing how far castes have deserted their original occupation. The highest figure is 87 shown by Ajnas, the lowest that of Brahmins 9. Evidently religion does not pay as a profession. Land in practically every case is the new occupation adopted.

Caste.	Per-cent.	Traditional Occupa-tion.
Ajna . . .	87	Agriculture.
Agarwal (Bania)	69	Trade.
Porwal (Bania)	71	Trade.
Gahohi . . .	68	Trade.
Gujar . . .	74	Agriculture.
Sondhia . . .	74	Agriculture and Dacoity.
Kachera . . .	72	Glass and bangle worker.
Gond . . .	67	Agriculture and Hunting.
Bhilala . . .	85	Agriculture.
Bhil . . .	63	Agriculture and Hunting.
Bundela(Rajput)	48	Land holder and Military.
Rathor . . .	45	Land holder and Military.
Rajput (general)	36	Land holder and Military.
Kol . . .	21	Agriculture and Hunting.
Khangar . . .	17	Watchman.
Maratha . . .	14	Land holder and Military.
Shrigaud . . .	12	Priest.
Brahman . . .	9	Priest.

102. *Analysis of Occupation by Sub-Classes and Groups.*—Comparative figures being unfortunately not available all that can be done is to scrutinize existing conditions.

Class A, Sub-Class I, Order I. (See S. T. I.).—Order No. I is pasture and agriculture sub-divided into (a) Ordinary cultivation, (b) Growers of special products

and market gardening, (c) Forestry, (d) Raising of Farm Stock, and (e) Raising of small animals. Naturally (a) Ordinary cultivation claims the greatest number 3,900,000 or 66 per cent. being supported by these occupations. Income from rent from agricultural land supports only 6 persons in every 1,000, field labour 16 per cent. and ordinary cultivation 44 per cent.

Passing on to industries which support 11 per cent. of the population we get no figures of any importance, showing how little industry has advanced in Central India as a whole. When we come to trade it can shew 5 per cent. No other definite occupation has a percentage above 2, which is shewn by Public Administration.

The table below gives a succinct view of the more important occupations.

No.	Class and Order.	Persons supported.	Per cent. of Population.
I.	Pasture and Agriculture	4,000,000	68
	Ordinary cultivation	2,600,000	44
	Field labourers	900,000	16
III.	Industry	649,000	11
	6 Textiles	88,700	2
	8 Wood	94,000	2
V.	13 Dress	192,000	3
	Trade	300,000	3
	33 Foodstuff	185,000	3
VII.	Public Administration	125,000	2
X.	Domestic Service	112,000	2

In this connection the " Ordinary cultivator " is the man who does the field cropping work as distinct from growing garden crops such as tobacco, chillies, etc.

A glance may be taken at the Natural Division figures. The percentage of agriculturists is higher in the East (69) than the West (62), ordinary cultivation giving in the East (45) and West (43) per cent. When we come to industry the West with Indore city and more towns takes the lead (11 per cent.), and in trade also with 6 per cent. to 5 in East and so with the remaining occupations except " trade in other foodstuffs " in which the East leads slightly.

103. *Occupations combined with agriculture.*—Table XVII, XVIII and Subsidiary Tables IV and V deal with Subsidiary occupations, the last two referring only to actual workers. From Subsidiary Table IV we find that 11 per cent. of metal workers are also agriculturists, 10 per cent. of those engaging in industries of dress and toilet, 8 per cent. of those who work in hotels, etc., and 7 per cent. of those engaged in textile industries. Domestic service, on the other hand, shows 2 per

cent. only with agriculture as a subsidiary occupation. These figures are certainly below the truth. Turning to Subsidiary Table V, we have information regarding combined occupations in certain classes. Thus of the Landlord class 20 per cent. also follow agriculture as a subsidiary occupation and 17 per cent. non-agricultural pursuits; cultivators have few subsidiary occupations, only 5 per cent. following any secondary occupation, while amongst farm labourers only 2 per cent. do so. Of fruit and vegetable growers 24 per cent. have secondary pursuits, 18 per cent. following ordinary agriculture, while 16 per cent. are classed as rent payers.

104. Factories.—We are now concerned with Imperial Table XXII.

It may be remarked that this is the third census in which a distinction has been made between factories and home workers.

In 1901 the results were poor, the enumerators not distinguishing the two classes properly. In 1911 and 1921, therefore, a special schedule was issued for factories. The information recorded included the class of factory (or mine), the name, caste or race of owner and manager, the distribution of workers by sex, the numbers of skilled and unskilled employed and the general condition of the factory.

On this occasion two schedules were employed. Schedule A was practically the same as the schedule of 1911 while Schedule B was new and called for information as to skilled and unskilled workers distinct from the clerical and supervising staff. Besides name and age this schedule also demanded sex, race or caste, district of birth, whether skilled or unskilled and actual occupation of the skilled person.

In 1911 an attempt was made to indicate the state of the mill when at work as "normal," "brisk," "brisker," "slack," etc., but this impossible classification was wisely dropped in 1921. All that was required on this occasion was information as to whether a factory worked all the year or only at certain seasons.

These returns were collected quite separately from the Ordinary Census.

105. *Nature and Locale of Factories.*—The total number of establishments employing 10 or more hands number 191 of which 75 lie in the Indore State.

Of these 191 factories 110 are those of textile industries, 104 being connected with cotton, of which 101 are ginning and pressing factories and three weaving and spinning mills, of these 58 of the former and all the latter lie in Indore State.

No other industries have more than a few establishments except mines. These lie in Rewa and Panna and comprise one colliery and some diamond mines.

106. *Factories by size and season.*—The total number of employés in the factories amounts to 23,820. The inset Table gives a brief summary of the factories. All do not work throughout the year—Of the total number only 88 are perennial and the rest seasonal.

107. *Employés.*—Of the 23,820 employés 16,558 are males and 7,262 are females—Of these 7,950 are skilled and the rest unskilled, the skilled employés comprising 1,598 women. Only 3 women are employed in the directing, supervising and clerical staff which consists of 1,174 persons.

By far the largest numbers are engaged in the textile industries which absorb 52 per cent. of the total employés. Women form 20 per cent. of skilled workers and 30 per cent. of the total. Among the skilled workers who number 14,696, 31 per cent. are women and 18 per cent. children.

	DAILY WAGES.	
	State.	City.
<i>Skilled—</i>		
Man	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Woman	0 6 6	0 9 9
Child	0 8 3	0 7 9
<i>Unskilled—</i>		
Man	0 8 0	0 10 3
Woman	0 5 0	0 6 0
Child	0 3 9	0 5 0

Taking the separate industries we find the highest proportion of women are employed in the Mines 73 to 100 adult males, Cotton Ginning with 69 coming next, followed by Chemical industries 68 and Quarries 66. Children are met with mainly in Chemical industries 79—100 adults, due no doubt to this heading including the collection of jungle produce. It will be interesting to note the scale of industrial wages, as shown by the Special Report compiled for the Indore State.

108. *Organisation.*—In Subsidiary Table III, the type of organisation is given.

109. *Comparative.*—It may be noted that the comparative figures in Subsidiary Table II, are obtained by deducting the Gwalior State figures from the Central India figures of 1911, there being no industrial establishments in the minor States transferred to Gwalior.

110. *Caste and Race and place of origin of employés.*—In Part III of Table XXII, the establishment is classified—From this it will be seen that of 191 establishments 24 are owned by the States themselves, 21 by registered companies (of which 3 are directed by Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 17 by Indians and 1 by both) and 146 by private persons, 4 being owned by Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 96 by Hindus, 26 by Musalmans, 7 by Parsis and 13 by others. The management is in the hands of Hindus chiefly (118), Musalmans (37) standing next, the rest being controlled by members of other communities.

111. *Skilled and Unskilled labour.*—Turning to the workmen—Amongst the skilled workers in collieries Kols (180) predominate, working as hewers mostly—The cotton textile industries which are the most important employ numerous classes—Ahirs (121), Kolis (494), Marathas (206), Musalmans (1,292). The manufacture of catechu employs Gonds (744) chiefly. No other industry employs any particular class in large numbers. Taking classes of workers we find drivers of engines, fitters and the like are mostly Musalmans. The inset table gives the principal castes and their occupation.

Skilled workers.	No.	Principal occupation
Brahman . .	207	Weavers, spanners, mechanics and press compositors.
Gond . .	809	Colliery and Jungle produce.
Khairwar . .	616	Jungle produce.
Kol . .	728	Colliery and Jungle produce.
Koli . .	564	Cotton mills, etc.
Maratha . .	234	Cotton mills, etc.
Musalmans . .	1,741	Cotton mills, mechanics.
Others . .	1,634	All kinds of work.

Practically all workers are local, 4,921 being born in the State they work in; those coming from outside are mainly from the United Provinces (826), Bombay (457) and Rajputana (335).

The unskilled workers number 14,696 of whom 7,606 work in textile industries and 2,354 in Collieries and Mines.

Table showing classes of unskilled workers with predominant occupation.

Classes of Un-skilled workers.	No.	Predominant occupation.
Brahmans . .	850	Textile industry.
Chamars . .	907	Leather and textiles.
Gonds . .	1,233	Jungle produce.
Kols . .	1,121	Jungle produce and mines.
Marathas . .	1,409	Textiles,
Musalmans . .	1,930	
Others . .	3,261	

The inset table gives the chief castes and predominant occupations. The unskilled workers come mostly from Bombay (1,056) and Rajputana (1,134).

112. *Power used.*—These establishments employ steam and oil in 113 cases, the textile industries absorbing 103 of them. Electricity is only generated in two cases for lighting purposes.

113. *Looms.*—The total number of looms is 14,065 of which 13,884 are run by power and all belong to mills in the Indore city.

114. *Summary.*—Taking a summary view of the General situation we find that so far industries have developed little save in Indore City. A tendency to push industries is observable and desirable as it is that such should come, it would seem a wise step to develope the production of raw materials first, increase the area sown with cotton, improve the condition of forests and the like—Industry with its temptation of high wages is apt to draw away the population from its more legitimate spheres, and the states have no surplus population, much the reverse. Hence it would seem wise to pause and consider before an industry is pushed; “hot house” industries will only fail.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General Distribution by Occupation.

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER OF		PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL WORKERS EMPLOYED.		PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDANTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS.	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.	In Cities.	In rural areas.	In Cities.	In rural areas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL INDIA								
A.—Production of raw materials	10,000	5,438	54·4	45·6	2·3	97·7	124·8	82·9
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetables	6,790	3,717	54·7	45·3	0·1	99·9	150·3	82·1
1. Pasture and agriculture	6,783	3,713	54·7	45·3	0·1	99·9	151·2	82·6
2. Fishing and hunting	11	6	52·0	48·0	3·0	96·1	153·4	82·7
II.—Exploitation of minerals	7	4	68·6	31·2	0·3	99·7	11·1	45·4
3. Mines	4	2	60·5	39·5	..	100·0	..	65·2
4. Quarries of hard rocks	3	2	80·6	19·4	0·7	99·3	11·1	24·1
5. Salt, etc. . . . .	..	..	54·4	45·6	..	100·0	..	83·9
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	1,677	833	49·7	50·3	6·9	95·1	125·6	99·5
III.—Industry	1,082	546	50·6	49·4	5·9	94·1	116·8	96·6
6. Textiles	148	84	56·4	43·6	9·7	91·3	98·3	76·3
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	41	19	46·1	53·9	4·3	95·7	160·0	114·2
8. Wood	157	82	52·6	47·4	4·1	85·9	100·3	90·3
9. Metals	79	34	43·2	56·8	6·3	93·7	161·1	131·6
10. Ceramics	96	53	55·5	44·5	2·3	97·7	92·1	80·6
11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous	53	28	53·5	46·5	0·5	99·5	211·8	87·7
12. Food industries	43	22	51·8	48·2	11·8	89·2	100·3	119·1
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	323	155	48·2	51·8	3·4	96·6	104·4	106·2
14. Furniture industries . . . . .	..	..	49·8	50·2	11·8	89·2	66·7	105·4
15. Building industries	43	21	48·4	51·6	21·7	78·3	130·0	142·7
16. Construction of means of transport . . . . .	..	..	30·4	69·6	..	100·0	..	221·1
17. Production and transmission of physical forces . . . . .	..	..	48·8	51·2	54·3	45·7	95·5	116·2
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	99	48	48·2	51·8	8·1	91·0	116·6	105·4
IV.—Transport	63	30	48·2	51·8	19·6	80·4	142·3	99·1
20. Transport by water	1	..	39·5	60·5	2·6	97·4	150·0	153·0
21. Transport by road	32	17	53·5	46·5	11·3	88·7	109·8	78·4
22. Transport by rail	26	12	43·7	56·3	34·2	65·8	159·2	112·9
23. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	4	1	36·5	63·5	12·7	87·3	133·3	160·8
V.—Trade	532	256	48·0	52·0	7·4	92·6	135·8	105·8
24. Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance	36	13	37·5	62·5	7·3	92·7	138·1	165·2
25. Brokerage, commission and export	10	4	39·4	60·6	40·9	59·1	143·8	153·0
26. Trade in textiles	35	13	38·2	61·8	12·6	87·4	208·2	141·0
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	3	1	35·2	64·8	11·9	88·1	148·3	189·5
28. Trade in wood	2	1	43·2	57·8	25·8	74·2	126·5	137·9
29. Trade in metals	2	1	37·4	62·4	4·3	95·7	447·6	154·7
30. Trade in pottery . . . . .	..	..	39·3	60·7	15·8	84·2	66·7	170·8
31. Trade in chemical products	7	4	51·2	48·8	11·7	88·3	71·3	98·7
32. Trade in Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	16	7	40·0	60·0	5·8	96·2	136·2	153·4
33. Other trade in food stuffs	309	161	52·1	47·9	5·6	94·6	112·4	90·1
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	3	1	38·9	61·1	36·3	63·7	153·6	154·3
35. Trade in furniture	1	..	40·2	59·8	19·6	80·4	32·4	177·0
36. Trade in building materials	1	1	54·8	45·2	15·7	84·3	26·3	93·1
37. Trade in means of transport	19	9	44·7	55·3	12·2	87·8	186·5	114·3
38. Trade in fuel	20	11	56·6	43·4	3·6	96·4	177·0	75·3
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts	17	8	46·3	53·7	14·1	85·9	149·5	109·2
40. Trade of other sorts	51	21	41·6	58·4	2·8	97·2	527·7	129·2
C.—Public administration and liberal arts	470	207	44·2	55·8	12·6	87·4	168·5	120·5
VI.—Public force	144	67	46·0	53·4	13·6	86·4	142·5	110·3
41. Army	72	34	47·3	52·7	17·2	82·8	162·3	97·1
44. Police	72	33	45·8	54·2	10·0	90·0	81·4	122·5
VII.—Public administration	208	84	40·4	59·6	13·5	86·5	212·9	137·3
45. Public administration	208	84	40·4	59·6	13·5	86·5	212·9	137·3
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	113	56	47·8	52·2	9·7	91·3	120·1	107·9
46. Religion	60	29	47·9	52·1	5·8	94·2	100·5	106·2
47. Law	5	1	28·8	71·2	22·4	77·6	258·2	243·1
48. Medicine	11	5	44·3	55·7	18·8	81·2	119·0	171·2
49. Instruction	13	6	44·5	55·5	22·2	77·8	108·1	126·8
50. Letters and arts and sciences	29	15	53·5	46·5	8·7	91·3	124·5	83·9
D.—Miscellaneous	1,063	682	64·0	36·0	5·3	94·7	87·1	51·9
IX.—Persons living on their income	21	9	42·9	57·1	30·6	69·4	139·2	130·4
51. Persons living principally on their income	21	9	42·9	57·1	30·6	94·4	139·2	133·4
X.—Domestic service	187	103	55·0	45·0	12·2	87·8	111·0	77·6
52. Domestic service	187	103	55·0	45·0	12·2	87·8	111·0	77·6
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	684	464	67·7	32·3	2·9	97·1	80·1	46·8
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	684	464	67·7	32·3	2·9	97·1	80·1	46·8
XII.—Unproductive	171	106	61·8	38·2	6·6	93·4	37·2	63·6
54. Inmates of jails and asylums and hospitals	8	6	92·3	7·7	24·1	75·9	2·9	10·1
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	164	99	60·6	39·4	5·8	94·2	44·7	66·4
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries	1	1	84·5	15·5	..	100·0	..	18·8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Occupation in Natural Division.

Occupation.	No. PER MILLE OF TOTAL POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			
	Central India.	West.	East.	
		1	2	
	TOTAL . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetables	678	647	711	
1. (a) Agriculture	654	624	686	
(1) Income from rent of agricultural land	6	5	7	
(2) Ordinary cultivators	442	433	453	
(2a) Helpers in agriculture	40	31	49	
(3) Agents, Managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent-collectors, etc.	1	...	1	
(4) Farm servants	6	4	9	
(5) Field labourers	155	150	160	
(7) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc., growers.	4	1	7	
(b) Pasture	20	19	21	
(11) Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers . . .	3	6	...	
(12) Sheep, goat and pig breeders	1	1	...	
(14) Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	16	12	21	
2. Fishing and hunting	1	2	1	
Others (8—10)	3	2	3	
II.—Exploitation of minerals	1	...	1	
III.—Industries	108	110	107	
6. Textile industries	15	15	15	
8. Wood industries	16	14	17	
9. Metal industries	8	7	9	
12. Food industries	4	5	3	
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	32	33	32	
Other industries	33	36	31	
IV.—Transport	6	8	5	
V.—Trade	53	59	47	
26. Trade in textiles	4	5	3	
32. Hotels, Cafes, restaurants, etc.	2	2	2	
33. Other trade in food stuffs	31	27	35	
Other trade	16	25	7	
VI.—Public force	15	16	13	
VII.—Public Administration	21	28	13	
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	1	14	10	
IX.—Persons living on their income.	2	3	1	
X.—Domestic service	19	21	16	
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	68	72	64	
XII.—Unproductive	17	22	12	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution of the Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial and Professional Population in Natural Division.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation).

Occupation.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS.		
	Central India.	West.	East.
		2	3
1	TOTAL	15	13
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetables	2	1	2
1.(a) Agriculture . . . . .	...	..	1
(1) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers.	65	...	74
(b) Pasture	30	20	41
(2) Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers . . .	32	32	52
(3) Sheep, goat and pig breeders	49	50	45
(4) Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	29	13	41
2. Fishing and hunting	74	65	99
Others (8—10)	24	26	23
II.—Exploitation of minerals	4	..	4
III.—Industry	75	62	89
6. Textile industries	55	53	67
8. Wood industries	69	82	60
9. Metal industries	110	62	171
12. Food industries	20	22	17
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	98	73	128
Other Industries	65	51	80
IV.—Transport	31	15	55
V.—Trade	48	42	54
26. Trade in textiles	32	18	53
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	78	89	66
33. Other trade in food stuffs	49	39	55
Other trade	47	46	50
VI.—Public Force	60	43	80
VII.—Public Administration	48	47	52
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	76	50	111
IX.—Persons living on their income.	20	11	47
X.—Domestic service	23	14	35
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	6	8	5
XII.—Unproductive	28	39	12

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Occupation combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation).

LANDLORDS, (RENT RECEIVERS).		CULTIVATORS (RENT PAYERS).		FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS.		FRUIT, FLOWER, VEGETABLE GROWERS, ETC.	
Subsidiary Occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary Occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary Occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary Occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.
(a) Agricultural	3,864	(a) Agricultural	93	(a) Agricultural	248	(a) Agricultural	2,353
Rent payers	1,971	Rent receivers	19	Rent receivers	21	Rent receivers	1,838
Agricultural labourers	1,018	Agricultural labourers	74	Rent payers	2	Rent payers	59
	53			Rent payers	19	Agricultural labourers	1,584
(b) Non-Agricultural	1,693	(b) Non-Agricultural	407				105
Government (Indian State servants of all kinds)	100	General labourers	55	(b) Non-Agricultural	227	(b) Non-Agricultural	515
Money lenders and grain dealers	244	Village watchman	11	General labourers	53	General labourers	254
Other traders of all kinds	310	Cattle breeders and milkmen	17	Village watchman	5	Village watchman	..
Priests	144	Government (Indian State employees of all kinds)	13	Cattle breeders and milkmen	7	Cattle breeders and milkmen	2
Clerks of all kinds	54	Fishermen and boatmen	6	Mill hands	..	Government (Indian State employees of all kinds)	..
School masters	20	Money lenders and grain dealers	23	Fishermen and boatmen	3	Fishermen and boatmen	2
Lawyers	9	Traders of all kinds	27	Rice pounders	..	Money lenders and grain dealers	..
Estates, Managers and Agents	17	Oil pressers	18	Traders of all kinds	3	Traders of all kinds	..
Medical Practitioners	0	Weavers	8	Oil pressers	6	Oil pressers	..
Artisans	11	Potters	11	Weavers	6	Weavers	..
Others	715	Barbers	15	Potters	4	Washermen	..
		Washermen	6	Leather workers	29	Barbers	..
		Blacksmiths and carpenters	20	Washermen	3	Blacksmiths and carpenters	..
		Fruit, etc., growers	7	Blacksmiths and carpenters	4	Others	257
		Others	170	Others	104		104

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		No. of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
CENTRAL INDIA.				
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation		2,012,808	1,248,419	620
1.—Pasture and Agriculture		1,335,881	890,459	667
1 Income from the rent of agricultural land		8,978	2,521	281
2 Ordinary cultivators		878,116	349,053	398
2a Helpers in Agriculture		74,018	134,353	1,815
4 Farm servants		21,465	1,118	52
5 Field labourers		263,358	383,236	1,455
9 Wood cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners		3,582	3,067	856
11 Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers		11,177	2,488	223
14 Herdsman, shepherds, goatherds, etc.		57,186	10,475	183
II.—Exploitation of minerals		1,543	1,242	805
III.—Industry		229,366	98,884	431
6.—Textiles		31,005	19,076	615
25 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing		4,180	1,949	466
26 Cotton spinning		4,902	9,286	1,894
27 Cotton sizing and weaving		18,365	5,495	299
7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom		8,882	2,361	266
8.—Wood		32,723	16,829	314
44 Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc		18,000	1,429	79
45 Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials.		14,600	15,391	10,054
9.—Metals		16,784	3,701	221
48 Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.		12,709	2,744	216
10.—Ceramics		20,119	11,943	594
55 Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers		17,906	10,684	597
11.—Chemical products properly so called and analogous		9,623	7,497	779
61 Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils		9,004	7,134	792
12.—Food industries		6,274	7,185	1,144
65 Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders		456	4,263	9,349
13.—Industries of dress and the toilet		73,731	19,228	261
77 Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen		11,644	4,695	403
78 Shoe, boot and sandal makers		28,527	5,649	198
80 Washing, cleaning and dyeing		11,360	8,005	705
81 Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers		21,883	692	32
15.—Building industries		9,454	2,970	314
18.—Other miscellaneous undefined industries		20,526	8,093	394
98 Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.		11,074	1,003	91
103 Sweepers, scavengers, etc.		6,532	5,752	881
IV.—Transport		15,259	2,718	178
21.—Transport by road		8,027	2,246	280

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—*concl.*Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups—*concl.*

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	NO. OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		No. of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
		3	4	5
1	2			
	V.—Trade	101,409	51,723	510
	24.— <i>Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance</i>	6,799	1,297	191
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employés.	6,799	1,297	191
	26.— <i>Trade in textiles</i>	7,153	907	127
122	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	7,153	907	127
	32.— <i>Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.</i>	2,990	882	295
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	2,833	862	304
	33.— <i>Other trade in food stuffs</i>	58,286	38,252	656
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt, and other condiments	19,790	8,216	416
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	5,424	7,601	1,401
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and nut sellers	9,317	7,233	777
136	Grain and pulse dealers	16,091	5,619	349
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	4,564	8,503	1,863
	40.— <i>Trade of other sorts</i>	10,081	2,830	281
152	General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified	6,987	1,449	207
	VI.—Public force	39,923	327	8
	44.— <i>Police</i>	19,483	327	17
160	Village watchman	10,029	327	33
	VII.—Public Administration	46,936	3,500	75
	45.— <i>Public administration</i>	46,936	3,500	75
162a	Indian State menials	22,571	2,448	108
	VIII.—Profession and liberal arts	27,473	6,381	234
	46.— <i>Religion</i>	15,197	2,069	136
165	Priests, ministers, etc.	7,067	524	74
	48.— <i>Medicine</i>	1,602	1,267	791
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	657	85	129
	50.— <i>Letters and arts and sciences</i>	6,777	2,739	404
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	4,567	2,422	530
	IX.—Persons living on their income	4,066	1,392	342
	51.— <i>Persons living principally on their income</i>	4,066	1,392	342
180a	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and state prisoners.	3,954	1,353	342
	X.—Domestic Service	38,297	23,404	611
	52.— <i>Domestic service</i>	38,297	23,404	611
181	Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	35,599	23,323	655
	XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	129,548	147,967	1,142
	53.— <i>General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation</i>	129,548	147,967	1,142
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	123,660	147,072	1,189
	XII.—Unproductive	48,107	20,422	474
	55.— <i>Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes</i>	39,907	19,794	496
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	39,906	19,452	487

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Occupation of Selected Castes.

Caste and Occupation.	'No. per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	No. of female workers per 100 males.	Caste and Occupation.	'No. per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	No. of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Ajna—Agriculture	867	67	Artisans and other workmen	1	35
Field Labourers and wood cutters, etc.	85	191	Labourers, boatmen, carters and palki bearers	2	3
Labourers unspecified	20	192	Trade	11	22
Others	28	7	Public force	8	1
Bania—Trade	691	29	Public administration	20	3
Income from rent of land	1	44	Arts and professions	3	11
Cultivators of all kinds	172	40	Persons living on their income	1	65
Artisans and other workmen	2	13	Domestic service	17	42
Public administration	10	1	Labourers unspecified	20	124
Arts and professions	6	11	Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates	81	81
Persons living on their income	12	72	of jails and asylums.		
Domestic service	28	11	Others	4	37
Labourers unspecified	22	150	Brahman (Bhagor)—Priest	94	19
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of	3	58	Income from rent of land	11	2
jails and asylums.			Cultivators of all kinds	637	48
Others	53	124	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	79	348
Bania (Agarwal)—Trade	692	26	Labourers unspecified	24	160
Income from rent of land	1	40	Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of	63	60
Cultivators of all kinds	145	14	jails and asylums.		
Persons living on their income	9	136	Others	92	34
Domestic service	43	14	Brahman (Jijhotia)—Priest	101	5
Labourers unspecified	21	85	Income from rent of land	10	20
Others	89	21	Cultivators of all kinds	606	27
Bania (Gahohi)—Trade	681	30	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	82	150
Income from rent of land	1	50	Public force	26	..
Cultivators of all kinds	222	57	Public administration	38	5
Labourers unspecified	12	230	Domestic service	23	43
Others	84	32	Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates	33	121
Bania (Mahesri)—Trade	745	20	of jails and asylums.	52	85
Cultivators of all kinds	58	14	Others	29	43
Persons living on their income	30	75	Brahman (Sanadhya)—Priest	101	20
Domestic service	70	4	Income from rent of land	12	13
Labourers unspecified	41	266	Cultivators of all kinds	503	36
Others	56	48	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	63	156
Bania (Oswal)—Trade	719	15	Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	8	13
Cultivators of all kinds	68	41	Trade	28	23
Artisans and other workmen	9	..	Public force	22	..
Domestic service	61	10	Public administration	45	1
Labourers unspecified	26	160	Persons living on their income	9	88
Others	117	95	Domestic service	40	34
Bania (Porwal)—Trade	706	15	Labourers unspecified	43	106
Cultivators of all kinds	127	69	Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates	110	36
Persons living on their income	22	107	of jails and asylums.		
Domestic service	33	7	Others	16	27
Labourers unspecified	9	160	Brahman (Sarwaria)—Priest	90	14
Others	103	38	Income from rent of land	9	10
Bhat—Legend Singer	167	65	Cultivators of all kinds	685	24
Income from rent of land	17	13	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	81	225
Cultivators of all kinds	325	46	Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	6	21
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	116	135	Labourers, boatmen, carters and palki bearers	2	2
Labourers unspecified	105	110	Trade	8	22
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of	174	40	Public force	2	..
jails and asylums.			Public administration	8	1
Others	96	63	Persons living on their income	1	48
Bhill—Agriculture	627	89	Domestic service	8	86
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	175	123	Labourers unspecified	13	100
Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	18	16	Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates	82	98
Artisans and other workmen	1	14	of jails and asylums.		
Public force	6	..	Others	5	32
Public administration	12	2	Brahman (Shrigaud)—Priest	119	17
Domestic service	23	1	Cultivators of all kinds	214	24
Labourers unspecified	114	110	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	107	74
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of	2	23	Domestic service	78	72
jails and asylums.			Labourers unspecified	45	103
Others	22	26	Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates	156	26
Bhilala—Agriculture	850	69	of jails and asylums.		
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	108	140	Others	281	15
Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	9	38	Brahman Shrimali—Priest	123	94
Domestic service	3	27	Cultivators of all kinds	84	24
Labourers unspecified	26	90	Public administration	225	1
Others	4	13	Labourers unspecified	93	1,300
Brahman—Priest	93	13	Others	475	50
Income from rent of land	10	12	Dhangar—Military and Dominant	150	21
Cultivators of all kinds	642	28	Cultivators of all kinds	93	43
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	81	201	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	65	183
Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	6	19	Domestic service	69	50

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—concl.

Occupation of Selected Castes—concl.

Caste and Occupation.	No. per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	No. of female workers per 100 males.	Caste and Occupation.	No. per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	No. of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Gond—Agriculture and Hunting	666	57	Rajput (Bundela)—Military and Dominant	480	14
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	199	212	Cultivators of all kinds	388	22
Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	14	15	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	38	151
Trade	2	26	Others	94	22
Domestic service	8	61			
Labourers unspecified	98	102	Rajput (Chauhan)—Military and Dominant	391	44
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.	4	105	Cultivators of all kinds	306	18
Others	9	75	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	122	84
Gujar—Agriculture	735	50	Domestic service	40	32
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	114	144	Labourers unspecified	52	146
Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	54	21	Others	89	12
Artisans and other workmen	3	42			
Trade	4	75	Rajput (Gahlot)—Military and Dominant	373	31
Public force	4	75	Cultivators of all kinds	240	69
Domestic service	10	16	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	278	136
Labourers unspecified	54	110	Labourers unspecified	47	166
Others	21	18	Others	62	18
Kachera—Glass and lac workers	723	71	Rajput (Kachhwaha)—Military and Dominant	274	32
Cultivators of all kinds	93	34	Cultivators of all kinds	465	28
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	57	114	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	130	110
Others	127	114	Labourers unspecified	29	254
Khangar—Watchman	170	4	Others	94	25
Cultivators of all kinds	380	66	Rajput (Ponwar)—Military and Dominant	382	37
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	177	188	Cultivators of all kinds	306	40
Public administration	28	2	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	201	113
Domestic service	23	19	Artisans and other workmen	6	..
Labourers unspecified	108	176	Domestic service	37	43
Others	114	32	Labourers unspecified	45	97
Kol—Hunting and collecting jungle products	207	87	Others	43	35
Cultivators of all kinds	162	83	Rajput (Rathor)—Military and Dominant	445	56
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	439	175	Cultivators of all kinds	274	31
Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	25	24	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	145	110
Persons living on their income	1	40	Artisans and other workmen	4	42
Domestic service	49	15	Domestic service	20	49
Labourers unspecified	102	99	Labourers unspecified	47	83
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.	2	84	Others	65	19
Others	13	15	Rajput (Tonwar)—Military and Dominant	297	27
Maratha—Military and Dominant	144	14	Cultivators of all kinds	436	40
Cultivators of all kinds	186	42	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	86	124
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	89	76	Labourers unspecified	29	230
Artisans and other workmen	75	53	Others	152	28
Public administration	92	26			
Labourers unspecified	69	80	Saharia—Hunting and collecting jungle Produce	153	59
Domestic service	220	79	Cultivators of all kinds	193	36
Others	125	35	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	365	123
Rajput—Military and Dominant	358	33	Public force	..	..
Cultivators of all kinds	393	26	Domestic service	15	..
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	127	103	Labourers unspecified	223	99
Raisers of live stock, milkmen, and herdsmen	12	11	Beggars, prostitutes, criminal, and inmates of jails and asylums.	4	700
Artisans and other workmen	3	18	Others	47	58
Trade	7	23			
Public administration	20	5	Sondhia—Agriculture and Dacoity	739	54
Arts and Professions	3	98	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	195	363
Persons living on their income	4	62	Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	33	1
Domestic service	24	40	Labourers unspecified	16	62
Labourers unspecified	36	108	Others	17	16
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.	5	74			
Others	8	86	Christians (Excluding Indian Christians)		
Rajput (Baghela)—Military and Dominant	275	14	Owners, managers, ship officers, etc.	26	5
Cultivators of all kinds	562	16	Public force	834	..
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	69	34	Arts and Professions	41	116
Domestic service	33	19	Others	90	23
Labourers unspecified	21	10			
Others	40	15	Anglo-Indians		
Rajput (Bhaduria)—Military and Dominant	160	8	Owners, managers, ship officers, etc.	232	6
Cultivators of all kinds	504	17	Arts and professions	128	110
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	141	147	Others	640	7
Labourers, unspecified	102	4			
Others	93	21	Europeans		
			Owners, managers, ship officers, etc.	12	3
			Public force	890	..
			Arts and professions	34	121
			Others	64	37

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Occupation by Religion for Orders and Selected Groups.

Orders and selected groups.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF 10,000 PERSONS FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION.						DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH RELIGION.					
	Hindu.	Musal-man.	Animist.	Jain.	Chris-tian.	Others.	Hindu.	Musal-man.	Animist.	Jain.	Chris-tian.	Others.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CENTRAL INDIA.												
1. Pasture and agriculture	8,688	553	666	74	15	4	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1. Income from rent of agricultural land.	8,852	245	893	8	2	..	6,900	2,994	9,077	739	1,014	574
2. Ordinary cultivators	9,117	711	157	46	5	4	63	78	14	38	19	62
3. Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	8,906	242	839	10	3	..	4,540	1,939	5,576	600	714	392
4. Farm servants	9,468	482	25	25	..	..	7	6	..	2	..	..
5. Field labourers	9,053	310	631	4	2	..	67	36	61	3	8	..
7. Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers.	8,673	235	1,088	3	1	..	1,545	657	2,028	72	118	25
9. Wood cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners.	9,733	236	9	14	3	5	43	14	1	1	37	45
11. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	7,360	351	2,286	1	1	1	28	21	114	..	3	4
13. Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.)	7,313	2,587	..	..	50	50	..	2	..	..	1	4
14. Herds-men, shepherds, goat herds, etc.	9,376	184	439	1	..	..	175	54	110	1	3	..
2. Fishing and hunting	9,751	89	160	..	..	..	12	2	3	..	..	..
17. Fishing	9,962	22	16	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
3. Mines	8,067	780	1,153	..	..	..	4	5	7	..	..	..
4. Quarries of hard rocks	8,927	572	501	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	..
5. Salt, etc.	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Textiles	7,635	2,304	289	4	22	6	130	617	6	9	211	219
25. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.	1,993	7,911	54	11	..	31	4	266	1	3	..	145
26. Cotton spinning	7,350	2,588	20	9	29	4	37	170	1	4	69	33
27. Cotton sizing and weaving	9,071	865	32	2	28	2	79	118	4	2	142	41
31. Wool carding and spinning	8,543	1,457	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
32. Weaving of woollen blankets	9,995	5	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
37. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	3,470	6,530	..	..	..	..	1	47	..	..	..	..
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	9,877	120	..	..	3	..	46	9	..	..	9	..
39. Tanners, carriers, leather dressers and dyers etc.	9,909	87	..	..	4	..	40	6	..	..	9	..
40. Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress.	9,672	328	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..
8. Wood	9,891	75	20	..	11	3	179	21	5	..	109	116
43. Sawyers	8,170	1,634	163	33	..	22	6	1	1	..	106	116
44. Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	9,831	117	24	..	..	..	83	16	3	..	..	..
45. Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials.	9,955	29	15	..	1	..	95	4	2	..	3	..
9. Metals	8,917	990	56	13	7	17	81	142	7	14	34	330
48. Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	9,016	873	76	3	9	23	61	91	7	2	34	330
49. Workers in brass, copper and bell metal, smelters.	9,038	890	..	72	..	..	12	19	..	11	..	..
10. Ceramics	9,832	165	2	..	1	..	109	29	..	..	3	..
55. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.	9,983	15	2	..	..	..	99	2	..	..	..	..
11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous.	9,711	277	12	..	..	..	60	27	1	..	1	..
61. Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils.	9,918	81	1	..	..	..	57	7	..	..	1	..
12. Food industries	7,180	2,297	61	450	..	12	36	180	4	263	1	128
65. Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	7,606	1,727	220	443	1	3	10	37	4	71	1	8
68. Butchers	4,272	5,723	..	780	..	5	5	110	..	..	..	12
72. Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	9,001	213	..	..	..	6	9	3	..	92	..	12
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	9,364	623	2	4	5	2	346	362	1	19	99	112
77. Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darning and embroiderers on linen.	8,862	1,087	6	20	24	1	56	108	..	15	86	17
78. Shoe, boot and sandal makers	9,834	163	2	..	1	..	137	36	..	..	10	..
80. Washing, cleaning and dyeing	8,207	1,791	2	..	..	..	55	187	..	..	..	1
81. Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers.	9,851	141	3	1	..	4	97	12	..	2	..	91

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—*contd.*Occupation by Religion for Orders and Selected Groups—*contd.*

Orders and selected groups.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF 10,000 PERSONS FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION.						DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH RELIGION.					
	Hindu.	Musalm.-man.	Animist.	Jain.	Chris-tian.	Others.	Hindu.	Musalm.-man.	Animist.	Jain.	Chris-tian.	Others.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14. Furniture industries . . .	9,098	706	..	196	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
15. Building industries . . .	8,143	1,816	22	7	9	3	40	141	1	4	24	29
88. Bricklayers and masons . .	7,897	2,095	6	..	2	..	15	61	..	4	2	..
16. Construction of means of transport . .	4,800	3,760	320	400	..	720	..	1	..	..	5	38
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	4,759	3,554	..	..	422	1,265	..	2	..	..	8	87
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	9,129	785	32	30	13	11	104	141	5	41	88	268
98. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	9,786	161	2	45	..	6	59	15	..	31	1	70
103. Sweepers, scavengers, etc. .	9,179	804	..	..	5	12	34	46	..	..	10	95
20. Transport by water . . .	9,758	242	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
21. Transport by road . . .	7,605	2,309	93	66	24	3	28	134	4	29	52	21
113. Owners, managers and employés (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams).	6,625	2,063	..	..	1,250	62	..	1	..	..	22	4
22. Transport by rail . . .	7,056	2,064	101	32	615	132	20	94	4	11	1,025	826
118. Railway employés of all kinds other than coolies.	6,854	2,162	88	36	708	152	15	85	3	11	1,022	826
23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	7,786	1,458	311	72	238	135	3	10	2	1	58	124
24. Banks, establishment of credit, exchange and insurance.	6,347	594	..	3,039	4	16	26	39	..	1,478	10	140
121. Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents money changers and brokers and their employés.	6,347	594	..	3,039	4	16	26	39	..	1,478	10	140
25. Brokerage, commission and export . .	6,326	1,290	19	2,344	16	5	7	24	..	324	11	12
122. Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employés.	6,326	1,290	19	2,344	16	5	7	24	..	324	11	12
26. Trade in textiles . . .	5,288	2,282	5	2,413	1	11	21	145	..	1,124	2	95
123. Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	5,288	2,282	5	2,413	1	11	21	145	..	1,124	2	95
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs . .	6,709	3,112	..	179	..	..	2	14	..	6	..	..
28. Trade in wood . . .	5,162	4,198	256	384	..	..	1	15	1	10	..	..
29. Trade in metals . . .	7,985	1,641	..	343	..	31	2	7	..	10	..	17
30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles . .	9,586	138	..	..	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. Trade in chemical products . .	8,554	1,279	138	17	2	10	7	16	1	2	1	17
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. . .	9,148	693	67	9	7	76	17	20	2	2	8	802
129. Vendors of wine, liquors and aerated waters and ice.	9,449	431	69	2	..	49	17	12	2	..	..	190
33. Other trade in food stuffs . . .	7,857	940	187	953	2	3	282	526	89	3,975	31	264
132. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt, and other condiments.	7,815	1,068	1	1,110	2	4	87	186	..	1,441	10	87
133. Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	9,279	637	3	80	..	1	41	44	..	41	1	8
134. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses.	8,677	534	786	..	..	3	5	5	..	57	..	4
135. Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.	8,280	1,533	7	176	..	4	47	138	1	117	..	45
136. Grain and pulse dealers . .	7,144	705	4	2,139	3	5	65	100	..	2,268	17	95
139. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	7,802	406	1,787	4	1	..	28	23	87	2	1	..
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles . .	7,622	1,982	..	377	19	..	2	9	..	13	3	..
35. Trade in furniture . . .	6,511	3,106	..	362	..	21	1	4	..	4	..	4
36. Trade in building materials . .	7,217	2,783	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
37. Trade in means of transport . .	6,742	3,060	75	15	7	1	15	104	5	4	9	4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—*concl.*Occupation by Religion for Orders and Selected Groups—*concl.*

Orders and selected groups.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF 10,000 PERSONS FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION.						DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH RELIGION.					
	Hindu.	Musalmān.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.	Hindu.	Musalmān.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
38. Trade in fuel	7,965	1,211	794	27	..	3	18	44	24	7	..	17
147. Dealers in common fire-wood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	7,965	1,211	794	27	..	3	18	44	24	7	..	17
39. Trade in articles of luxury, and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	6,804	2,641	..	529	11	15	13	80	..	120	12	62
149. Dealers in common bangles, bead, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	6,524	3,387	..	62	6	21	9	72	..	10	4	62
40. Trade in other sorts	6,458	2,396	2	1,089	11	34	39	224	..	760	36	438
152. General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified.	6,165	2,494	4	1,313	17	7	20	150	..	597	36	62
41. Army	6,140	3,019	78	13	677	73	51	393	9	13	3,227	1,301
155. Army (Imperial)	3,917	1,953	4	..	4,060	68	5	41	..	..	3,112	190
156. Army Imperial service troops	4,117	4,787	324	..	32	740	3	45	3	..	11	962
156 (a). Army Indian States	6,800	3,074	70	17	28	11	43	307	6	13	104	149
44. Police	7,016	2,540	417	7	7	13	58	331	45	7	31	240
159. Police (Imperial)	4,874	4,108	900	15	66	37	1	17	3	..	..	21
159 (a). Police (Indian State)	5,263	4,506	185	16	5	25	19	262	9	7	11	202
180. Village watchman	8,636	772	586	..	4	2	38	52	36	..	10	17
45. Public administration	7,175	2,607	80	51	52	30	172	982	25	157	711	1,549
162 (b). Indian State Officials	7,601	2,218	4	108	39	30	38	176	..	64	114	330
162 (c). Indian State menials	7,198	2,668	61	39	18	16	84	488	9	53	134	396
164. Village officials and servants other than watchmen.	9,562	312	80	41	3	2	34	18	4	17	5	17
46. Religion	9,316	395	1	223	49	16	65	43	..	40	889	244
185. Priests, ministers, etc.	9,549	276	..	61	80	34	29	13	..	22	142	227
186. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	7,759	1,588	5	183	465	..	31	9	..	7	93	..
47. Law	7,006	2,739	7	152	..	96	4	24	..	10	..	116
48. Medicine	7,479	1,931	9	88	413	80	9	38	..	13	295	216
49. Instruction	7,483	1,767	1	212	436	101	11	40	..	36	363	314
50. Letters and arts and sciences	7,466	2,377	33	18	63	43	26	127	2	7	124	318
178. Music composers, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	7,302	2,629	45	5	12	7	17	99	1	2	22	37
51. Persons living principally on their income	6,014	3,184	33	587	77	105	15	122	1	172	108	549
180 (a). Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and State prisoners.	6,038	3,169	31	604	61	97	14	118	1	172	83	496
52. Domestic service	7,885	1,774	174	85	77	5	170	600	49	215	950	244
181. Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	7,931	1,715	181	88	80	5	143	554	48	212	893	202
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	8,814	561	578	34	9	4	694	694	594	309	425	653
187. Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	8,864	521	598	8	8	1	67	622	593	69	364	107
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms-houses	7,806	1,526	644	21	3	..	5	16	6	2	1	..
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	8,554	1,342	90	12	1	1	162	399	22	27	7	21
189. Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	8,558	1,338	90	12	1	1	161	396	22	27	7	21
190. Procurers and Prostitutes	7,713	2,245	42	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries	9,702	298	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Number of Persons Employed on Railway, Irrigation and Post Office.

Class of persons employed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	REMARKS.
<i>Railways.</i>			
Total persons employed.	136	8,330	
<i>Persons directly employed.</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>7,569</i>	The figures for the year 1911 are not available.
Officers	9	...	
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	119	282	
Subordinates drawing from Rs. 20 to 75 per mensem	8	1,741	
Subordinates drawing under Rs. 20 per mensem . . . . .	...	5,546	
<i>Persons indirectly employed</i> . . . . .	...	761	
Contractors . . . . .	...	27	
Contractors' regular employés . . . . .	...	204	
Coolies . . . . .	...	530	

Class of Persons.	POST OFFICE.		TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		REMARKS.
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total persons employed.	2	1,418	17	231	
<i>(1) Post and Telegraphs.</i>					
Supervising officers (including Probationary Superintendents and Inspectors of post offices and Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Telegraphs and all officers of higher rank than these).	...	6	3	1	
Postmasters including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	1	143	...	...
Signalling establishment including warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, military telegraphists and other employés.	...	...	13	27	
Miscellaneous agents, School masters, Station masters, etc.	...	185	...	3	
Clerks of all kinds . . . . .	...	173	1	8	
Postmen . . . . .	...	291	...	...
Skilled labour establishment including foremen, instrument-makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, sub-inspectors, linemen and line-riders and other employés.	...	47	...	155	
Unskilled labour establishment including line coolies, cable guards, battery men, telegraph messengers, peons and other employés.	...	100	...	25	
Road establishment consisting of overseers, runners, clerks and booking agents, boatmen, syces, coachmen, bearers and others.	...	436	...	...
<i>(2) Railway Mail Service.</i>					
Supervising officers (including Superintendents and Inspectors of Sorting)	...	1	...	...
Sorters	1	23	...	...
Mail guards, mail agents, van peons, porters, etc. . . . .	...	13	...	5	
<i>(3) Combined Offices.</i>					
Messengers and other servants . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 Watermen, sweepers, etc.

INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of Industries and Persons employed.

Industrial Establishment.	Total number of Establishments.	District where chiefly located.	GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED.												Number of children of both sexes employed per 1,000 adults.		
			NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.														
			DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.						SKILLED WORKMEN.								
EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.																	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number of adult females employed per 1,000 adult males.		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
I.—CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.	101		16,553	7,282	29	1,142	619	..	3	6,382	1,598	4,545	1,880	1,116	618		
II.—MINES.	78		8,428	3,376	10	..	..	..	3	3,443	506	1,682	638	188	235
COLLIERIES.	1	Rewa.	2,118	1,006	3	..	53	..	..	703	11	1,149	843	210	152
III.—QUARRIES OF HARD ROCK.	7	Bhopal, Rewa, Nagod, Maihar.	1,665	576	1	..	18	..	..	628	10	759	476	159	90
IV.—TEXTILE AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES.	110	Indore, Bhopal, Dewas, Jaora, Ratlam, Dhar, Barwani.	9,231	3,057	12	..	20	..	..	117	..	330	227	41	32
COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES.	64	7,573	2,290	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.	101	Indore, Bhopal, Dewas, Jaora, Ratlam, Dhar, Barwani.	4,261	2,186	1	..	482	..	..	686	..	2,976	2,056	116	691
V.—LEATHER, ETC., INDUSTRIES.	58	Indore, Bhopal, Dewas, Jaora, Ratlam, Dhar, Barwani.	2,727	1,419	1	..	280	..	..	306	..	2,027	1,327	63	87
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES.	3	Indore.	4,899	828	5	..	236	..	..	2,581	444	1,303	283	574	101
VIII.—GLASS AND EARTHENWARE INDUSTRIES.	2	Indore.	4,699	828	5	..	236	..	..	2,581	444	1,063	283	574	101
IX.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.	2	Indore.	120	50	..	..	23	..	..	62	15	38	35	6	..
X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES.	5	Bhopal, Rewa, Panne, Indore.	129	50	..	..	23	..	..	62	16	38	35	6	..
XI.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS.	7	Indore, Bhopal, Berwani.	406	7	5	..	25	..	..	261	5	114	2	..	..
XII.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES.	2	Indore.	250	1	2	..	16	..	..	128	..	104	1	..	..
XIII.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS.	2	Indore.	183	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV.—PRODUCTION, APPLICATION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES.	3	Bhopal, Indore, Rewa.	40	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY.	8	Indore, Bhopal, Ratlam, Barwani, Panna.	388	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2		90	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Indore State figures are separately shown in Italics below the total figures for each industry.

INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911-1921.

Establishments employing 20 or more persons.										INDUSTRIES.										REMARKS.	
All Industries.	II.—Mines.	III.—Quarries.	IV.—Textile and connected Industries.	V.—Leather, etc. Industries.	VII.—Metal Industries.	VIII.—Glass and earthenware Industries.	IX.—Industries connected with chemical products.	X.—Food Industries.	XI.—Industries of Dress.	XII.—Furniture Industries.	XIII.—Industries connected with buildings.	XV.—Production, application and transmission of physical forces.	XVI.—Industries of luxury.	State. 2	State. 4	State. 2	State. 4	State. 2	State. 4		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
A.—Total Establishments	• • 1921 1911	168 100	23 4	6 •	104 69	1 1	6 1	4 2	5 10	3 •	1 4	2 4	2 2	2 2	6 1						
(1) Directed by Government or local authorities		State. 18	State. 1	..	State. 6	..	State. 2	..	State. 1	State. 2	..	..	..	..	..	
(II) Directed by Registered Companies		21	1	2	12	1	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..		
(III) Owned by private persons		124	21	4	86	..	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	2						
(a) Europeans or Anglo-Indians		4	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Indians		120	21	3	85	..	..	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	2						
(c) Others		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.—Number of persons employed—																					
(a) Direction, Supervision and Clerical	{ 1921 1911	1,126 629	48 36	22 ..	735 341	28 8	30 1	23 1	105 8	43 51	10 ..	1 26	1 47	1 26	22 47	57 4	57 6				
(b) Skilled workmen	{ 1921 1911	7,842 4,687	706 1,333	104 ..	3,899 2,626	50 33	266 14	77 72	2,315 289	16 68	137 ..	21 99	1 114	1 5	1 114	63 5	187 34				
(c) Unskilled labour	{ 1921 1911	14,480 6,671	2,245 529	630 ..	7,572 3,983	445 16	117 21	79 27	3,002 344	83 ..	.. 117	5 117	.. 117	.. 117	.. 117	124 76	69 19				
(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men	{ 1921 1911	621 697	721 434	688 ..	174 ..	18 ..	921 192	1,279 ..	294 186	.. ..	.. 361	771 640	178 270	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
(ii) Children of both sexes per 1,000 adults.	{ 1921 1911	236 105	179 111	181 ..	143 134	99 ..	9 ..	82 84	735 ..	12 33	.. ..	.. 410	47 35	42 13	47 13	42 ..	363 ..				

INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Organization of Establishments.

INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Place of origin of Skilled Employés.

INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV(a).

Place of origin of Skilled Workmen (Details of Males and Females for certain Textile Industries).

Birth-place.	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT.						REMARKS.	
	TOTAL.		COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES.		COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1							8	
1. In the Province	1,661	246	137	..	1,524	246		
(1) District of employment (Indore)	1,509	199	123	..	1,386	199		
(2) Other Districts	152	47	14	..	138	47		
2. Outside the Province	1,284	198	228	..	1,056	198		
Bombay Presidency	312	29	123	..	189	29		
Central Provinces	120	28	21	..	99	28		
Madras Presidency . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Punjab	16	3	1	..	15	3		
Rajputana	227	11	35	..	192	11		
United Provinces	459	104	30	..	429	104		
Baroda	4	..	..	..	4	..	
Delhi	11	5	1	..	10	5		
Gwalior	123	16	16	..	107	16		
Hyderabad	11	1	1	..	10	1		
Goa	1	..	..	..	1	..	
3. Outside India	2	..	1	..	1	..		
Afghanistan	1	..	1	..	..	..
Baluchistan	1	..	..	..	1	..	

INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Place of origin of Unskilled Labourers.

INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE V(a).

Place of origin of Unskilled labourers (details of males and females for certain Textile Industries).

Birth-place.	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.						REMARKS.	
	TOTAL.		COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES.		COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. In the Province	1,401	706	643	525	758	181		
(1) District of employment (Indore)	1,218	633	617	485	601	148		
(2) Other Districts	183	73	26	40	157	33		
2. Outside the Province	2,554	1,098	1,436	895	1,118	203		
Bombay Presidency	1,056	696	783	636	272	60		
Central Provinces	139	39	33	25	106	14		
Punjab	8	1	1	1	7	..		
Rajputana	640	179	427	144	213	35		
United Provinces	417	82	51	39	366	43		
Baroda	6	..	2	..	4	..		
Delhi	9	2	..	2	9	..		
Gwalior	187	82	62	33	125	49		
Hyderabad	92	17	77	15	15	2		
3. Outside India	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Baluchistan	1	..	..	..	1	..	

INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Distribution of certain races in certain Industrial Establishments.

INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.

Women and children.	Total number employed.	PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT.														REMARKS.
		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XV.	XVI.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Adult women	1,000	139	37	460	10	1	8	316	3	16	..	7	3	..		
Children	1,000	129	26	339	14	..	2	478	..	..	..	3	2	7		
Males	601	75	15	256	7	..	2	236	..	..	..	1	2	7		
Females	399	54	11	83	7	..	..	242	..	..	..	2	..	..

INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Distribution of Power.

Type of power.	Total Establishment.	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.														REMARKS.
		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XV.	XVI.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Steam	*113	2	..	*103	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	1	..		
Oil	*13	..	1	*5	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Water . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electricity	6	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
(a) Generated in the Premises .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
(b) Supplied from outside .	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	

*These figures include 3 establishments using both steam and oil.

PART II—TABLES



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PART II.—IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL TABLES.

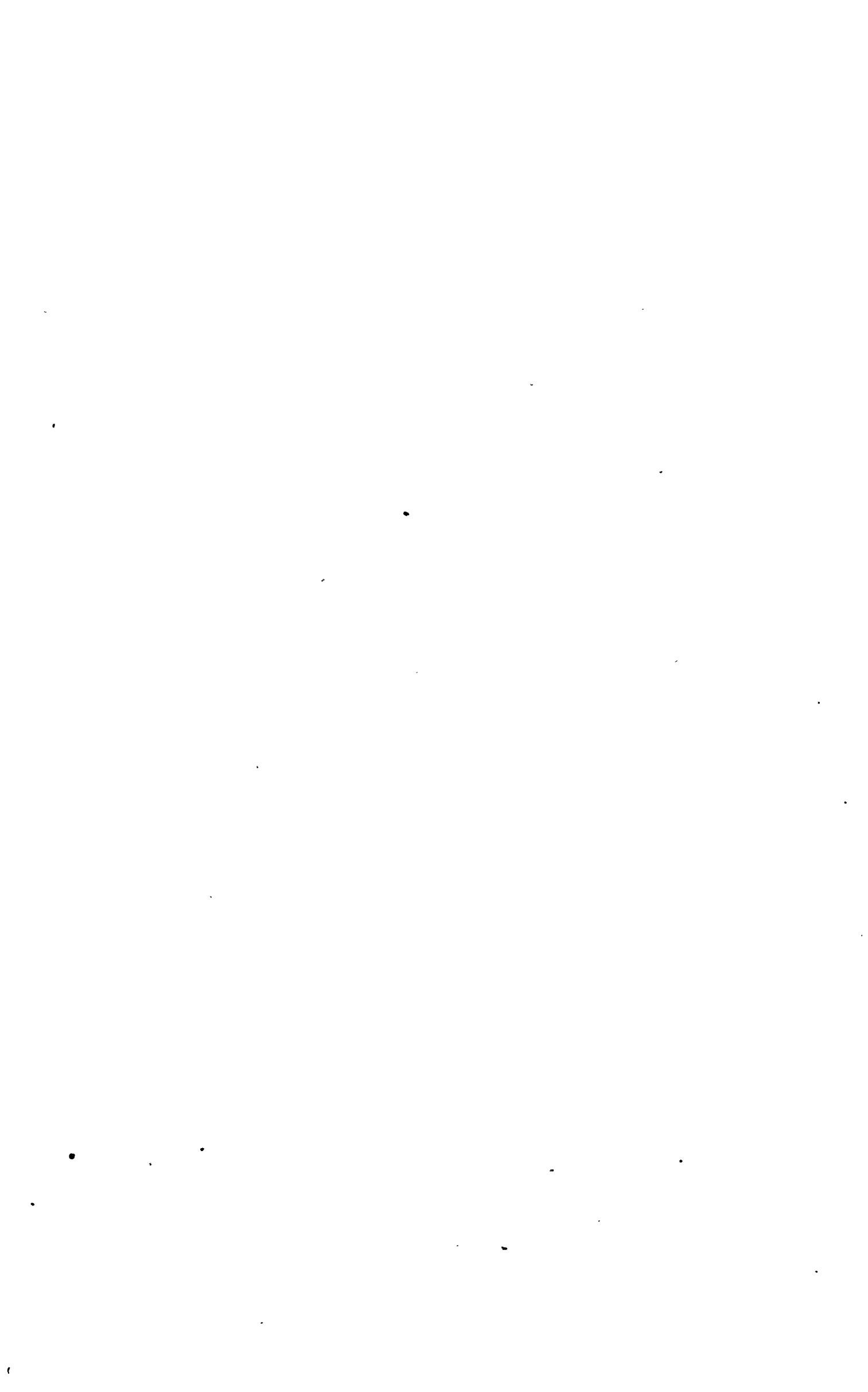
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NOTE.

The figures in Table I, and onwards include the population of the two villages of Abheypur and Sheogarh which are held by Rajgarh State on Istamurari tenure from Gwalior. After the despatch of the Imperial Tables I—VI, the decision was received from the Agent to the Governor General to transfer the population of the villages from Central India to the Gwalior State. But as the making of the necessary alterations in the figures of Tables already submitted would, at this stage, have been very inconvenient, a note is being made here and also in the Gwalior State Tables to the effect that adjustment will be made in the next Census. The figures for the above two villages are :—

	1921.			1911.			1901.		
	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.
Abheypur . . .	38	25	13	38	18	20	Separate figures not available.		
Sheogarh . . .	220	119	101	237	123	114			
Total . . .	258	144	114	275	141	134	207	109	98



IMPERIAL TABLE I.

Area, Houses and Population.

Explanatory Note.

The figures in this table and the five succeeding ones relate to the Central India Agency as a whole and the Political Charges as they stand at present. There has been a decrease of 25,836 square miles in the area and of 3,227,961 in the population (1,695,940 Males, 1,532,021 Females), as compared with the figures of 1911. This is due to the severance of the Gwalior State from the Agency. That State has, since March 1921, been placed in direct political relationship with the Government of India, the Resident at Gwalior being no longer subordinate to the Agent to the Governor General at Indore. Consequently Gwalior State has become a separate unit for Census purposes.

The areas and population of the places under British Administration in Central India Agency are as follows : their figures have been included in the tables of the States in which they are situated :—

Places.	State.	Area in square miles.	POPULATION.		
			Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central India . . . .	.....	65·44	66,815	39,404	27,411
Mhow Cantonment	Indore	5·75	31,737	19,218	12,519
Nowgong do. . . .	Chhatarpur	6·55	7,141	4,106	3,035
Indore Residency	Indore	1·35	12,226	7,056	5,170
Sehore (Station)	Bhopal	1·70	10,183	6,029	4,154
Bundelkhand Agency Head-quarters.	Chhatarpur	·95	717	429	288
Satna Agency Head-quarters . .	Rewa	0·14	246	138	108
Manpur (British) . . . .	.....	49·00	4,565	2,428	2,137

Population Statistics for States and other smaller areas will be found in Provincial Tables I and II.

TABLE I.—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

Political Charge.	Area in square miles.	Towns. Villages.	Occupied Houses.			Population.						
			Persons.			Males.			Females.			
			Total.	In Towns.	In Villages.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India	51,531	51	21,790	1,319,975	144,598	1,174,877	5,997,023	550,854	5,446,169	3,068,962	2,774,393	2,928,061
West—	26,639	32	11,675	6,829,743	106,737	576,006	3,088,617	401,820	2,686,797	1,596,293	217,201	1,379,032
Indore	9,445	11	3,511	256,265	52,007	204,258	1,133,277	192,803	940,474	591,265	107,521	483,743
Ihopal	9,044	12	4,393	221,380	26,473	194,907	971,387	99,637	871,750	504,385	53,134	451,251
Malwa	2,704	6	1,298	90,224	20,407	69,817	383,156	78,567	304,589	197,048	41,016	156,032
Southern States	5,446	3	2,473	114,874	7,850	107,024	600,797	30,813	569,984	303,595	15,589	288,006
East—	24,892	19	10,115	636,532	37,861	598,671	2,908,406	149,034	2,759,372	1,472,669	77,308	1,395,361
Baghelkhand	14,706	7	6,438	346,132	14,027	332,105	1,638,623	53,349	1,585,274	816,363	27,820	788,543
Bundelkhand	10,186	12	3,677	290,400	23,834	266,566	1,269,783	95,685	1,174,098	656,306	49,488	606,818

IMPERIAL TABLE II.

Variation in Population Since 1901.

Various adjustments have been necessary owing to the severance from the Central India Agency of the Gwalior State and its feudatories. These areas, though mainly comprised in the territory in the Political Charge of the old Gwalior Residency, also included considerable tracts situated in the Bhopal, Malwa and Southern States Agencies of Central India. The transfer of these tracts to the Gwalior Residency as newly constituted has necessitated numerous minor internal adjustments in those Agencies. The petty State of Khaniadhana which is in the political jurisdiction of the Resident at Gwalior, has been included for Census purposes in the Bundelkhand political charge of which it once formed a part :—

Adjustment of areas.	1911.			1901.			1891.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Population of Central India Agency in Imperial Table II, 1911 Report.	9,356,980	4,801,459	4,555,521	8,497,805	4,361,136	4,136,669	10,136,403	5,298,602	4,837,801
<i>Deduct—</i>									
<i>Population of Gwalior State, its Feudatory Estates and British Administered Areas included in its territory.</i>	3,227,961	1,695,940	1,532,021	3,066,038	1,608,663	1,457,375			
	6,129,019	3,105,519	3,023,500	5,431,767	2,752,473	2,679,294			
<i>Distributed by Political Charges—</i>									
Indore	1,033,503	533,690	499,813	885,700	458,824	426,876			
Bhopal	1,036,665	529,385	507,280	913,862	462,223	451,639			
Malwa	372,902	190,492	182,410	350,891	178,225	172,666			
Southern States . . .	520,476	260,729	259,747	403,473	203,142	200,333			
Baghelkhand . . .	1,772,574	879,090	893,484	1,553,985	770,842	783,143			
Bundelkhand . . .	1,392,899	712,133	680,766	1,323,854	679,217	644,637			

Figures for 1881 and 1891 are not available as village lists were not prepared in those years : hence no adjustments were possible.

TABLE II.—VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1881.

Political Charge.	PERSONS.				VARIATION : INCREASE (+), DECREASE (-).				MALES.				FEMALES.								
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1901.	1901.	1911.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Central India—	•	•	5,987,093	6,198,019	5,491,767	..	..	—131,986	+ 697,252	..	..	3,067,982	3,105,519	2,762,473	..	..	2,898,001	3,023,500	2,679,294	..	..
Ward—			3,088,017	2,963,446	2,555,928	..	..	+ 125,071	+ 409,668	..	..	1,514,296	1,362,414	..	..	1,492,324	1,449,250	1,351,514	..	..
Indore	•	•	1,133,277	1,033,503	885,700	..	..	+ 66,774	+ 147,803	..	..	591,265	538,690	458,824	..	..	542,012	499,813	426,876	..	..
Bhopal	•	•	971,387	1,036,665	913,862	1,262,188	..	—65,278	+ 122,803	—348,326	..	504,385	520,385	462,223	658,330	..	407,002	507,280	451,639	603,858	..
Malwa	•	•	383,156	372,902	350,891	..	..	+ 10,254	+ 22,011	..	..	197,048	190,492	178,225	..	..	186,108	182,410	172,686	..	..
Southern States	•	600,787	620,476	403,475	..	..	+ 80,321	+ 117,001	..	..	303,535	280,729	203,142	..	..	297,202	259,747	200,333	..	..
East—	•	•	2,908,406	2,165,473	2,877,839	3,269,256	..	—257,067	+ 287,634	—381,417	..	1,472,669	1,591,223	1,450,059	1,664,462	..	1,435,737	1,574,250	1,427,780	1,594,794	..
Baghelkhand	•	•	1,638,623	1,772,574	1,553,985	1,787,058	..	—133,951	+ 218,589	—253,073	..	816,363	879,060	770,842	897,651	..	822,280	893,484	783,143	889,407	..
Bundelkhand	•	•	1,269,783	1,392,899	1,323,854	1,472,198	..	—123,116	+ 69,045	—148,344	..	656,306	712,133	679,217	766,811	..	613,477	680,766	644,637	705,387	..

IMPERIAL TABLE III.

Towns and Villages Classified by Population.

1. Where there has been Revenue Survey, the Survey village has been taken as a Census village. Elsewhere it is the residential village or group of houses, such as, Bhil Paras bearing a separate name. Small outlying hamlets have been treated as part of the main residential village to which they appertain.
2. Encampments and travellers enumerated in trains have been shown separately in this table only. Elsewhere and for all other purposes they have been included in the population of the town or village in which their enumeration was carried out.
3. Persons enumerated within railway premises (other than those enumerated in trains) have been included in the villages or towns within the boundary of which such premises are situated.

TABLE III.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

Political Charge.	Total number of inhabited Towns and Villages.	Population.	UNDER 500.		500—1,000.		1,000—2,000.		2,000—5,000.		5,000—10,000.		10,000—20,000.		20,000—50,000.		Encamp- ment Boat and Railway population unclassed.		
			Num- ber.	Popula- tion.	Num- ber.	Popula- tion.	Num- ber.	Popula- tion.	Num- ber.	Popula- tion.	Num- ber.	Popula- tion.	Num- ber.	Popula- tion.	Num- ber.	Popula- tion.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	20	
Central India	21,841	5,997,023	19,209	3,148,194	1,957	1,307,801	512	680,507	125	348,723	23	155,608	10	130,746	4	127,506	1	93,091	3,847
WEST—	11,707	3,083,617	10,550	1,686,223	875	581,950	199	261,119	58	175,833	15	100,482	6	81,181	3	106,529	1	93,091	2,209
Indore	3,522	1,133,277	3,086	554,548	323	215,833	80	104,393	24	75,136	5	35,536	2	22,836	1	31,737	1	93,091	167
Bhopal	4,405	971,387	4,064	595,312	261	174,333	57	73,378	17	46,148	4	26,342	1	10,183	1	44,784	...	...	907
Malwa	1,304	383,156	1,168	186,827	101	66,382	23	32,115	7	23,197	2	12,381	2	32,121	1	30,008	...	...	125
Southern States	2,476	600,797	2,232	349,536	190	125,402	39	51,233	10	31,352	4	26,223	1	16,041	...	...	...	...	1,010
EAST—	10,134	2,900,406	8,659	1,462,971	1,082	725,851	313	419,388	67	172,899	8	55,126	4	49,565	1	20,977	...	...	1,638
Baghalkhand	6,445	1,038,623	5,669	943,209	606	400,768	142	189,783	24	63,166	3	20,089	...	...	1	20,977	...	...	631
Bundelkhand	3,689	1,269,783	2,990	519,732	476	325,083	171	229,605	43	109,724	5	35,037	4	49,535	...	...	...	...	1,007

IMPERIAL TABLE IV.

Towns Classified by Population with Variation Since 1881.

The number of places treated as towns in 1911 was 77. Of these 28 belonging to the Gwalior State have been transferred with the Gwalior State from this Agency, leaving 49. Adding to this number two new towns, *viz.*, Ajaigarh and Begamganj which are being treated as such for the first time in the present Census, the total number of towns for 1921 comes to 51.

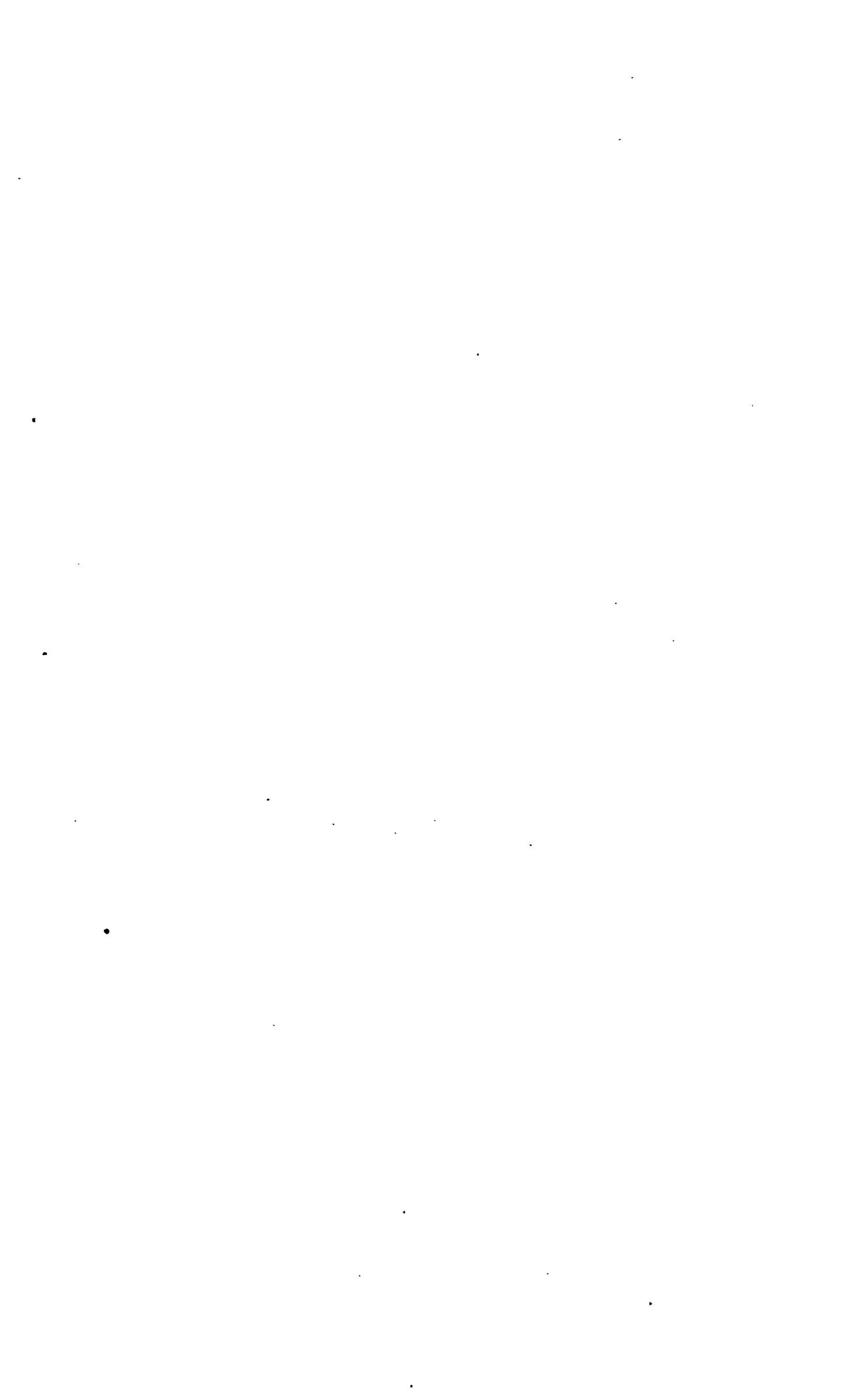
Population of certain towns for 1891 and 1881 is not available.

TABLE IV.—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY

Serial No.	Town.	State, District, etc.	Municipality, suburbs, Canton- ments, etc.	PERSONS.				
				1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central India . . .								
	.....	.....	.....	550,854	516,799	619,423	618,422	474,217
	Class II (50,000 to 100,000).	.....	.....	93,091	44,947	86,686	82,984	75,401
1	Indore . . .	Indore . . .	.....	93,091	44,947	86,686	82,984	75,401
	Class III (20,000 to 50,000).	.....	.....	127,941	140,228	173,991	155,559	135,711
2	Bhopal . . .	Bhopal . . .	.....	45,094	56,204	77,023	70,338	55,402
3	Mhow (Cantonment) . .	Indore . . .	Cantonment . .	31,737	29,820	36,039	31,773	27,227
4	Ratlam . . .	Ratlam . . .	.....	30,133	27,957	36,321	29,822	31,066
5	Rewa . . .	Rewa . . .	.....	20,977	26,247	24,608	23,626	22,016
	Class IV (10,000 to 20,000).	.....	.....	130,746	121,163	147,042	157,796	139,966
6	Jaora . . .	Jaora . . .	.....	17,151	18,054	23,854	21,844	19,902
7	Dhar . . .	Dhar . . .	.....	16,041	7,472	17,792	18,430	15,224
8	Datia . . .	Datia . . .	.....	15,221	17,329	24,071	27,566	28,346
9	Dewas (Senior and Junior). . .	Dewas . . .	.....	14,970	15,285	15,403	15,068	11,921
10	Tikamgarh . . .	Orchha . . .	.....	14,096	15,495	14,050	17,610	18,344
11	Indore Residency . . .	Indore . . .	.....	12,226	9,195	11,118	9,345	7,690
12	Khargon . . .	Indore . . .	.....	10,610	9,423	7,624	9,147	...
13	Sehore (Station) . . .	Bhopal . . .	.....	10,183	7,741	11,755	11,124	10,389
14	Chhatarpur . . .	Chhatarpur . . .	.....	10,142	10,413	10,029	12,957	13,474
15	Panna . . .	Panna . . .	.....	10,106	10,756	11,346	14,705	14,676
	Class V (5,000 to 10,000).	.....	.....	144,312	146,277	145,292	154,651	99,493
16	Maharajagar . . .	Charkhari . . .	.....	9,582	9,879	11,718	13,068	13,196
17	Narsinghgarh . . .	Narsinghgarh . . .	.....	8,762	9,164	8,778	8,561	11,400
18	Barwani . . .	Barwani . . .	.....	8,395	7,279	6,277	6,054	5,581
19	Sutun (Raghurajnagar) . .	Rewa . . .	.....	7,998	7,192	7,471	6,771	5,385
20	Rampura . . .	Indore . . .	.....	7,719	7,799	8,273	11,935	...
21	Sanawad . . .	Indore . . .	.....	7,607	3,506	7,880	5,693	...
22	Nowgong (Cantonment) . .	Chhatarpur . . .	Cantonment . .	7,141	9,421	11,507	10,902	7,492
23	Mahidpur . . .	Indore . . .	.....	7,062	5,620	6,681	8,263	8,908
24	Maihar . . .	Maihar . . .	.....	6,885	7,094	6,884	6,457	6,487
25	Maheshwar . . .	Indore . . .	.....	6,788	9,599	7,042	9,230	...
26	Sarangpur (Senior and Junior). . .	Dewas . . .	.....	6,538	7,198	6,339	5,486	7,104
27	Barwaha . . .	Indore . . .	.....	6,515	7,184	6,094	6,639	...
28	Samthar . . .	Samthar . . .	.....	6,447	7,441	8,286	7,865	7,891
29	Kuksi . . .	Dhar . . .	.....	6,377	6,248	5,402	6,346	6,212
30	Rajgarh . . .	Rajgarh . . .	.....	6,236	6,389	5,399	5,894	6,881
31	Bijawar . . .	Bijawar . . .	.....	6,133	6,018	5,220	7,543	7,192
32	Biaora . . .	Rajgarh . . .	.....	6,044	6,663	5,607	6,476	...
33	Sitamau . . .	Sitamau . . .	.....	5,843	5,924	5,877	5,861	5,764
34	Maharajpur . . .	Chhatarpur . . .	.....	5,734	4,783	4,035	4,419	...
35	Khilchipur . . .	Khilchipur . . .	.....	5,300	5,868	5,121	5,494	...
36	Umaria . . .	Rewa . . .	.....	5,206	6,008	5,381	5,694	...
	Class VI (under 5,000)	.....	.....	54,764	64,184	66,412	67,432	23,646
37	Tarana . . .	Indore . . .	.....	4,997	5,463	4,490	5,840	...
38	Govindgarh . . .	Rewa . . .	.....	4,646	4,919	5,022	4,970	...
39	Bhanpura . . .	Indore . . .	.....	4,451	5,859	4,639	6,626	...
40	Unchehra . . .	Nagod . . .	.....	4,339	4,507	3,785	5,442	...
41	Seondha . . .	Datia . . .	.....	4,313	3,954	5,542	6,409	7,988
42	Sailana . . .	Sailana . . .	.....	3,932	4,311	4,255	5,113	4,659
43	Ajaigarh . . .	Ajaigarh . . .	.....	3,863	4,418	4,216	...	...
44	Begamganj . . .	Bhopal . . .	.....	3,774	4,056	3,752	...	...
45	Sehore (Town) . . .	Do. . .	.....	3,405	4,364	5,109	5,108	5,206
46	Nagod . . .	Nagod . . .	.....	3,298	4,028	3,887	3,957	...
47	Ichhawar . . .	Bhopal . . .	.....	3,284	3,914	4,352	5,018	...
48	Rajnagar . . .	Chhatarpur . . .	.....	2,907	3,335	4,058	3,696	...
49	Raisen . . .	Bhopal . . .	.....	2,897	3,577	3,495	3,536	...
50	Ashta . . .	Do. . .	.....	2,463	4,855	5,534	6,280	5,793
51	Berasia . . .	Do. . .	.....	2,195	2,624	4,276	5,437	...

POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1881.

VARIATION INCREASE (+), DECREASE (-).				Variation in period 1881—1921 : Increase (+) Decrease (-)	MALES.			FEMALES.			Serial No.
1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891		1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
+34,055	-102,624	-6,967	+34,956	-25,537	294,569	269,320	320,830	256,285	247,479	298,593	
+48,144	-41,739	+3,702	+7,583	+17,690	52,738	24,792	46,164	40,353	20,155	40,522	
+48,144	-41,739	+3,702	+7,583	+17,690	52,738	24,792	46,164	40,353	20,155	40,522	1
-12,287	-33,763	+18,432	+19,848	-7,770	70,550	75,354	90,686	57,391	64,874	83,305	
-11,110	-20,819	+6,685	+14,936	-10,308	24,033	29,043	39,177	21,061	27,161	37,846	2
+1,917	-6,219	+4,266	+4,546	+4,510	19,218	17,723	20,788	12,519	12,097	15,251	3
+2,176	-8,364	+6,499	-1,244	-933	16,079	14,340	18,519	14,054	13,617	17,802	4
-5,270	+1,639	+982	+1,610	-1,039	11,220	14,248	12,202	9,757	11,999	12,406	5
+9,583	-25,879	-10,754	+8,683	-19,830	68,778	62,170	75,162	61,968	58,993	71,880	
-903	-5,800	+2,010	+1,942	-2,751	8,656	9,146	11,805	8,495	8,908	12,049	6
+8,569	-10,320	-638	+3,206	+817	8,353	3,850	9,063	7,688	3,622	8,729	7
-2,108	-6,742	-3,495	-780	-13,125	7,809	8,766	12,283	7,412	8,563	11,788	8
-315	-118	+335	+3,147	+3,049	7,905	7,858	7,914	7,065	7,427	7,489	9
-1,399	+1,445	3,560	-734	-4,248	7,304	8,013	7,105	6,792	7,482	6,945	10
+3,031	-1,923	+1,773	+1,655	+4,536	7,056	5,362	6,768	5,170	3,833	4,350	11
+1,187	+1,799	-1,523	...	...	5,402	4,603	3,644	5,208	4,820	3,980	12
+2,442	-4,014	+631	+735	-206	6,029	4,156	6,244	4,154	3,585	5,511	13
-271	+384	-2,928	-517	-3,332	5,124	5,055	4,634	5,018	5,358	5,395	14
-650	-590	-3,359	+29	-4,570	5,140	5,361	5,702	4,966	5,395	5,644	15
-1,965	+985	-9,359	-422	-6,094	74,531	74,616	75,224	69,781	71,661	70,068	
-297	-1,839	-1,350	-128	-3,614	4,822	4,840	5,767	4,760	5,039	5,951	16
-402	+386	+217	-2,839	-2,638	4,677	4,779	4,627	4,085	4,385	4,151	17
+1,116	+1,002	+223	+473	+2,814	4,119	3,540	3,030	4,276	3,739	3,247	18
+806	-279	+700	+1,386	+2,613	4,264	3,829	3,929	3,734	3,363	3,542	19
-80	-474	-3,662	...	...	3,730	3,815	4,229	3,989	3,984	4,044	20
+4,101	-4,374	+2,187	...	...	4,040	1,871	4,140	3,567	1,635	3,740	21
-2,280	-2,086	+605	+3,410	-351	4,106	5,454	6,773	3,035	3,967	4,734	22
+1,442	-1,061	-1,582	-645	+846	3,621	2,826	3,303	3,441	2,794	3,378	23
-209	+210	+427	-30	+398	3,458	3,390	3,391	3,427	3,704	3,493	24
-2,811	+2,557	-2,188	...	...	3,391	4,708	3,544	3,397	4,891	3,498	25
-660	+859	+853	-1,618	-566	3,335	3,561	3,026	3,203	3,637	3,313	26
-669	+1,090	-545	...	...	3,488	3,866	3,434	3,027	3,318	2,660	27
-994	-845	+421	-26	-1,444	3,459	3,799	4,504	2,988	3,642	3,782	28
+129	+846	-944	+134	+165	3,117	3,098	2,686	3,260	3,150	2,716	29
-153	+990	-495	-987	-645	3,230	3,268	2,795	3,006	3,121	2,604	30
+115	+798	-2,323	+351	-1,059	3,254	3,042	2,679	2,879	2,976	2,541	31
-619	+1,056	-869	...	...	3,140	3,408	2,917	2,904	3,255	2,090	32
-81	+47	+16	+97	+79	2,996	3,020	2,925	2,847	2,904	2,952	33
+951	+728	-364	...	...	2,908	2,398	2,031	2,826	2,385	2,024	34
-568	+747	-373	...	...	2,705	2,964	2,569	2,595	2,904	2,552	35
-802	+627	-313	...	...	2,671	3,140	2,925	2,535	2,868	2,456	36
-9,420	-2,228	-8,988	-736	-9,533	27,972	32,388	33,594	26,792	31,796	32,818	
-466	+973	-1,350	...	...	2,615	2,801	2,317	2,382	2,662	2,173	37
-273	-103	+52	...	...	2,414	2,466	2,867	2,232	2,453	2,155	38
-1,408	+1,220	-1,987	...	...	2,223	2,920	2,237	2,228	2,939	2,382	39
-168	+722	-1,657	...	...	2,135	2,225	1,768	2,204	2,282	2,017	40
+359	-1,588	-867	-1,579	-3,675	2,234	2,019	2,767	2,079	1,935	2,775	41
-379	+56	-858	+454	-727	2,045	2,183	2,103	1,887	2,128	2,152	42
-555	+202	...	...	...	1,953	2,228	2,170	1,910	2,190	2,046	43
-282	+304	...	...	...	1,861	2,045	1,767	1,913	2,011	1,985	44
-959	-745	+1	-98	-1,801	1,832	2,225	2,636	1,573	2,139	2,473	45
-730	+141	-70	...	...	1,658	2,075	1,934	1,640	1,953	1,953	46
-630	-438	-666	...	...	1,770	2,059	2,152	1,514	1,855	2,200	47
-428	-723	+362	...	...	1,375	1,561	2,138	1,532	1,774	1,920	48
-680	+82	-41	...	...	1,478	1,793	1,728	1,419	1,784	1,767	49
-2,392	-679	-746	+487	-3,330	1,252	2,451	2,785	1,211	2,404	2,749	50
-429	-1,652	-1,161	...	...	1,127	1,337	2,205	1,068	1,287	2,071	51



IMPERIAL TABLE V.

Towns Arranged Territorially with Population by Religion.

This table deals with the religious distribution of the population of each town. The number of places treated as towns is the same as that in Table IV.

The term " Others " includes 2 Agnostics, 1 Theosophist and 1 Sceptic.

TABLE V.—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY

Political Charge and State.	Town, Municipality, Suburbs, Cantons, etc.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			ARYA.			BRAHMO.			SIKH.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Central India	....	550,854	294,589	256,285	282,794	205,255	177,439	422	234	188	72	27	45	615	408	207
West—		401,820	217,261	184,569	263,130	143,040	120,090	390	212	177	72	27	45	560	370	190
Indore		192,803	107,522	85,831	137,784	76,965	60,799	188	106	82	65	23	42	333	203	130
	Indore . . .	98,091	52,738	40,353	69,872	39,712	30,160	49	30	19	65	23	42	253	145	108
	Mhow (Cantonment)	31,737	19,218	12,519	19,201	11,429	7,772	133	71	62	..	..	..	21	18	3
	Indore Residency .	12,226	7,056	5,170	8,992	5,302	3,690	2	2	..	..	..	..	53	34	19
	Khargon . . .	10,610	5,402	5,208	7,593	3,930	3,663	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rampura . . .	7,719	3,730	3,989	4,585	2,304	2,281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indore State . . .	Sanawad . . .	7,607	4,040	3,567	5,999	3,202	2,797	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mahidpur . . .	7,062	3,621	3,441	3,983	2,085	1,898	4	3	1	..	..	..	2	2	..
	Maheshwar . . .	6,788	3,391	3,397	5,526	2,707	2,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Barwaha . . .	6,515	3,488	3,027	4,960	2,662	2,298	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
	Tarana . . .	4,997	2,615	2,382	4,136	2,161	1,975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bhanpura . . .	4,451	2,223	2,228	2,917	1,471	1,446	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal—		99,637	53,124	46,503	57,311	30,697	26,614	79	43	36	..	..	..	179	136	43
	Bhopal . . .	45,004	24,033	21,061	16,616	8,922	7,604	62	34	28	..	..	..	123	90	38
	Sehore (Station) .	16,153	6,029	4,154	7,618	4,541	3,077	1	1	..	..	..	..	51	46	5
	Begamganj . . .	3,774	1,861	1,913	2,412	1,200	1,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal State . . .	Sehore (Town) .	3,405	1,832	1,573	1,946	1,052	894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ichhawar . . .	3,284	1,770	1,514	2,286	1,242	1,044	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Raisen . . .	2,897	1,478	1,419	1,790	927	863	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ashta . . .	2,463	1,252	1,211	1,559	779	780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berasia . . .	2,195	1,127	1,068	1,390	713	677	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajgarh State . . .	Rajgarh . . .	6,236	3,230	3,006	4,881	2,540	2,341	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Biaora . . .	6,044	3,140	2,904	4,831	2,503	2,328	13	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narsinghgarh State . . .	Narsinghgarh . . .	8,762	4,677	4,085	7,453	3,966	3,487	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khilchipur State . . .	Khilchipur . . .	5,300	2,705	2,595	4,529	2,812	2,217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malwa—		78,567	41,016	37,551	46,839	24,549	22,290	28	17	11	7	4	3	33	22	11
Dewas State . . .	Dewas . . .	14,970	7,905	7,065	10,418	5,512	4,906	20	12	8	7	4	3	22	13	9
	Sarangpur . . .	6,538	3,335	3,203	3,826	1,957	1,869	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaora . . .	Jaora . . .	17,151	8,656	8,495	7,135	3,571	3,564	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	2
Ratlam . . .	Ratlam . . .	30,133	16,079	14,054	18,313	9,877	8,436	5	3	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
Sitamar . . .	Sitamar . . .	5,843	2,996	2,847	4,242	2,156	2,086	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Sailana . . .	Sailana . . .	3,932	2,045	1,887	2,905	1,476	1,429	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION—continued.

JAIN.			BUDDHIST.			PARSI.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			JEW.			ANIMIST.			OTHERS.			
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
13,809	7,270	6,539	10	6	4	821	406	415	142,675	74,879	67,796	6,598	4,359	2,239	25	15	10	3,009	1,606	1,403	4	4	..	
12,447	6,598	5,849	10	6	4	810	402	498	116,379	61,627	54,752	5,826	3,771	2,055	25	15	10	2,118	1,189	979	3	3	..	
5,202	2,850	2,352	8	4	4	655	311	344	43,885	23,857	20,028	4,483	3,079	1,404	17	10	7	231	112	89	2	2	..	
2,868	1,660	1,208	7	3	4	31	15	16	19,723	11,032	8,691	212	113	99	8	2	6	3	3	..	..	..	..
120	65	55	1	1	..	393	183	210	8,261	4,783	3,472	3,553	2,635	918	4	4	..	48	27	21	2	2	..	
126	77	49	..	..	..	219	101	118	2,059	1,174	885	678	309	360	..	..	..	97	57	40	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2,999	1,460	1,539	10	5	5	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
494	235	259	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,640	1,191	1,449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
418	207	211	..	..	..	1	1	..	1,183	625	558	4	3	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
589	300	289	..	..	..	1	1	..	2,470	1,224	1,246	13	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,165	638	527	7	4	3	..	..	..	50	22	28	..	..	..	..
184	91	93	..	..	..	7	7	..	1,358	723	635	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	16	8	..	..	..	1	1	..	832	434	398	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
339	179	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,195	573	622	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,107	553	554	..	..	..	44	28	16	40,245	21,306	18,939	365	198	167	..	..	..	307	173	134	..	..	..	..
470	230	240	..	..	..	24	17	7	27,515	14,586	12,929	234	119	115	..	..	..	36	35	1	..	..	..	..
127	60	67	..	..	..	16	9	7	2,029	1,184	845	114	69	45	..	..	..	227	119	108	..	..	..	..
73	40	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,288	621	667	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
38	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,409	752	657	12	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	39	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	895	479	416	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	10	8	..	..	..	..
31	21	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,053	524	529	1	..	1	..	..	..	22	6	16	..	..	..	..
90	50	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	814	423	391	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	26	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	388	371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,345	686	659	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	38	38	..	..	..	4	2	2	1,118	589	529	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	16	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,269	693	576	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
18	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	751	381	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
5,333	2,794	2,539	2	2	..	91	51	40	24,920	12,855	12,065	775	395	380	7	4	3	531	293	209	1	1	..	..
335	183	152	..	..	..	2	2	..	4,131	2,156	1,975	19	11	8	..	..	..	16	12	4	..	..	..	..
81	43	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,616	1,329	1,287	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	9	..	..	..	..
1,136	602	534	..	..	..	8	5	3	8,786	4,426	4,360	12	5	7	3	2	1	63	39	34	..	..	..	..
3,105	1,600	1,505	2	2	..	81	44	37	7,673	4,038	3,635	735	376	359	4	2	2	218	135	78	..	..	..	..
394	223	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,173	601	572	9	3	6	..	..	..	24	12	12	12	..	..	..
282	143	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	541	305	236	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	118	82	1	1	..	..

TABLE V.—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY

WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION—*concluded.*



IMPERIAL TABLE VI.

Religion.

The term "Others" in this Table includes 1 Agnostic and 1 Theosophist males returned by Indore, 1 Agnostic male by Malwa Agency and 1 Sceptic male by Baghelkhand Agency.

TABLE VI.—RELIGION.

Political Charge.	POPULATION.				HINDU.				ARYA.			BRAHMO.			SIKH.			JAIN.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Central India	5,997,023	3,068,962	2,928,061	5,210,120	2,665,826	2,544,294	529	294	235	72	27	45	827	525	302	44,431	23,223	21,208		
West—	3,088,617	1,596,293	1,492,324	2,444,603	1,265,900	1,178,703	466	257	209	72	27	45	757	474	283	32,364	17,062	15,302		
Indore	1,133,277	591,265	542,012	990,257	518,463	477,794	235	133	102	65	23	42	433	262	171	11,974	6,399	5,575		
Bhopal	971,387	504,385	467,002	822,866	427,908	394,958	83	46	37	..	..	..	186	141	45	5,342	2,760	2,582
Malwa	383,156	197,048	186,108	294,546	151,586	142,960	33	20	13	7	4	3	33	22	11	9,356	4,901	4,455		
Southern States.	600,797	303,595	297,202	330,934	167,943	162,991	115	58	57	..	..	..	105	49	56	5,692	3,002	2,690
East—	2,908,400	1,472,669	1,435,737	2,765,517	1,399,926	1,365,591	63	37	26	..	..	..	70	51	19	12,067	6,161	5,906
Baghelkhand	1,638,623	816,363	812,260	1,561,279	777,420	783,859	8	4	4	..	..	..	89	29	10	780	404	385
Bundelkhand	1,269,783	656,806	613,477	1,204,238	622,506	581,732	55	33	22	..	..	..	31	22	9	11,278	5,757	5,521

Political Charge.	BUDDHIST.				PARSI.				MUSALMAN.				CHRISTIAN.				JEW.				ANIMIST.				OTHERS.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
Central India	10	6	4	950	471	479	331,520	173,827	158,193	9,062	5,696	3,366	29	17	12	399,439	199,543	199,923	4	4		
West—	10	6	4	931	462	469	251,874	132,517	119,357	8,043	4,984	3,059	29	17	12	349,465	174,584	174,881	3	3		
Indore	8	4	4	703	330	373	91,072	48,395	42,677	5,204	3,517	1,687	17	10	7	27,307	13,727	13,580	2	2		
Bhopal	70	46	24	91,711	48,489	43,222	427	230	197	3	1	2	50,699	24,764	25,935			
Malwa	2	2	..	116	61	55	42,072	21,813	20,259	1,027	555	472	7	4	3	35,956	18,079	17,877	1	1	..	..	..	..
Southern States.	..	..	..	42	25	17	27,019	13,820	13,199	1,385	682	703	2	2	..	235,503	118,014	117,489	..	..	..	..	..	..
East—	..	..	..	19	9	10	79,646	40,810	38,836	1,019	712	307	..	..	..	50,004	24,962	25,042	1	1	..	..	..	..
Baghelkhand	..	..	..	4	..	4	37,166	18,861	18,305	204	110	94	..	..	..	39,133	19,534	19,599	1	1	..	..	..	..
Bundelkhand	..	..	..	15	9	6	42,480	21,949	20,531	815	602	213	..	..	..	10,871	5,428	5,443	..	..	..	..	..	..

IMPERIAL TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

This Table is divided, as in 1911, into two parts. Part A shews the distribution for the Agency as a whole of the total Population of each Religion by Age, Sex and Civil Condition. Part B shews the distribution for the two Natural Divisions of the total Population and of each Religion by Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

The distribution by Political Charge from this Table onwards has been omitted as in 1911.

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART A.—AGENCY SUMMARY.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

AGE AND RELIGION.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS.	5,997,023	3,068,962	2,928,061	2,397,124	1,415,777	981,347	2,850,536	1,492,764	1,427,772	749,363	230,421	518,942
0—1	136,802	69,773	67,029	136,078	69,450	66,619	647	283	364	77	31	46
1—5	110,083	53,337	56,746	108,876	52,863	56,013	1,108	433	675	99	41	58
2—3	143,263	67,089	76,174	140,468	66,132	74,836	2,623	897	1,726	172	60	112
3—4	179,734	82,465	97,269	175,096	80,770	94,326	4,232	1,532	2,700	406	163	243
4—5	175,720	84,734	90,986	169,039	82,338	86,701	5,952	2,203	3,749	729	193	536
Total 0—5	745,602	357,398	388,204	729,557	351,562	377,995	14,562	5,348	9,314	1,483	488	995
5—10	934,938	472,251	462,687	847,957	447,346	400,611	81,785	23,293	58,492	5,196	1,612	3,584
10—15	719,171	397,033	322,138	457,133	307,587	149,546	250,031	84,936	165,095	12,007	4,510	7,497
15—20	486,483	259,545	206,938	157,629	133,305	24,324	292,648	118,507	173,141	16,206	6,733	9,473
20—25	463,469	226,560	236,909	72,361	63,616	8,745	362,738	151,339	211,399	28,370	11,605	16,765
25—30	499,355	247,433	251,922	43,397	38,593	4,804	411,891	190,451	221,440	44,067	18,389	25,678
30—35	567,517	288,910	278,607	32,719	27,853	4,866	455,767	232,186	228,581	79,081	28,871	50,160
35—40	362,432	192,317	170,115	16,188	14,017	2,171	280,918	155,006	125,912	65,326	23,294	42,032
40—45	431,316	222,481	208,835	16,055	12,861	8,194	295,558	176,390	119,168	33,230	18,965	41,171
45—50	191,311	105,457	85,854	5,874	4,934	940	125,301	81,558	43,743	60,136	29,283	88,077
50—55	265,358	133,528	131,830	7,549	6,032	1,517	140,449	98,213	42,236	117,360	29,283	88,077
55—60	74,595	39,040	35,555	2,253	1,790	463	39,526	27,381	12,145	32,816	9,869	22,947
60—65	174,608	79,142	95,466	4,676	3,521	1,155	65,653	50,921	14,732	104,279	24,700	79,579
65—70	32,907	16,451	16,456	1,168	860	308	12,889	9,878	3,011	18,850	5,713	13,137
70 and over	67,961	31,416	36,645	2,608	1,900	708	20,820	16,857	4,463	44,533	18,159	31,374
HINDU	5,210,120	2,665,826	2,544,294	2,034,963	1,211,342	823,641	2,504,373	1,248,359	1,256,014	670,764	206,125	464,639
0—1	117,397	59,984	57,413	116,759	59,709	57,050	575	251	324	63	24	39
1—2	93,061	45,110	47,951	91,962	44,676	47,286	1,009	395	614	90	39	51
2—3	121,645	57,065	64,580	119,087	56,187	62,900	2,408	826	1,577	155	52	103
3—4	153,028	70,427	82,596	148,783	68,896	79,887	3,871	1,383	2,488	369	148	221
4—5	149,965	72,352	77,613	143,797	70,150	78,637	5,521	2,083	3,488	657	169	488
Total 0—5	635,091	304,938	330,153	620,378	399,618	320,760	13,379	4,888	8,491	1,334	432	902
5—10	806,388	407,755	398,633	723,937	384,232	339,705	77,699	22,042	55,657	4,752	1,481	3,271
10—15	630,925	348,497	282,428	385,378	263,719	121,654	284,297	80,542	153,755	11,255	4,236	7,019
15—20	411,380	229,485	181,895	131,114	112,623	18,491	265,223	110,576	154,647	15,043	6,286	8,757
20—25	401,928	196,588	205,340	59,125	52,277	6,848	317,071	133,761	183,310	25,732	10,550	15,182
25—30	433,538	215,522	218,016	36,805	33,063	3,742	357,048	166,016	191,032	39,685	16,443	23,242
30—35	493,048	250,733	242,315	28,642	24,691	3,951	393,145	200,261	192,884	71,261	25,781	45,480
35—40	317,304	167,838	149,466	14,375	12,604	1,771	245,764	134,298	109,586	59,165	21,006	38,159
40—45	375,843	193,057	182,786	14,104	11,552	2,552	254,536	151,847	102,689	107,203	29,658	77,545
45—50	167,976	91,902	76,074	5,161	4,381	780	108,734	70,528	88,206	54,081	16,993	37,088
50—55	231,448	115,666	115,782	6,605	5,391	1,214	120,494	84,245	36,249	104,349	26,090	78,319
55—60	65,854	34,169	31,685	1,997	1,620	377	34,293	23,722	10,571	29,584	8,827	20,737
60—65	151,978	68,415	83,563	4,097	3,133	964	55,950	43,368	12,582	91,931	21,914	70,017
65—70	28,700	14,173	14,527	10,312	769	263	10,991	8,896	2,595	16,677	5,008	11,660
70 and over	58,719	27,088	31,631	2,233	1,669	569	17,749	13,939	3,810	38,732	11,480	27,252
ARYA.	529	294	235	294	138	86	250	138	118	55	24	31
0—1	18	9	9	18	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	8	4	4	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	12	7	5	12	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4	14	7	7	13	6	7	1	1	..	..	..	..
4—5	17	4	13	17	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0—5	69	31	38	68	30	38	1	1	..	..	..	..
5—10	78	41	37	68	37	31	10	4	6	..	..	1
10—15	55	31	24	39	28	11	15	3	12	..	..	1
15—20	47	26	21	25	21	4	21	4	17	1	1	1
20—25	53	28	25	10	9	1	41	18	23	2	4	3
25—30	47	27	20	2	2	..	41	21	20	4	..	..
30—35	48	31	17	7	7	..	36	21	15	5	3	2
35—40	31	19	12	..	1	..	25	16	9	5	3	3
40—45	29	18	11	..	2	..	21	17	4	7	1	6
45—50	21	12	9	..	..	..	15	9	6	4	1	3
50—55	16	9	7	..	1	..	11	8	8	5	1	4
55—60	10	8	2	..	..	..	5	4	2	..	3	2
60—65	18	7	6	..	..	..	4	2	..	2	5	4
65—70	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	3
70 and over	9	5	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	3

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART A.—AGENCY SUMMARY—continued.

AGE AND RELIGION.	POPULATION			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BRAHMO.	72	27	45	36	10	26	29	16	13	7	1	6
0-1	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	6	2	4	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	16	4	12	16	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	7	1	6	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	10	4	6	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
20-25	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
25-30	11	5	6	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
30-35	4	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-40	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-45	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
45-50	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
50-55	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
55-60	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-65	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
SIKH	827	526	302	340	230	110	418	265	153	69	30	39
0-1	21	12	9	21	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	11	7	4	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	21	9	12	21	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	15	3	12	15	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	1
4-5	18	6	12	17	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	36	37	49	85	37	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	89	50	39	87	49	38	2	1	1	..	..	..
10-15	71	46	25	53	37	16	18	9	9	..	..	..
15-20	79	51	28	46	41	5	33	10	23	..	..	..
20-25	94	60	25	33	31	2	59	36	23	2	..	6
25-30	84	53	31	17	17	..	58	33	25	..	..	..
30-35	95	58	37	12	12	..	74	41	33	9	5	4
35-40	65	45	20	3	3	..	54	36	18	8	6	2
40-45	61	40	21	1	..	1	46	35	11	14	3	1
45-50	25	20	5	1	..	..	24	17	4	9	2	6
50-55	33	26	7	..	..	..	..	23	1	..	..	..
55-60	18	13	5	..	..	..	15	10	5	3	..	..
60-65	18	14	4	2	2	..	11	11	..	..	1	4
65-70	1	1	..	6	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	6
70 and over	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JAIN	44,631	28,223	21,908	17,410	11,341	6,069	18,690	9,347	9,343	8,331	2,535	5,796
0-1	961	479	482	957	478	479	4	1	3	..	..	..
1-2	781	400	775	380	395	6	1	1	5	..	..	..
2-3	936	454	482	915	444	471	21	10	11	..	2	4
3-4	1,040	519	521	993	479	514	43	38	5	4	..	..
4-5	938	457	481	911	445	466	20	9	11	..	..	..
Total 0-5	4,656	2,990	2,366	4,551	2,926	2,325	94	59	35	11	5	6
5-10	5,118	2,536	2,582	4,918	2,483	2,435	176	46	130	24	7	17
10-15	4,763	2,728	2,035	5,525	2,510	1,015	1,166	202	964	72	16	56
15-20	3,597	1,961	1,636	1,392	1,320	72	2,061	624	1,437	144	17	127
20-25	3,816	1,973	1,843	839	789	50	2,643	1,099	1,544	334	85	249
25-30	3,852	2,097	1,755	651	616	35	2,728	1,340	1,388	473	141	332
30-35	4,027	2,070	1,957	477	448	29	2,756	1,404	1,352	794	218	576
35-40	2,946	1,608	1,338	299	285	14	1,981	1,104	827	716	219	497
40-45	3,385	1,717	1,668	292	243	49	1,900	1,147	753	1,193	327	866
45-50	1,891	1,078	813	129	123	6	995	677	318	767	278	489
50-55	2,563	1,236	1,277	144	132	12	1,036	722	314	1,383	432	951
55-60	910	516	394	43	38	5	387	292	95	480	186	294
60-65	1,647	766	881	97	83	14	464	383	81	1,086	300	786
65-70	609	306	303	16	13	3	228	152	76	366	141	224
70 and over	651	291	360	37	32	5	125	96	29	489	163	386

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART A.—AGENCY SUMMARY—*continued.*

AGE AND RELIGION.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13
BUDDHIST	10	6	4	4	4	4	6	2	4	..	..	..
0-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PARSI	950	471	479	475	233	243	402	214	188	73	25	48
0-1	13	5	8	13	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	13	6	7	13	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	13	3	10	13	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	15	3	12	15	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	12	6	6	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	66	23	43	66	23	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	95	55	40	94	55	39	1	..	1	..	..	..
10-15	96	43	53	93	40	53	3	3	7	1	..	1
15-20	70	27	43	59	24	35	10	3	17	1	..	2
20-25	77	32	45	55	27	28	21	4	27	1	..	..
25-30	81	35	46	40	26	14	39	9	19	30	..	..
30-35	90	43	47	32	13	19	52	28	24	6	2	4
35-40	82	43	39	14	8	6	64	35	29	4	4	6
40-45	80	44	36	8	6	2	65	37	28	7	1	3
45-50	57	34	23	5	4	1	42	27	15	10	3	5
50-55	57	31	26	5	3	2	44	25	19	8	3	5
55-60	32	19	13	..	2	..	27	17	10	5	2	3
60-65	33	23	10	..	2	..	21	15	6	10	6	4
65-70	19	11	8	1	..	1	8	7	1	10	4	6
70 and over	15	8	7	1	..	..	5	4	1	9	3	6
MUSALMAN	331,520	173,327	158,193	136,601	80,538	56,063	155,179	79,846	75,333	39,740	12,943	26,797
0-1	8,242	4,196	4,046	8,189	4,172	4,017	45	20	25	8	4	4
1-2	4,412	3,128	3,284	6,348	3,102	3,246	60	25	35	4	1	3
2-3	8,077	3,887	4,190	7,934	3,848	4,086	133	34	99	10	5	5
3-4	8,787	3,860	4,927	8,590	3,798	4,792	182	55	127	15	7	8
4-5	8,501	4,084	4,417	8,270	4,004	4,266	208	77	131	23	3	20
Total 0-5	40,019	19,155	20,864	39,331	18,924	20,407	628	211	417	60	20	40
5-10	45,930	22,908	23,022	43,347	22,166	21,181	2,329	673	1,656	254	69	185
10-15	37,182	20,677	16,505	28,709	18,323	10,386	8,082	2,204	5,878	391	150	241
15-20	24,414	13,522	10,892	10,588	9,028	1,560	13,233	4,243	8,990	593	251	342
20-25	28,682	14,644	14,088	6,156	5,509	647	21,208	8,548	12,660	1,318	567	731
25-30	29,061	14,933	14,128	3,269	2,854	415	23,644	11,119	12,525	2,148	960	1,188
30-35	31,718	16,365	15,353	1,953	1,503	450	26,007	13,340	12,667	3,758	1,522	2,236
35-40	19,897	11,090	8,607	842	652	190	15,828	9,239	6,589	3,027	1,199	1,828
40-45	24,538	12,864	11,674	908	598	310	17,586	10,454	7,132	6,044	1,812	4,232
45-50	10,959	6,615	4,844	328	251	77	7,535	5,292	2,243	3,096	1,072	2,024
50-55	16,410	8,685	7,725	469	303	166	9,206	6,624	2,582	6,735	1,758	4,977
55-60	4,392	2,560	1,822	134	90	44	2,524	1,893	631	1,734	577	1,157
60-65	11,069	6,487	5,582	277	176	101	4,694	3,779	915	6,098	1,582	4,566
65-70	2,127	1,266	861	72	42	30	968	830	138	1,087	394	693
70 and over	5,322	2,556	2,766	218	119	99	1,707	1,397	310	3,397	1,040	2,357

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART A.—AGENCY SUMMARY—concluded.

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

CENTRAL INDIA EAST.

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

CENTRAL INDIA EAST—*continued.*

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

CENTRAL INDIA EAST—concluded.

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

CENTRAL INDIA WEST

AGE AND RELIGION.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS.	3,088,617	1,596,293	1,492,324	1,260,881	746,956	513,925	1,445,080	726,183	713,897	382,676	123,174	259,502
0-1	77,692	38,916	38,776	77,218	38,716	38,502	435	186	249	39	14	25
1-2	67,129	32,631	34,493	60,384	32,351	34,033	637	257	430	58	23	35
2-3	79,185	37,657	41,528	77,661	37,169	40,492	1,431	453	978	93	35	58
3-4	91,431	41,983	49,448	89,191	41,261	47,930	2,056	663	1,311	184	59	121
4-5	99,796	43,678	46,918	87,900	42,907	44,993	2,595	886	1,709	301	85	216
Total 0-5	406,933	195,065	211,168	398,354	192,104	205,950	7,204	2,445	4,759	675	216	459
5-10	473,377	240,039	233,338	437,271	231,861	205,410	34,606	7,537	26,469	2,100	641	1,459
10-15	349,224	193,365	155,859	236,655	161,614	75,081	30,147	77,621	4,761	1,604	3,157	
15-20	218,376	117,738	100,638	79,681	67,622	12,059	132,431	47,730	84,701	6,284	2,388	3,878
20-25	244,272	118,631	125,641	40,083	35,418	4,635	190,497	77,378	113,113	13,602	5,805	7,887
25-30	261,753	132,234	129,519	23,174	20,195	2,679	217,185	102,163	114,972	21,444	9,576	11,888
30-35	209,593	156,831	142,707	17,184	14,531	2,653	242,736	126,778	115,958	39,678	15,522	24,156
35-40	184,781	101,972	82,809	8,481	7,358	1,123	143,085	81,844	11,241	33,215	12,770	20,445
40-45	227,661	119,137	108,524	8,223	6,448	1,777	156,363	94,371	61,992	63,075	18,320	44,755
45-50	98,086	56,449	41,637	2,884	2,315	489	64,095	43,532	20,543	31,107	10,502	20,605
50-55	140,177	72,743	67,434	3,070	3,550	783	74,761	53,20	21,235	61,576	16,147	45,419
55-60	35,485	19,563	15,922	921	741	183	19,019	13,923	5,096	15,545	4,399	10,646
60-65	92,624	44,329	48,295	2,307	1,708	599	36,508	29,606	7,502	53,809	13,615	40,194
65-70	17,911	9,555	8,356	512	367	143	7,200	5,876	1,423	10,100	3,312	3,788
70 and over	39,059	18,612	20,417	1,261	896	365	12,153	9,887	2,266	25,645	7,859	17,786
HINDU	2,444,603	1,265,900	1,178,703	959,070	576,798	382,272	1,165,082	585,279	579,803	320,451	103,823	216,628
0-1	61,539	30,844	30,695	61,126	30,673	30,453	381	160	221	32	11	21
1-2	52,199	25,58	26,811	51,557	23,114	26,392	608	222	386	54	22	32
2-3	60,720	29,117	31,603	59,362	23,677	30,685	1,279	412	867	79	28	51
3-4	69,219	32,024	37,185	67,258	31,114	35,844	1,792	557	1,235	159	53	106
4-5	69,164	33,399	35,765	66,583	32,555	31,028	2,321	768	1,553	200	76	184
Total 0-5	312,831	150,772	162,050	305,866	148,463	157,403	6,381	2,119	4,962	584	190	394
5-10	367,235	186,460	180,766	334,050	179,105	154,045	31,342	6,793	24,549	1,843	571	1,272
10-15	278,106	154,284	124,822	177,256	123,444	51,812	96,529	27,81	69,155	4,311	1,456	2,855
15-20	174,844	94,210	80,634	58,04	50,763	7,271	111,320	41,345	69,975	5,490	2,102	3,388
20-25	193,719	94,179	99,540	29,058	25,931	3,197	132,983	63,212	89,771	11,698	5,336	6,662
25-30	207,310	105,855	101,425	17,660	15,869	1,701	171,571	81,969	89,601	18,080	8,047	10,033
30-35	238,305	125,054	113,251	13,897	11,965	1,932	190,793	100,947	90,746	33,615	13,042	20,573
35-40	145,448	81,967	66,481	7,029	6,204	835	112,967	64,834	48,133	28,442	10,920	17,513
40-45	182,701	95,321	87,380	6,735	5,439	1,298	122,962	74,159	48,523	53,004	15,443	37,561
45-50	79,334	45,392	33,942	2,532	1,875	377	50,607	34,519	10,178	26,235	8,898	17,387
50-55	112,736	58,234	54,502	3,110	2,558	552	58,573	42,177	16,398	51,051	13,499	37,552
55-60	28,787	15,834	12,953	755	629	126	15,001	11,120	3,881	13,031	4,085	8,946
60-65	74,245	35,561	38,684	1,874	1,420	454	28,582	22,809	5,773	43,780	11,332	32,407
65-70	14,507	7,654	6,853	425	306	119	5,738	4,642	1,096	8,314	2,706	5,638
70 and over	31,495	15,084	16,411	979	727	252	9,632	7,870	1,702	20,884	6,487	14,397
ARYA	466	257	209	201	121	80	213	114	99	52	22	30
0-1	17	8	9	17	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	7	3	4	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	8	4	4	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	14	7	7	13	6	7	1	1	..	..	..	..
4-5	17	4	13	17	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	63	26	37	62	25	37	1	1	..	..	..	..
5-10	70	35	35	62	31	31	8	4	4	..	..	..
10-15	46	28	18	33	26	7	12	2	10	1	..	1
15-20	43	26	17	24	21	3	18	4	14	1	..	1
20-25	47	26	21	8	7	1	37	18	19	2	1	1
25-30	40	22	18	1	1	..	35	17	18	4	..	..
30-35	43	27	16	6	6	..	33	19	14	4	..	..
35-40	25	15	10	..	..	..	20	12	8	5	3	..
40-45	26	16	1	1	1	1	18	15	3	7	1	..
45-50	18	10	8	2	2	..	13	8	5	5	3	..
50-55	13	6	7	..	..	..	8	5	3	5	1	..
55-60	10	8	2	..	..	..	5	5	1	..	5	..
60-65	10	6	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..
65-70	3	1	2	1	1	..	..	4	3	2	4	2
70 and over	9	5	4	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	3
BRAHMO	72	27	45	36	10	26	29	16	13	7	1	6
0-1	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	6	2	4	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	16	4	12	16	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	7	1	6	6	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	10	4	6	3	1	2	6	3	3	..	..	..
20-25	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-30	11	5	6	3	1	2	5	3	3	2	1	..
30-35	4	3	1	1	1	..	..	3	2	1	..	..
35-40	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
40-45	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..
45-50	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-55	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-60	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-65	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

CENTRAL INDIA WEST—*contd.*

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

CENTRAL INDIA WEST—contd.

AGE AND RELIGION. 3	POPULATION				UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons. 1	Males. 2	Females. 4	Persons. 5	Males. 6	Females. 7	Persons. 8	Males. 9	Females. 10	Persons. 11	Males. 12	Females. 13	
PARSI . . .	931	462	469	465	228	237	394	209	185	72	25	47	
0—1 . . .	13	5	8	13	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2 . . .	13	6	7	13	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3 . . .	13	3	10	13	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4 . . .	15	3	12	15	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—5 . . .	12	6	6	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0—5 . . .	66	23	43	66	23	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—10 . . .	92	54	38	91	54	37	1	..	1	..	..	..
10—15 . . .	90	39	51	88	37	51	2	2	..	..	..	..
15—20 . . .	68	27	41	57	24	33	10	3	7	1	..	1	
20—25 . . .	77	32	45	55	27	28	21	4	17	1	..	1	
25—30 . . .	80	35	45	40	26	14	38	9	29	2	..	2	
30—35 . . .	89	43	46	32	13	19	52	28	24	5	2	3	
35—40 . . .	82	43	39	14	8	6	64	33	29	4	..	4	
40—45 . . .	76	42	34	8	6	2	61	35	26	7	1	6	
45—50 . . .	57	34	23	5	4	1	42	27	15	10	3	7	
50—55 . . .	56	30	26	5	3	2	43	24	19	8	3	5	
55—60 . . .	31	18	13	..	..	..	26	16	10	5	2	3
60—65 . . .	33	23	10	2	2	..	21	15	6	10	6	4	
65—70 . . .	19	11	8	1	..	1	8	7	1	10	4	6	
70 and over . . .	15	8	7	1	1	..	5	4	1	9	3	6	
MUSALMAN . . .	251,874	132,517	119,357	105,286	62,277	43,009	116,515	60,232	56,283	30,073	10,008	20,065	
0—1 . . .	6,404	3,229	3,175	6,369	3,213	3,156	31	15	16	4	1	3	
1—2 . . .	5,117	2,491	2,626	5,065	2,467	2,598	59	23	27	2	1	1	
2—3 . . .	6,364	3,082	3,282	6,258	3,056	3,202	98	21	77	8	5	3	
3—4 . . .	6,492	2,788	3,704	6,350	2,746	3,604	134	39	95	8	3	5	
4—5 . . .	6,375	3,089	3,286	6,229	3,027	3,202	133	60	73	13	2	11	
Total 0—5 . . .	30,752	14,679	16,073	30,271	14,509	15,762	446	158	288	35	12	23	
5—10 . . .	34,270	17,117	17,153	32,787	16,696	16,091	1,355	381	974	128	40	88	
10—15 . . .	27,864	15,456	12,408	22,370	14,195	8,184	5,262	1,182	4,080	223	79	144	
15—20 . . .	19,057	9,974	8,083	8,202	7,037	1,165	9,473	2,774	6,699	382	163	219	
20—25 . . .	22,168	11,364	10,804	4,996	4,518	478	16,221	6,437	9,784	951	409	542	
25—30 . . .	22,517	11,346	10,871	2,705	2,389	316	18,219	8,539	9,680	1,593	718	875	
30—35 . . .	24,210	12,704	11,506	1,546	1,210	336	19,867	10,310	9,548	2,797	1,175	1,822	
35—40 . . .	14,800	8,544	6,256	663	545	118	11,903	7,081	4,822	2,234	918	1,316	
40—45 . . .	18,767	9,851	8,916	659	443	216	13,443	8,008	5,435	4,665	1,400	3,265	
45—50 . . .	8,251	5,081	3,170	241	195	46	5,647	4,042	1,605	2,363	844	1,519	
50—55 . . .	12,510	6,654	5,856	336	222	114	7,009	5,054	1,955	5,105	1,875	3,787	
55—60 . . .	3,244	1,955	1,289	85	61	24	1,871	1,435	436	1,288	459	829	
60—65 . . .	8,545	4,347	4,198	195	126	69	3,661	2,990	662	4,689	1,222	3,467	
65—70 . . .	1,665	1,051	614	48	34	14	781	678	103	836	339	497	
70 and over . . .	4,264	2,094	2,160	173	97	76	1,357	1,145	212	2,724	852	1,872	
CHRISTIAN . . .	8,043	4,984	3,059	5,222	3,366	1,856	2,500	1,491	1,009	321	127	194	
0—1 . . .	212	110	102	210	109	101	1	..	1	1	1	..	
1—2 . . .	206	108	98	205	107	98	1	..	..	1	..	..
2—3 . . .	189	89	100	188	89	99	..	..	..	1	..	1
3—4 . . .	211	103	108	210	103	107	1	..	1	..	..	..
4—5 . . .	220	120	100	217	119	98	3	1	2	..	..	..
Total 0—5 . . .	1,038	530	508	1,030	527	503	6	2	4	2	1	1	
5—10 . . .	1,040	527	513	1,025	522	503	12	2	10	3	3	..	
10—15 . . .	717	382	335	693	375	318	21	5	16	3	2	1	
15—20 . . .	767	582	185	671	554	117	91	26	65	5	2	3	
20—25 . . .	1,430	1,069	361	1,116	668	148	308	99	209	6	2	4	
25—30 . . .	1,015	484	531	378	225	153	604	245	359	33	14	19	
30—35 . . .	730	513	217	139	110	29	552	383	160	39	20	19	
35—40 . . .	516	393	123	71	39	32	412	337	75	33	17	16	
40—45 . . .	286	187	99	33	12	21	209	163	46	44	12	32	
45—50 . . .	179	118	61	25	13	12	121	92	29	33	13	20	
50—55 . . .	142	89	53	17	10	7	83	67	16	42	12	30	
55—60 . . .	54	34	20	7	1	6	33	27	6	14	6	8	
60—65 . . .	78	38	35	11	5	6	25	21	4	37	12	25	
65—70 . . .	28	21	7	5	4	1	10	9	1	13	8	5	
70 and over . . .	28	17	11	1	..	..	13	13	..	14	3	11

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

CENTRAL INDIA WEST—concl.

AGE AND RELIGION.	POPULATION.				UNMARRIED.				MARRIED.				WIDOWED.			
	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
JEW . . .	29	17	12	6	4	2	22	12	10	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
0-1 . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 . . .	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 . . .	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-25 . . .	6	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	4	..
25-30 . . .	3	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1
30-35 . . .	5	2	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..
35-40 . . .	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..
40-45 . . .	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
45-50 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-55 . . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-60 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-65 . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-70 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ANIMIST . . .	349,465	174,584	174,881	177,500	95,599	81,901	146,430	71,779	74,851	25,535	7,206	18,329				
0-1 . . .	8,774	4,356	4,418	8,753	4,345	4,408	19	10	9	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
1-2 . . .	8,999	4,342	4,657	8,972	4,332	4,640	25	10	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 . . .	11,197	5,032	6,165	11,154	5,018	6,136	38	12	26	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 . . .	14,741	6,679	8,062	14,638	6,048	7,990	90	30	60	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 . . .	14,347	6,947	7,400	14,200	6,890	7,310	125	52	73	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 . . .	58,058	27,356	30,702	57,717	27,933	30,484	297	114	183	44	9	35				
5-10 . . .	66,977	34,004	32,973	65,660	33,657	32,003	1,206	326	880	111	21	90				
10-15 . . .	38,878	21,147	17,731	35,529	19,644	13,885	5,167	1,447	3,720	182	56	126				
15-20 . . .	21,882	11,438	10,444	11,594	8,175	3,419	10,000	3,158	6,842	288	105	183				
20-25 . . .	23,889	10,434	13,455	4,186	3,855	831	18,914	6,783	12,131	789	296	493				
25-30 . . .	27,905	12,555	15,350	1,876	1,501	375	24,650	10,364	14,286	1,379	690	689				
30-35 . . .	33,153	16,894	16,259	1,175	868	317	29,342	14,921	14,421	2,626	1,105	1,521				
35-40 . . .	18,68	9,755	8,92	469	349	120	16,217	8,680	7,367	1,968	726	1,242				
40-45 . . .	23,250	12,397	10,853	573	367	206	18,212	10,818	7,394	4,465	1,212	3,253				
45-50 . . .	8,847	5,008	3,839	166	120	46	6,829	4,351	2,478	1,852	537	1,315				
50-55 . . .	12,771	6,714	6,057	259	163	96	8,264	5,637	2,627	4,248	914	3,334				
55-60 . . .	2,690	1,325	1,365	39	20	19	1,790	1,092	698	861	213	648				
60-65 . . .	8,517	3,778	4,739	147	87	60	3,898	2,890	1,008	4,472	801	3,671				
65-70 . . .	1,190	569	621	21	14	7	567	420	147	602	135	467				
70 and over . . .	2,774	1,210	1,564	79	46	33	1,047	778	269	1,648	386	1,262				
OTHERS . . .	3	3	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
0-1 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-25 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-30 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-35 . . .	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-40 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-45 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-50 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-55 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-60 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-65 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-70 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

IMPERIAL TABLE VIII.

Education by Religion and Age.

This Table, like Table VII, is divided into two parts. Part A shows the extent of literacy in the Agency as a whole amongst the total population for each religion returned; Part B gives details for the two Natural Divisions, for the total population and for each religion.

The number of persons literate in English has also been shown. The number of such persons appear both in the column "Literate" and in the column "Literate in English." The latter must, therefore, be left out of account in calculating the literate number of persons.

The figures in the body of the table refer to Christians of all races. Statistics for Indian Christians and others are noted below:—

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIAN CHRISTIANS.								
TOTAL . . .	2,674	2,403	1,160	806	1,514	1,597	671	352
0—10 . . .	914	879	42	134	872	745	12	14
10—15 . . .	336	256	216	145	120	111	18	36
15—20 . . .	152	153	86	89	66	64	53	67
20 and over . . .	1,272	1,115	816	433	456	677	588	236
OTHER CHRISTIANS.								
TOTAL . . .	3,022	963	2,880	854	142	109	2,617	642
0—10 . . .	261	230	170	153	91	77	111	103
10—15 . . .	83	113	62	106	21	7	28	48
15—20 . . .	460	48	458	45	2	3	456	33
20 and over . . .	2,218	572	2,190	550	28	22	2,022	458

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART A.—AGENCY SUMMARY.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

RELIGION AND AGE	POPULATION										LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.						
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
ALL RELIGIONS.	5,997,023	3,068,962	2,928,061	189,446	173,932	15,514	5,807,577	2,895,030	2,912,547	19,955	18,394	1,561	
0—10	1,680,540	829,649	850,891	7,202	5,904	1,398	1,673,238	823,745	849,193	388	253	125	
10—15	719,171	397,033	322,138	21,409	19,608	2,401	697,762	378,025	310,737	1,412	1,222	190	
15—20	466,483	258,545	206,938	22,489	20,314	2,175	443,991	239,231	204,763	3,182	2,968	214	
20 and over	3,130,829	1,582,735	1,548,094	138,246	128,706	9,540	2,992,583	1,454,020	1,538,554	14,973	13,951	1,022	
HINDU	5,210,120	2,665,826	2,544,294	140,855	131,384	9,471	5,069,265	2,534,442	2,534,823	11,589	11,295	294	
0—10	1,441,479	712,693	728,786	5,286	4,529	757	1,436,193	708,164	728,029	89	81	8	
10—15	630,925	348,497	282,428	16,566	15,066	1,500	614,350	338,431	280,928	1,010	947	63	
15—20	411,380	229,185	181,805	16,836	15,410	1,426	394,544	214,075	180,469	2,021	1,954	67	
20 and over	2,726,336	1,375,151	1,351,185	102,167	96,379	5,788	2,624,169	1,278,772	1,345,397	8,469	8,313	156	
ARYA	529	294	235	257	203	49	272	86	186	84	81	3	
0—10	147	72	75	16	14	2	131	58	73	3	3	..	
10—15	55	31	24	26	24	2	29	7	22	7	7	..	
15—20	47	26	21	31	20	11	16	6	10	10	9	1	
20 and over	280	165	115	184	150	34	96	15	81	64	62	2	
BRAHMO	72	27	45	47	24	23	25	3	22	24	13	11	
0—10	22	6	16	6	3	3	16	3	13	1	1	..	
10—15	7	1	6	5	1	4	2	..	2	4	..	4	
15—20	10	4	6	9	4	5	1	..	1	5	3	2	
20 and over	33	16	17	27	16	11	6	..	6	14	9	5	
SIKH	827	525	302	290	257	33	537	268	269	50	45	5	
0—10	175	87	89	15	6	9	160	81	79	1	1	..	
10—15	71	46	25	20	19	1	51	27	24	..	8	2	
15—20	79	51	29	25	21	4	54	30	24	10	8	2	
20 and over	502	341	161	230	211	19	272	130	142	39	36	3	
JAIN	44,431	23,223	21,208	12,689	11,457	1,232	31,742	11,766	19,976	553	536	17	
0—10	9,774	4,926	4,948	496	394	102	9,278	4,432	4,846	7	7	..	
10—15	4,763	2,723	2,035	1,492	1,311	181	3,271	1,117	1,854	92	89	3	
15—20	3,597	1,961	1,636	1,437	1,251	186	2,160	710	1,450	142	140	2	
20 and over	26,297	13,708	12,589	9,264	8,501	763	17,033	5,207	11,826	312	300	12	
BUDDHIST	10	6	4	10	6	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	
0—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over	9	5	4	9	5	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	
PARSI	950	471	479	768	397	371	182	74	108	482	314	168	
0—10	161	78	83	58	31	27	103	47	56	11	6	5	
10—15	96	43	53	80	38	42	16	5	11	37	16	21	
15—20	70	27	43	55	17	38	15	10	5	42	14	28	
20 and over	623	323	300	575	311	264	48	12	36	392	278	114	
MUSALMAN	331,520	173,327	158,193	28,639	25,987	2,652	302,881	147,340	115,541	2,865	2,805	60	
0—10	85,947	42,063	43,886	919	708	211	85,030	41,355	43,675	36	31	5	
10—15	37,182	20,677	16,505	2,677	2,260	417	34,505	18,417	16,088	132	116	16	
15—20	24,414	13,522	10,892	3,409	3,039	370	21,005	10,483	10,522	343	331	12	
20 and over	183,975	97,065	86,910	21,634	19,980	1,654	162,311	77,085	85,256	2,354	2,327	27	
CHRISTIAN	9,062	5,696	3,366	5,700	4,040	1,660	3,362	1,656	1,706	4,282	3,288	994	
0—10	2,284	1,175	1,109	499	212	287	1,785	963	822	240	123	117	
10—15	788	419	369	529	278	251	230	141	118	129	46	83	
15—20	813	612	201	678	544	134	135	68	67	609	509	100	
20 and over	5,177	3,490	1,687	3,994	3,006	988	1,183	494	690	3,304	2,610	694	
JEW	29	17	12	25	16	9	4	1	3	18	9	9	
0—10	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	
10—15	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over	26	15	11	24	15	9	2	..	..	17	8	9	
ANIMIST	399,469	199,546	199,923	162	152	10	399,307	199,394	199,913	3	3	..	
0—10	140,547	68,648	71,899	7	7	..	140,540	68,641	71,899	..	..	..
10—15	45,282	24,589	20,693	12	9	3	45,270	24,580	20,690	..	..	..
15—20	26,073	13,857	12,216	9	8	1	26,064	13,849	12,215	..	..	..
20 and over	187,567	92,452	95,115	134	128	6	187,433	92,324	95,109	3	3	..	
OTHERS	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	
0—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY (EAST).

RELIGION AND AGE.	POPULATION.										LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.						
	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELIGIONS	2,908,406	1,472,669	1,435,737	57,703	54,948	2,755	2,850,703	1,417,721	1,432,982	3,223	3,051	172	—
0—10 . . .	800,930	394,545	406,385	2,057	1,839	218	798,873	392,706	406,167	69	58	11	—
10—15 . . .	369,947	203,668	166,279	6,353	6,028	325	383,594	197,640	165,954	306	289	17	—
15—20 . . .	218,107	141,807	106,300	6,913	6,519	394	241,194	135,288	105,906	477	463	14	—
20 and over . . .	1,489,422	732,649	756,773	42,380	40,562	1,818	1,447,042	692,087	754,955	2,371	2,241	130	—
HINDU . . .	2,785,517	1,399,926	1,365,591	50,693	48,476	2,217	2,714,824	1,351,450	1,363,374	2,170	2,126	44	—
0—10 . . .	761,413	375,452	385,961	1,791	1,624	167	759,622	373,828	385,794	25	22	3	—
10—15 . . .	352,819	194,213	158,606	5,628	5,378	250	347,191	188,835	158,356	259	250	9	—
15—20 . . .	236,538	135,275	101,261	6,179	5,854	325	230,357	129,421	100,936	396	391	5	—
20 and over . . .	1,414,749	694,986	719,763	37,095	35,620	1,475	1,377,654	659,366	718,288	1,490	1,463	27	—
ARYA . . .	63	37	26	24	18	6	39	19	20	7	7	..	—
0—10 . . .	14	11	3	..	..	..	14	11	3	..	..	..	—
10—15 . . .	9	3	6	3	2	1	6	1	5	1	1	..	—
15—20 . . .	4	..	4	1	..	1	3	..	3	..	6	..	—
20 and over . . .	36	23	13	20	16	4	16	7	9	..	6	..	—
SIKH ¹ . . .	70	51	19	28	18	10	42	33	9	10	5	5	—
0—10 . . .	19	12	7	3	..	3	16	12	4	..	..	..	—
10—15 . . .	7	7	..	4	4	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	—
15—20 . . .	4	2	2	2	2	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	2
20 and over . . .	40	30	10	19	14	5	21	16	5	8	5	5	3
JAIN . . .	12,067	6,161	5,906	1,988	1,907	81	10,079	4,254	5,825	17	17	..	—
0—10 . . .	2,836	1,396	1,440	42	36	6	2,794	1,360	1,434	..	..	..	—
10—15 . . .	1,313	741	572	215	200	15	1,098	541	557	1	1	..	—
15—20 . . .	967	533	434	223	211	12	744	322	422	2	2	..	—
20 and over . . .	6,951	3,491	3,460	1,508	1,400	48	5,443	2,031	3,412	14	14	..	—
PARSI . . .	19	9	10	13	8	5	6	1	5	8	5	3	—
0—10 . . .	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	—
10—15 . . .	6	4	2	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	—
15—20 . . .	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	1
20 and over . . .	8	4	4	6	4	2	2	..	2	5	3	2	—
MUSALMAN . . .	79,646	40,810	38,836	4,199	3,926	273	75,447	36,884	38,563	355	354	1	—
0—10 . . .	20,927	10,267	10,660	174	143	31	20,733	10,124	10,629	7	7	..	—
10—15 . . .	9,318	5,221	4,097	463	423	40	8,855	4,798	4,057	28	28	..	—
15—20 . . .	6,357	3,548	2,809	468	426	42	5,889	3,122	2,767	45	45	..	—
20 and over . . .	43,044	21,774	21,270	3,094	2,934	160	39,950	18,840	21,116	275	274	1	—
CHRISTIAN . . .	1,019	712	307	737	576	161	282	136	146	655	536	119	—
0—10 . . .	206	118	88	45	35	10	161	83	78	36	28	8	—
10—15 . . .	71	37	34	35	17	18	36	20	16	16	8	8	—
15—20 . . .	46	30	16	37	26	11	9	4	5	31	25	6	—
20 and over . . .	696	527	169	620	498	122	76	20	47	572	475	97	—
ANIMIST . . .	50,004	24,962	25,042	20	18	2	49,984	24,944	25,040	..	..	..	—
0—10 . . .	15,512	7,288	8,224	..	..	..	15,512	7,288	8,224	..	..	..	—
10—15 . . .	6,404	3,442	2,962	1	1	..	6,403	3,441	2,962	..	..	..	—
15—20 . . .	4,191	2,419	1,772	2	2	..	4,189	2,417	1,772	..	..	..	—
20 and over . . .	23,897	11,813	12,084	17	15	2	23,880	11,798	12,082	..	..	..	—
OTHERS . . .	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	—
0—10 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
10—15 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
15—20 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
20 and over . . .	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	—

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY (WEST).

RELIGION AND AGE.	POPULATION												LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.								
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
ALL RELIGIONS.	3,088,617	1,596,293	1,492,324	131,743	118,984	12,759	2,956,874	1,477,309	1,479,565	16,732	15,343	1,389			
0—10 .	879,610	435,104	444,506	5,245	4,065	1,180	874,365	431,039	443,326	319	195	124			
10—15 .	349,224	193,365	155,859	15,056	12,980	2,076	334,168	180,385	153,783	1,106	933	173			
15—20 .	218,376	117,738	100,638	15,576	13,795	1,781	202,800	103,943	98,857	2,705	2,505	200			
20 and over .	1,641,407	850,086	791,321	93,866	88,144	7,722	1,545,541	781,942	783,599	12,602	11,710	892			
HINDU . . .	2,444,603	1,265,900	1,178,703	90,162	82,908	7,254	2,354,441	1,182,992	1,171,449	9,419	9,169	250			
0—10 .	680,066	337,241	342,825	3,495	2,905	590	676,571	334,336	342,235	64	59	5			
10—15 .	278,106	154,284	123,822	10,938	9,688	1,250	267,168	144,596	122,572	751	697	54			
15—20 .	174,844	94,210	80,634	10,657	9,556	1,101	164,187	84,654	79,553	1,625	1,563	62			
20 and over .	1,311,587	680,165	631,422	65,072	60,759	4,313	1,246,515	619,406	627,109	6,079	6,850	129			
ARYA . . .	466	257	209	233	190	43	233	67	166	77	74	3			
0—10 .	133	61	72	18	14	2	117	47	70	3	3	..			
10—15 .	46	28	18	23	22	1	23	6	17	6	6	..			
15—20 .	43	26	17	30	20	10	13	6	7	10	9	..			
20 and over .	244	142	102	164	134	30	80	8	72	58	56	2			
BRAHMO . . .	72	27	45	47	24	23	25	3	22	24	13	11			
0—10 .	22	6	16	6	3	3	16	3	13	1	1	..			
10—15 .	7	1	6	5	1	4	2	..	2	4	..	4			
15—20 .	10	4	6	9	4	5	1	..	1	5	3	2			
20 and over .	33	16	17	27	16	11	6	..	6	14	9	5			
SIKH . . .	757	474	283	262	239	23	495	235	260	40	40	..			
0—10 .	156	75	81	12	6	6	144	69	75	1	1	..			
10—15 .	64	39	25	16	15	1	48	24	24	..	8	..			
15—20 .	75	49	26	23	21	2	52	28	24	..	8	..			
20 and over .	462	311	151	211	197	14	251	114	137	31	31	..			
JAIN . . .	32,364	17,062	15,302	10,701	9,550	1,151	21,683	7,512	14,151	536	519	17			
0—10 .	6,938	3,430	3,508	454	358	96	6,484	3,072	3,412	7	7	..			
10—15 .	3,450	1,987	1,483	1,277	1,111	166	2,173	876	1,297	91	88	..			
15—20 .	2,630	1,428	1,202	1,214	1,040	174	1,416	388	1,028	140	138	2			
20 and over .	19,346	10,217	9,129	7,756	7,041	715	11,590	3,176	8,414	298	286	12			
BUDDHIST . . .	10	6	4	10	6	4	..	..	..	1	1	..			
0—10 .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15 .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PARSI . . .	931	462	469	755	389	366	176	73	103	474	309	185			
0—10 .	158	77	81	56	30	26	102	47	55	10	5	..			
10—15 .	90	39	51	76	35	41	14	4	10	36	15	21			
15—20 .	68	27	41	54	17	37	14	10	4	41	14	27			
20 and over .	615	319	296	569	307	262	46	12	34	387	275	112			
MUSALMAN . . .	251,874	132,517	119,357	24,440	22,061	2,379	227,434	110,456	116,978	2,510	2,451	59			
0—10 .	65,022	31,796	33,226	745	565	180	64,277	31,231	33,046	29	24	..			
10—15 .	27,864	15,456	12,408	2,214	1,837	377	25,650	13,619	12,031	104	88	16			
15—20 .	18,057	9,974	8,083	2,941	2,613	328	15,116	7,361	7,755	298	286	12			
20 and over .	140,931	75,291	65,640	18,540	17,046	1,494	122,391	58,245	64,146	2,079	2,053	26			
CHRISTIAN . . .	8,043	4,984	3,059	4,963	3,464	1,499	3,080	1,520	1,560	3,627	2,752	875			
0—10 .	2,078	1,057	1,021	454	177	277	1,624	880	744	204	95	109			
10—15 .	717	382	335	494	261	233	223	121	102	113	38	75			
15—20 .	787	582	185	641	518	123	126	64	62	578	484	94			
20 and over .	4,481	2,963	1,518	3,374	2,508	866	1,107	455	652	2,732	2,135	597			
JEW . . .	29	17	12	25	16	9	4	1	3	18	9	9			
0—10 .	2	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	..			
10—15 .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over .	26	15	11	24	15	9	2	..	..	2	..	17	..	8	..
ANIMIST . . .	349,465	174,584	174,881	142	134	8	349,323	174,450	174,873	3	3	..			
0—10 .	125,035	61,360	63,675	7	7	..	125,028	61,353	63,675	..	..	..
10—15 .	38,878	21,147	17,731	11	8	3	38,867	21,139	17,728	..	..	..
15—20 .	21,982	11,438	10,444	7	6	1	21,875	11,432	10,443	..	..	..
20 and over .	163,670	80,639	83,031	117	113	4	163,553	80,526	83,027	3	3	..			
OTHERS . . .	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..			
0—10 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over .	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..			

IMPERIAL TABLE IX.

Education by Selected Caste, Tribe or Race.

This table repeats the information given in Table VIII in respect of Education, with this difference, that, whereas in that table the population is distributed by age and religion, it is here arranged according to the Caste or Tribe. Moreover, in Table VIII the whole population is dealt with, while this table refers only to selected castes and tribes. The other castes and tribes have been left out of account altogether.

TABLE IX.—EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES, OR RACES.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

TABLE IX.
EDUCATION.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Locality.	POPULATION.												LITERATE IN ENGLISH.					
		TOTAL.						LITERATE.						ILLITERATE.					
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
CENTRAL INDIA		1,889,612	883,737	925,876	82,546	78,636	5,910	1,807,066	87,101	919,965	4,292	4,138	166	1,194,617	585,895	2,279	2,181	91	
Hindu		1,249,735	637,659	612,066	55,108	51,764	3,344	1,104,617	585,895	608,732	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajna		6,238	3,210	3,028	96	93	3	6,142	3,117	3,025	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bania		84,680	44,202	40,368	14,007	14,207	610	69,553	29,995	39,758	492	487	5	303	14	14	14	..	
Agarwal		20,787	11,311	9,476	5,062	4,813	249	15,725	6,498	9,227	307	303	4	3	3	3	3	..	
Gajohri		16,050	7,858	7,152	2,235	2,210	25	12,815	5,648	7,167	14	14	4	4	4	4	4	..	
Kasurdi		6,805	3,638	3,267	653	631	22	6,652	2,907	3,245	7,216	7,216	4	4	4	4	4	..	
Kesar		14,376	7,132	7,254	942	942	38	13,334	6,218	7,133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharia		5,161	2,307	2,854	462	462	11	4,688	1,845	2,843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malensi		9,013	4,013	4,104	2,637	2,637	137	6,380	2,413	3,967	85	84	1	84	84	84	84	..	
Oswal		3,257	1,890	1,397	868	868	811	2,500	1,340	2,389	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	..	
Porwai		10,207	5,383	4,824	2,037	1,966	71	8,170	3,117	4,753	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	..	
Bhat		14,785	7,726	7,059	658	634	24	14,127	7,092	7,085	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bhil		49,305	25,500	23,805	188	188	..	49,117	25,312	23,805	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhilala		169,390	85,395	83,095	205	201	4	169,095	85,104	63,991	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Brahman		391,887	198,574	193,313	25,388	24,358	1,030	366,490	174,216	192,283	789	759	30	31	31	31	31	30	
Bhagor		11,212	5,903	5,300	1,000	1,028	62	10,122	4,875	5,247	122	122	..	122	122	122	122	..	
Jhunjhuta		49,430	27,061	22,359	3,863	3,721	142	45,157	23,340	22,340	142	142	7	7	7	7	7	..	
General		31,821	16,533	15,278	3,035	3,428	207	28,186	15,115	15,115	15,071	15,071	..	142	142	142	142	..	
Central India East		288,220	1143,195	145,025	13,939	13,552	..	387	274,381	129,643	144,638	160	160	12	12	12	12	12	
Malwa		9,630	5,080	4,580	2,344	2,177	65	7,296	4,413	2,883	697	697	2	2	2	2	2	..	
Srimail		1,574	812	782	517	452	..	1,057	980	980	106	106	2	2	2	2	2	..	
Dhangar		7,106	3,543	3,543	726	612	114	6,380	3,440	3,440	81	73	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Gond		160,532	[80,110	80,412	528	515	11	159,996	79,995	80,401	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujar		75,372	39,347	38,025	1,068	991	77	74,904	38,856	35,948	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khaanger		18,121	9,220	8,901	211	207	4	17,910	9,013	8,897	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maratha		17,834	[9,441	8,393	2,799	2,461	338	15,035	6,980	8,055	407	407	23	23	23	23	23	..	
Pankha		23,576	12,046	11,580	50	50	..	23,526	11,996	11,530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rohit		178,102	92,296	85,806	8,080	6,652	1,128	170,022	85,344	84,878	370	355	24	24	24	24	24	..	
Bhadaura		561	317	244	14	13	1	567	304	243	..	..	27	27	27	27	27	..
Baghela		22,905	11,032	11,983	1,828	973	1	21,867	10,050	11,808	69	69	27	27	27	27	27	2	
Bundelkhand		9,700	5,120	4,580	715	643	72	4,568	4,568	4,568	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IX.—EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES—concluded.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Locality,	POPULATION.						LITERATE IN ENGLISH.					
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bundela Puswar													
Chauhan	Bundelkhand	2,380	1,280	1,100	3,379	343	320	7,047	8,691	3,356	24	24	..
Dhanda	Bundelkhand	2,600	1,579	1,330	984	855	129	23,413	12,043	11,370	40	40	..
Dikhit	Bundelkhand	1,491	1,011	480	122	118	4	2,787	1,461	1,326	9	9	..
Gaharwar	Baghelkhand												
Gahalot	Baghelkhand	3,611	1,883	1,728	233	202	31	3,338	1,681	1,607	..	..	..
Gaur	Baghelkhand and Malwa	14,270	7,458	6,812	149	135	14	14,121	7,323	6,798	17	17	..
Kachhwaha	General	6,657	2,845	2,712	221	212	9	6,336	2,633	2,703	3	3	..
Khichi	Malwa	1,797	1,020	1,020	176	161	25	3,241	1,646	1,595	4	4	..
Kothar	Central India, East												
Parthiar	Malwa	1,767	1,004	763	72	63	9	1,695	941	764	5	5	..
Ponwar, Maratha	Malwa	16,185	8,450	7,35	1,184	1,023	161	15,001	7,427	7,574	23	20	..
Ponwar, Rajput	Malwa	14,160	92	88	26	17	9	134	75	69	12	6	..
Rathor	Malwa and Central India, East	14,119	7,410	6,799	518	482	36	13,601	6,938	6,673	24	19	5
Sengar	Malwa												
Siodia	Malwa	22,268	11,348	10,915	921	806	115	21,332	10,800	78	78	..	5
Sohanki	Malwa	9,199	4,739	4,400	239	208	33	8,960	4,427	9	9	..	..
Tonwar	Malwa												
Sondhia	Malwa	4,627	2,841	2,986	219	186	33	4,408	2,165	2,253	16	16	..
Jati	Malwa and Bundelkhand	10,770	5,930	5,249	354	336	68	10,305	5,204	6,101	17	17	..
Oswal	Malwa and Bundelkhand	2,105	1,431	1,214	147	141	6	2,558	1,290	1,208	8	8	..
Antin													
Bhill	Hilly Tracts	31,740	16,464	15,985	9,948	8,346	902	22,501	8,118	14,383	320	307	13
Bhilala	Hilly Tracts	20,089	10,561	9,528	6,398	5,800	598	13,601	4,761	8,930	245	234	11
Gond	Baghelkhand	11,660	5,903	5,757	2,880	2,536	304	8,810	3,337	5,433	75	73	2
Mussahman													
Behag	Central India, East												
Pathan	General	37,6,381	18,7,931	18,8,450	143	135	8	37,6,238	18,7,796	18,8,442	3	3	..
Sayad	General												
Shakhi	General												



IMPERIAL TABLE X.

Language.

This Table shews the number of persons speaking the dialects of the Agency as a whole.

Sir George Grierson's Scheme has been followed in classifying the various dialects. In the case of dialect names not found in Sir George's Index classification has been made on the basis of the last Census report or local information.

TABLE X—LANGUAGE.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

LANGUAGE.	POPULATION.			LANGUAGE.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY	5,997,023	3,068,962	2,928,061	CENTRAL PAHARI	41	35	6
<i>Languages proper to Central India.</i>	5,681,068	2,899,448	2,781,580	Garhwali	41	35	6
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	5,439,256	2,779,180	2,660,076	EASTERN HINDI	63,357	33,328	30,029
EASTERN HINDI	1,306,234	653,267	652,967	Awadhi (including Purbi)	62,900	33,081	29,819
Baghelkhandi	1,306,234	653,267	652,967	Chhattisgarhi	457	247	210
GUJARATI	493,777	248,009	245,768	GUJARATI	56,932	29,046	27,886
Bhil Dialects	493,777	248,009	245,768	Gujarati Kathiyawadi	54,428	27,763	26,665
Bhagori	1,493	753	740	Kashmiri	2,504	1,283	1,221
Bhili	273,103	137,532	135,571	LAHNDA	422	241	181
Bhilali	137,009	68,717	68,292	Multani	416	235	181
Dungari	157	150	7	Peshawari	6	6	..
Moghia (Baori).	1,476	727	749	MARATHI	53,039	27,246	25,793
Paradhi	291	148	143	Berar dialect	17	8	9
Rathavi	78,796	39,252	39,544	Goanese	186	120	66
Wagadi	1,452	730	722	Konkani	604	315	289
RAJASTHANI	1,872,844	960,157	912,687	Marathi	52,232	26,803	25,429
Banjari	23,739	12,952	10,787	KHANDESHI	13,003	6,328	6,675
Khichiwadi	95	46	49	EASTERN PAHARI (Naipali)	233	158	75
Malvi	1,380,315	706,790	673,525	ORIYA	81	38	43
Nimadi	271,152	136,682	134,470	PANJABI	2,883	2,030	853
Sondbi (Sondwari)	17,725	9,246	8,479	Jangali	14	14	...
Umatwadi	179,818	94,441	85,377	Narnoli	137	62	75
WESTERN HINDI	1,766,401	917,747	848,654	Punjabi	2,732	1,954	778
Bhadauri	481	269	212	RAJASTHANI	93,237	51,732	41,505
Bundelkhandi	1,327,692	684,390	643,302	Ahirwati	99	56	43
Hindi	117,424	62,523	54,901	Ajmeri	164	94	70
Hindostani	27,673	16,140	11,533	Gujari	283	171	112
Jatwari	520	274	246	Harauti	755	410	345
Kachhwahai	223	66	157	JAIPURI	6,872	4,030	2,842
Urdu	292,388	154,085	138,303	Marwari	74,327	41,228	33,099
DRAVIDIAN FAMILY	240,122	119,436	120,686	Mewari	7,352	4,054	3,298
GONDI	240,122	119,436	120,686	Mewati	2,890	1,417	1,473
UNCLASSED GYPSY LANGUAGES.	1,690	872	818	Shekhawati	256	148	108
KALBELI	955	539	416	Thori	239	124	115
KAYARI	735	333	402	WESTERN HINDI	16,831	8,934	7,897
<i>Languages not proper to Central India</i>	311,683	166,947	145,436	Braj Bhakha (including Antarbedi)	9,807	4,920	4,887
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	303,135	161,117	142,018	Hariani	6,700	3,743	2,957
BALOCHI	33	23	10	Kanauji	214	200	14
Balochi	6	6	...	Pachchahi	84	52	32
Makrani	27	17	10	Rohilkhandi	26	19	7
PASHTO	668	523	145	SANSKRIT	1	...	1
BENGALI	636	410	226	SINDHI	1,649	1,003	646
BIHARI	69	34	35	Kachchhi	326	265	61
Bihari	32	15	17	Sindhi	1,323	738	585
Bhojpuri	15	13	2	DRAVIDIAN FAMILY	3,104	1,747	1,357
Maithili	22	6	16	CANARESE	174	157	17
				MALAYALAM	1	1	...
				TAMIL	1,789	900	889
				TELUGU	1,140	689	451

TABLE X—LANGUAGE—*concl.*

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

LANGUAGE.	POPULATION.			LANGUAGE.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
TIBETO-CHINESE FAMILY	3	3	...	SEMITIC FAMILY	109	84	25
BURMESE	1	1	...	ARABIC	108	83	25
MOGLAI (Mei-Thei) . . .	2	2	...	HEBREW	1	1	...
AUSTRO-ASIATIC FAMILY	5,184	3,249	1,935	MONGOLIAN FAMILY	15	12	3
KURKU	5,184	3,249	1,935	CHINESE	9	7	2
Kurku	5,117	3,212	1,905	JAPANESE	6	5	1
Nahali	67	37	30				
UNCLASSED GYPSY LANGUAGES.	257	131	126				
GARODI	7	1	6	European Languages . .	4,089	3,085	997
NATI	30	10	20				
SANSIYA	110	61	49	INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	4,082	3,085	997
BELDARI	110	59	51	ENGLISH	4,004	3,050	954
Asiatic Languages . .	190	142	48	FRENCH	33	7	26
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	66	46	20	GERMAN	4	...	4
ARMENIAN	1	...	1	GREEK	1	1	...
PERSIAN	65	46	19	PORTUGUESE	40	27	13

APPENDIX TO TABLE X.

1. The following dialects have been included in Baghelkhandi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Barne	123	63	60	Ajaigarh 116, Rewa 7.
(2) Gahora	483	156	327	Rewa 48, Maihar 1, Sohawal 434.
(3) Jabalpuri	41	39	2	All in Rewa.

2. The following dialects have been included in Bhili :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Bareli (Barel)	23,243	12,055	11,188	All in Indore.
(2) Charani	877	437	440	Dhar 108, Jhabua 362, Barwani 376, Sailana 31.
(3) Chanti	57	36	21	Jhabua 36, Alirajpur 21.
(4) Pahadi	75	71	4	Indore 40, Rewa 15, Chhatarpur 3, Nagod 2, Dewas S. B. 2, Dewas J. B. 6, Jaora 7.
(5) Dhanki	2	2	...	All in Indore.

3. The following dialect has been included in Bhilali :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Patli	1,619	834	785	All in Jhabua.

4. The following dialect has been included in Wagadi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Bagari	679	312	367	Jhabua 417, Indore 178, Dhar 78, Barwani 6.

5. The following dialects have been included in Banjari :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Lavani	1,691	853	838	Rewa 3, Indore 2, Sailana 38, Jhabua 1,648.
(2) Baldi	12	7	5	All in Sitamau.
(3) Naiki	193	83	110	All in Alirajpur.

6. The following dialects have been included in Malvi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Bhopali	95	28	67	Indore 93, Rewa 2.
(2) Banswadi	20	...	20	All in Rewa.
(3) Rangadi	125,409	69,303	56,106	Indore 96,072, Bhopal 112, Nar-singhgarh 20, Dhar 985, Jhabua 703, Alirajpur 20, Dewas S. B. 1,749, Dewas J. B. 1,392, Jaora 214, Ratlam 242, Sitamau 23,900.
(4) Rajwari	30	19	11	All in Bhopal.
(5) Bhami	7	7	...	All in Jhabua.
(6) Bachadi	9	6	3	Ratlam 3, Sailana 6.
(7) Sati	72	37	35	Ratlam 24, Sitamau 38, Sailana 10.
(8) Bhuyonki	123	63	60	All in Sitamau.

7. The following dialects have been included in Nimadi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Bharudi	1	1	...	All in Dhar.
(2) Bhuani	11	11	...	All in Dhar.
(3) Gurvi	10	...	10	All in Dhar.

8. The following dialects have been included in Bundelkhandi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Banaphari	21,178	11,591	9,587	Panna 547, Charkhari 12,640, Ajaigarh 1,421, Chhatarpur 6,570.
(2) Deshi	126	126	...	All in Samthar.

9. The following dialect has been included in Hindi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Nagari	208	125	83	Indore 206, Rewa 1, Dewas J. B. 1.

APPENDIX TO TABLE X—*contd.*

10. The following dialect has been included in Hindostani :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Khadi	6,403	3,148	3,255 Dhar 3,838, Jhabua 386, Alirajpur 2,099, Jobat 2, Kathiwar 42, Mathwar 31, Ratanmal 5.

11. The following dialect has been included in Urdu :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Musalmani	3,330	1,884	1,446 Indore 3,264, Dhar 66.

12. The following dialect has been included in Gondi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Gondwani	3,591	1,664	1,927 All in Indore.

13. The following dialects have been included in Pashto :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Kabuli	41	40	1 Rewa 19, Indore 20, Piplod 1, Dhar 1.
(2) Afgani	16	13	3 Indore 13, Dewas J. B. 3.
(3) Pathani	23	17	6 Indore 14, Dewas J. B. 9.
(4) Vilayati	12	5	7 All in Indore.

14. The following dialects have been included in Bhojpuri :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Bhujpuri	1	1	... All in Chhattarpur.
(2) Banarasi	3	3	... All in Rewa.
(3) Gorakhpuri	11	9	2 All in Rewa.

15. The following dialect has been included in Garhwali :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Tehri	7	7	.. All in Piplod.

16. The following dialects have been included in Awadhi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Baiswari	58	25	33 All in Rewa.
(2) Gangapari	206	105	101 Samthar 1, Ajaigarh 3, Chhattarpur 6, Bundelkhand Minor States 2, Rewa 16, Nagod 49, Maihar 1, Sohawal 99, Indore 29.
(3) Mirzapuri	3,117	1,397	1,720 Maihar 11, Ajaigarh 2, Sarila 1, Rewa 3,103.
(4) Pardesi	278	172	206 All in Indore.
(5) Sarjupari	4	4	... All in Rewa.
(6) Shekhari	51	19	32 All in Khamadhana.
(7) Uttarakhandi	4	4	... All in Rewa.
(8) Uttari	41	10	31 All in Rewa.

17. The following dialects have been included in Gujarati :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Deogadi	1	1	... In Jhabua.
(2) Ghachi	34	15	19 All in Jhabua.

18. The following dialect has been included in Peshawari :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Peshori	2	2	... All in Dewas J. B.

19. The following dialect has been included in Berar :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Berari	17	8	9 Indore 15, Dhar 2.

APPENDIX TO TABLE X—*concl'd.*

20. The following dialects have been included in Konkani :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Kokni	38	4	34	Bhopal 2, Indore 36.
(2) Kunabi	420	220	200	All in Indore.

21. The following dialects have been included in Marathi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Deccani	1,389	1,037	352	Rewa 1, Indore 1,304, Dhar 29, Jhabua 23, Bhopal 32.
(2) Maharashtri	5	4	1	All in Rewa.

22. The following dialect has been included in Panjabi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Gurmukhi	29	14	15	Datia 1, Indore 17, Dhar 5, Jhabua 5, Manpur 1.

23. The following dialects have been included in Jaipuri :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Rajputani	1	1	...	In Chhattarpur.
(2) Fatehpuri	1	...	1	In Rewa.
(3) Dhundari	138	92	46	Indore 128, Dewas J. B. 1, Dhar 9.

24. The following dialect has been included in Marwari :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Jodhpuri	1	...	1	In Rewa.

25. The following dialect has been included in Mewari :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Udeypuri	1	1	...	In Rewa.

26. The following dialects have been included in Braj Bhakha :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Sikarwari	345	184	161	Bhopal 87, Narsinghgarh 254, Dewas J. B. 4.
(2) Bharatpuri	766	419	347	Indore 46, Dewas S. B. 80, Dewas J. B. 5, Ratlam 66, Jaora 470, Sailana 99.

27. The following dialect has been included in Hariani :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Deshi	370	323	47	All in Indore.

28. The following dialect has been included in Kanauji :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Cawnpuri	186	182	4	Indore 182, Rewa 4.

29. The following dialect has been included in Sindhi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Balai	3	3	...	All in Indore.

30. The following dialects have been included in Tamil :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Dravid	8	7	1	Samthar 1, Rewa 3, Indore 4.
(2) Madrasi	34	22	12	Datia 2, Panna 3, Chhattarpur 7, Rewa 20, Maihar 2.
(3) Burgandy	1,233	579	654	Indore 564, Dewas S. B. 89, Dewas J. B. 59, Jaora 92, Ratlam 33, Sitamau 16, Sailana 33, Piplodha 1, Dhar 245, Jhabua 26, Barwani 52, Bhopal 4, Narsinghgarh 19.

31. The following dialect has been included in Telugu :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Telangani	3	...	3	All in Jaora.

32. The following dialect has been included in Persian :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Farsi	20	10	10	All in Barwani.

IMPERIAL TABLE XI.

Birthplace.

This Table is divided into two parts: Part A contains the statistics of birthplace for the Agency as a whole and Part B gives similar information for the principal States in the Agency.

TABLE XI.—BIRTHPLACE. PART A.—AGENCY SUMMARY.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Birthplace.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Birthplace.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
CENTRAL INDIA.	5,997,023	3,068,962	2,928,061	<i>Amjhera</i>	16,452	6,117	10,335
				<i>Bhind</i>	456	354	102
				<i>Bhusa</i>	7,970	2,570	5,400
				<i>Gird</i>	25,757	11,684	14,073
				<i>Isagarh</i>	2,116	996	1,120
				<i>Mandsaur</i>	10,906	4,129	6,777
				<i>Narwar</i>	1,906	365	1,541
				<i>Shajapur</i>	21,399	8,564	12,835
				<i>Sheopur</i>	62	28	34
				<i>Tonwargarh</i>	75	49	26
				<i>Ujjain</i>	39,068	15,278	23,790
				<i>Unspecified</i>	43,586	16,792	31,794
I.—Within Central India.	5,448,929	2,828,064	2,620,865	United Provinces	135,924	52,709	83,215
				(i) <i>British Districts</i>	135,100	52,126	82,974
Ajaigarh	75,052	39,301	35,751	<i>Agra</i>	1,796	1,079	717
Airajpur	94,750	48,532	46,218	<i>Allahabad</i>	6,254	2,805	3,449
Baoni	13,577	7,932	5,645	<i>Banda</i>	18,731	6,624	12,107
Baraundha	14,904	7,919	6,985	<i>Bara-Banki</i>	1,361	1,148	213
Barwani	112,891	55,884	57,007	<i>Cawnpore</i>	4,929	2,651	2,278
Bhopal State	640,528	333,951	306,577	<i>Farrukhabad</i>	1,137	648	489
<i>North</i>	183,912	98,083	85,829	<i>Fatehpur</i>	1,889	1,022	667
<i>South</i>	181,517	92,945	88,572	<i>Fyzabad</i>	1,017	689	328
<i>East</i>	156,425	78,698	77,727	<i>Hamirpur</i>	31,838	10,061	21,777
<i>West</i>	109,260	60,032	49,228	<i>Jalaun</i>	8,123	2,667	5,456
<i>Unspecified</i>	9,414	4,193	5,221	<i>Jhansi</i>	33,455	9,378	24,077
Bijawar	112,448	58,317	54,131	<i>Lucknow</i>	1,748	970	778
Bundelkhand, Unspecified	353	155	198	<i>Mirzapur</i>	4,077	1,232	2,845
Charkhari	105,861	57,984	47,877	<i>Mutra</i>	1,643	922	721
Chhatarpur.	161,436	84,022	77,414	<i>Rae-Bareli</i>	4,515	3,009	1,506
Datia	128,584	73,486	55,098	<i>Sultanpur</i>	1,239	1,040	199
Dewas, S. B. and J. B.	115,681	61,900	53,781	<i>Una</i>	1,572	945	627
Dhar	180,823	94,488	86,335	Other Districts	9,976	5,236	4,740
Indore State	937,934	485,907	452,027				
<i>Alampur Pargana</i>	10,216	6,390	3,826	(ii) <i>States</i>	824	583	241
<i>Indore City</i>	52,925	24,569	28,356				
<i>Indore District</i>	204,330	104,057	100,273				
<i>Mahidpur District</i>	95,686	52,602	43,084				
<i>Nimavar District</i>	73,980	33,949	35,031				
<i>Nimar District</i>	319,997	164,746	155,251				
<i>Rampura-Bhanpura District</i>	173,250	91,837	81,413				
<i>Unspecified</i>	7,550	2,757	4,793				
Jaora	78,440	41,594	36,846				
Jhabua	126,912	63,565	63,347				
Jobet.	16,435	8,299	8,136				
Khinchipur	36,688	20,350	16,338				
Malhar	57,848	29,344	28,004				
Minor States	128,668	74,268	54,400				
<i>Baghelkhand Agency</i>	39,859	21,741	18,118				
<i>Bhopal Agency</i>	14,359	7,937	6,422				
<i>Bundelkhand Agency</i>	54,589	33,527	21,062				
<i>Malwa Agency</i>	9,219	5,286	3,933				
<i>Southern States Agency</i>	10,642	5,777	4,865				
Nagod	64,595	32,475	32,120				
Narsinghpur	87,155	47,733	39,422				
Orchha	278,012	147,333	130,679				
<i>Baldeogarh</i>	68,877	36,675	32,202	(i) <i>British Districts, excluding Aden.</i>	39,422	22,522	16,900
<i>Jataru</i>	55,503	28,426	27,077				
<i>Orchha</i>	74,819	40,865	33,963				
<i>Paharsinghpura</i>	108	64	44				
<i>Tahrauli</i>	26,872	15,639	11,233				
<i>Tikamgarh</i>	45,726	23,955	21,771				
<i>Unspecified</i>	6,107	1,718	4,389				
Panna	196,720	101,505	95,215				
Rajgarh	108,416	57,777	50,639				
Ratlam	75,540	38,954	36,586				
Rewa	1,384,095	691,115	692,980				
<i>Bandhogarh</i>	111,757	55,875	55,882	(ii) <i>Aden</i>	1	..	1
<i>Beohari</i>	149,015	73,710	75,305				
<i>Deosar</i>	123,465	61,640	61,825				
<i>Gopad-Banas</i>	105,427	52,262	53,165				
<i>Hazar-Talsil</i>	276,581	142,286	134,295				
<i>Maujan</i>	111,761	54,931	56,830				
<i>Raghurajnagar</i>	136,706	68,021	68,685				
<i>Sirmahr</i>	10,495	4,729	5,766				
<i>Sohagpur</i>	226,341	113,391	112,450				
<i>Teronthar</i>	102,653	53,683	48,970				
<i>Unspecified</i>	29,894	10,087	19,807				
Sailana	24,933	13,296	11,637				
Samthar	24,676	14,715	9,961				
Sarila	4,376	2,750	1,626				
Sitamar	22,703	12,573	10,130				
Sohawal	33,472	17,687	15,785				
Central India, Unspecified	910	620	290				
(II) BRITISH DISTRICT.	3,513	1,833	1,680				
Manpur	3,513	1,833	1,680	(b) Other Provinces and States in India.	14,203	8,864	5,345
II.—Provinces and States in India beyond Central India.	544,688	238,643	306,645	Baroda State	1,741	1,069	672
				Delhi Province	1,054	656	208
				Punjab	5,420	3,475	1,945
(a) Provinces and States adjacent	530,479	229,179	301,300	(i) British Districts	5,212	3,340	1,872
				(ii) States	208	135	73
Gwalior State	174,753	66,926	107,827	Kashmir State	40	29	11
				North-West Frontier Province	367	266	101
				Assam	56	53	3
				Bihar and Orissa	708	496	212

TABLE XI.—BIRTHPLACE. PART A.—AGENCY SUMMARY—*concl'd.*

Birthplace.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Birthplace.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<i>British Districts</i>	708	496	212	(C) Born in Europe.	2,823	2,458	370
Bengal	949	649	300	United Kingdom	2,773	2,440	333
(i) <i>British Districts</i>	945	647	298	England and Wales	2,648	2,345	303
(ii) <i>States</i>	4	2	2	Ireland	59	45	14
Madras	523	329	194	Scotland	66	50	16
(i) <i>British Districts</i>	498	309	189	Belgium	1	1	..
(ii) <i>States</i>	25	20	5	France	43	15	28
Mysore State	51	30	21	Germany	5	..	5
Hyderabad State	2,697	1,450	1,247	Greece	1	..	..
Baluchistan	158	131	27	Italy	1	1	..
Burma	66	22	44	Malta	1	..	1
(c) French and Portuguese Settlements.	241	149	92	Portugal	1	..	1
Portuguese Settlement	228	136	92	Switzerland	1	..	1
French Settlement	13	13	..	Turkey in Europe	1	..	1
(d) India, Unspecified.	138	66	72	(D) Africa.	9	8	1
(B) Born in other Asiatic countries.	486	354	132	Egypt	9	8	1
Afghanistan	168	139	29	(E) America.	72	28	44
Arabia	45	22	23	Canada	54	19	35
Ceylon	15	6	9	West Indies	1	1	..
China	11	9	2	Unspecified.	17	8	9
Japan	2	..	2	(F) Australasia.	11	7	4
Turkey in Asia (Mesopotamia)	7	3	4	Australia	3	2	1
Nepal	191	150	41	Java	8	..	..
Persia	45	23	22				
Siam	2	2	..				

TABLE XI.

CENTRAL INDIA

Birthplace.	Population.	PERSONS ENUMERATED IN				
		Indore.	Bhopal.	Rewa.	Orchha.	Datia.
		1	2	3	4	5
CENTRAL INDIA.						
A.—Born in India.	5,997,023	1,133,277	692,458	1,401,524	284,948	148,659
I.—Within Central India.	5,993,617	1,130,919	692,355	1,401,437	284,940	148,657
(i) States.	5,448,929	943,814	634,572	1,377,624	271,261	127,186
1. Ajaiigarh	5,445,416	943,527	634,474	1,377,624	271,259	127,186
2. Alirajpur	75,052	..	1	299	4	1
3. Baoni	94,750	4,632	..	..	..	..
4. Baraundha	13,577	..	..	..	..	..
5. Barwani	14,904	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bhopal	112,891	14,316	5	..	..	..
7. Bijawar	640,528	8,978	624,229	67	2	25
8. Bundelkhand (unspecified)	112,448	17	37	136	1,512	56
9. Charkhari	353	..	249	44	..	..
10. Chatarpur	105,861	32	12	151	458	29
11. Datia	161,436	235	308	1,026	273	52
12. Dewas, S. B. and J. B.	128,584	343	250	..	305	124,560
13. Dhar	115,681	11,428	239	1	..	..
14. Indore	180,823	18,004	75	48	1	15
15. Jaora	937,934	871,454	4,036	287	7	927
16. Jhabua	78,440	4,162	139	..	..	..
17. Jobat	126,912	1,993	2	12	..	..
18. Khilchipur	16,435	264	..	..	..	..
19. Maihar	36,688	1,047	201	..	..	..
20. Minor States	57,848	3	1	1,382	2	..
21. Nagod	128,088	..	765	554	218	27
22. Narsinghgarh	64,595	118	2	2,117	2	..
23. Orchha	87,155	970	1,666	2	..	1
24. Panna	278,012	178	912	37	267,850	681
25. Rajgarh	196,720	111	19	2,050	564	38
26. Ratlam	108,416	820	1,194	..	..	2
27. Rewa	75,540	2,249	33	33	..	..
28. Sallana	1,384,095	400	85	1,367,010	3	..
29. Samthar	24,933	105	..	..	58	..
30. Sarila	24,676	71	3	..	..	..
31. Sitamar	4,376	..	..	..	..	..
32. Sohawa	22,703	751	2	..	..	..
33. Sitamar	33,472	..	..	2,368	..	..
34. Central India (unspecified)	910	796	..	..	..	..
(ii) British District.	3,513	287	98	..	2	..
1. Manpur	3,513	287	98	..	2	..
II.—Provinces and States in India beyond Central India.						
(a) Provinces and States adjacent to Central India.	544,688	187,105	57,783	23,813	13,679	21,471
1. Gwalior	530,479	178,387	56,322	23,163	13,619	21,367
2. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	174,753	58,440	18,571	200	505	12,850
(i) British Districts	135,924	17,905	8,649	12,676	12,811	8,233
(ii) States	135,100	17,466	8,514	12,676	12,809	8,228
3. Central Provinces and Berar (British Districts)	824	439	135	..	2	5
4. Bombay	85,701	32,315	25,165	9,421	288	69
(i) British Districts (including Aden)	45,560	23,096	484	152	5	41
(ii) States	39,423	21,935	466	120	..	33
5. Ajmer-Merwara	6,137	1,161	18	32	..	8
6. Rajputana States	2,642	1,385	71	54	2	..
(b) Born in other Provinces and States in India	85,899	45,246	3,382	660	8	174
1. Baroda	14,209	8,718	1,461	650	60	104
2. Delhi	1,741	1,010	39	..	6	1
3. Punjab	1,054	545	175	131	3	13
(i) British Districts	5,420	3,296	680	107	14	58
(ii) States	5,212	3,226	660	107	5	56
4. Kashmir	208	70	20	..	..	2
5. North-West Frontier Province	40	10	1	17	..	..
6. Assam	367	137	156	..	..	..
7. Bihar and Orissa (British Districts)	56	51	..	1	..	..
8. Bengal	708	478	25	107	1	6
(i) British Districts	949	534	96	142	1	20
(ii) States	945	534	92	142	1	20
9. Madras	523	339	58	46	..	2
(i) British Districts	498	322	58	46	..	2
(ii) States	25	17	..	..	..	..
10. Mysore State	51	16	9	10	..	1
11. Hyderabad State	2,697	2,027	196	69	..	2
12. Baluchistan	158	103	7	..	..	..
13. Burma	66	35	1	20	..	..
14. French Settlement (Chandernagar)	13	13	..	..	..	..
15. Portuguese Settlement (Goa)	228	124	11	..	..	3
India, Unspecified	138	..	7	..	..	..
B.—Born in other Asiatic Countries.	486	111	53	57	7	2
C.—Born in Europe.	2,838	2,217	36	30	1	..
D.—Born in Africa.	9	9	..	..	..	..
E.—Born in America.	72	19	3	..	..	..
F.—Born in Australasia.	11	2	3	..	..	..

TABLE XI.—BIRTHPLACE. PART B.—BY PRINCIPAL STATES—concl'd.

Birthplace.	PERSONS ENUMERATED IN						
	Nagod.	Malhar.	Jhabua.	Barwani.	Alirajpur.	Other States Cantonments, and Stations, etc.	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	
CENTRAL INDIA.	68,166	66,540	123,932	120,150	89,364	422,947	
A.—Born in India.	68,166	66,537	123,921	120,105	89,358	422,917	
I.—Within Central India.	66,093	62,520	118,315	106,030	85,983	353,394	
(i) States.	66,093	62,520	118,311	106,016	85,980	350,615	
1. Ajaigarh	1,044	325	..	2,575	83,770	1,584	
2. Alirajpur . . . . .	..	..	666	..	..	2,402
3. Baoni . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	13,570
4. Baraundha	13	7	..	..	..	14,615
5. Barwani . . . . .	..	..	134	96,637	186	157
6. Bhopal	1	1	..	21	19	809	
7. Bijawar	40	8	..	..	..	540
8. Bundelkhand (Unspecified)	..	..	..	4	..	..
9. Charkhari	23	10	..	..	..	2,677
10. Chhattarpur	105	33	..	..	..	2,319
11. Datia	3	3	..	..	..	2,852
12. Dewas, S. B. and J. B. . . . .	..	1	18	27	3	1,122
13. Dhar . . . . .	..	..	380	1,912	330	1,545
14. Indore	3	..	1,075	4,646	442	15,412	
15. Jaora . . . . .	..	..	133	14	9	3,218
16. Jhabua . . . . .	..	..	114,589	53	510	1,454
17. Jobat . . . . .	..	..	504	80	496	14,892
18. Khilchipur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	32,045
19. Malhar	1,773	53,859	..	..	..	341
20. Minor States	1,118	110	..	..	146	122,347
21. Nagod	55,487	2,088	..	..	..	2,670
22. Narsinghpur . . . . .	..	1	5	4	..	1,280
23. Orchha	2	4	..	..	..	2,921
24. Panna	1,598	1,020	..	1	..	3,067	
25. Raigarh . . . . .	..	..	415	20	47	1,680
26. Ratlam . . . . .	..	5	12	4	12	3,663
27. Rewa	3,563	4,879	333	15	4	6,202	
28. Sallana . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	18,497
29. Samthar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	23,652
30. Sarila . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	4,285
31. Sitamau . . . . .	..	..	38	..	..	20,034
32. Sohawal	1,320	166	..	..	..	28,763
33. Central India (Unspecified). . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) British District.	4	14	3	2,779
1. Manpur	4	14	3	2,779
II.—Provinces and States in India beyond Central India.	2,073	4,017	5,606	14,075	3,375	68,523	
(a) Provinces and States adjacent to Central India.	2,024	3,933	5,539	13,820	3,280	68,203	
1. Gwalior	6	7	1,614	1,541	347	16,861	
2. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	570	523	234	566	86	39,679	
(i) British Districts	570	522	234	554	82	39,554	
(ii) States . . . . .	..	1	..	12	4	125
3. Central Provinces and Berar (British Districts)	1,417	3,320	11	198	20	2,587	
4. Bombay	6	60	2,308	8,615	2,306	2,034	
(i) British Districts	6	47	2,290	7,130	953	591	
(ii) States . . . . .	..	13	18	1,485	1,353	1,443
5. Ajmer-Merwara	2	1	51	39	79	97	
6. Rajputana States	23	22	1,321	2,861	442	6,945	
(b) Born in other Provinces and States in India	49	84	67	255	495	320	
1. Baroda . . . . .	..	2	21	135	67	58
2. Delhi	20	1	7	4	2	34	
3. Punjab	1	15	20	48	..	130	
(i) British Districts	1	15	19	48	..	122	
(ii) States . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	8
4. Kashmir	1	..	..	..	..	2
5. North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	..	..	9	..	1	3
6. Assam	3	1	..	..	..	..
7. Bihar and Orissa (British Districts)	11	10	..	..	..	47
8. Bengal	6	47	..	6	1	18	
(i) British Districts	6	47	..	6	1	18	
(ii) States . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Madras . . . . .	..	3	1	11	2	3
(i) British Districts . . . . .	..	3	1	11	2	3
(ii) States . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Mysore State . . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	..
11. Hyderabad State	6	..	4	31	..	12	
12. Baluchistan . . . . .	..	..	5	3	3	6
13. Burma . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
14. French Settlement (Chandernagar) . . . . .	..	..	..	14	19	..
15. Portuguese Settlement (Goa) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1
India, Unspecified	1	..	..	..	..	5
B.—Born in other Asiatic Countries.	..	2	1	45	3	18	
C.—Born in Europe.	..	1	10	..	3	11	
D.—Born in Africa.	..	..	..	..	..	..
E.—Born in America.	..	..	..	..	..	1
F.—Born in Australasia.	..	..	..	..	..	..

IMPERIAL TABLE XII.

Infirmities.

The infirmities recorded at the Census were Insanity, Deaf-mutism, Blindness and Leprosy. This table is compiled for the Agency as a whole, showing the distribution of persons afflicted according to age.

Some persons were returned as suffering from more than one infirmity, but as the number of such persons was insignificant statistics of the principal infirmity were recorded, those of the second being ignored.

Table XII-A shows the distribution of infirmities in Selected Castes while Table XII-B shows the birthplaces of the persons afflicted.

TABLE XII.—INFIRMITIES. PART I.—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Age.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.				INSANE.				DEAF-MUTES.				BLIND.				LEPROS.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16					
Central India.	14,158	6,905	7,254	824	489	335	1,749	1,089	660	10,637	4,680	5,957	649	647	302					
0—1	•	•	•	41	23	18	...	...	...	6	2	4	35	21	14	...	...	...
1—2	•	•	•	42	24	18	1	...	1	5	3	2	35	20	15	1	1	...		
2—3	•	•	•	64	40	24	1	1	...	8	7	1	55	32	23	...	...	...
3—4	•	•	•	73	44	29	2	1	1	11	10	1	59	33	26	1	...	1		
4—5	•	•	•	145	84	61	9	5	4	17	11	6	119	68	51	...	...	...
0—5	•	•	•	365	150	77	6	47	33	14	103	80	129	2	1	1	1	1		
5—10	•	•	•	808	474	334	51	32	19	183	104	79	562	332	230	12	6	6		
10—15	•	•	•	838	511	327	49	27	22	225	156	69	542	316	226	22	12	10		
15—20	•	•	•	617	390	227	70	47	23	147	103	44	380	228	152	20	12	8		
20—25	•	•	•	685	398	287	89	61	28	140	88	52	419	224	195	37	25	12		
25—30	•	•	•	762	425	337	82	67	25	133	88	45	493	242	251	54	38	16		
30—35	•	•	•	1,086	547	519	100	60	40	180	111	69	675	298	377	111	78	33		
35—40	•	•	•	859	442	417	82	55	27	101	64	37	580	257	323	96	66	30		
40—45	•	•	•	1,348	690	658	78	43	35	146	93	53	944	429	515	180	125	55		
45—50	•	•	•	777	393	384	51	34	17	67	46	21	567	251	316	92	62	30		
50—55	•	•	•	1,446	627	818	56	24	32	118	59	59	1,125	457	668	146	87	59		
55—60	•	•	•	627	276	361	24	19	5	42	25	17	513	193	320	48	39	9		
60—65	•	•	•	1,902	698	1,204	45	14	31	117	55	62	1,562	563	1,089	88	66	22		
65—70	•	•	•	627	215	312	7	1	6	20	15	5	487	189	298	13	10	3		
70 and over	•	•	•	1,533	604	929	27	8	19	83	49	34	1,395	527	868	28	20	8		

TABLE XII-A.—INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

TABLE XII-B.—INFIRMITIES BY BIRTHPLACE.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

TABLE XII-B.—INFIRMITIES BY BIRTHPLACE—*concl.*



IMPERIAL TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe or Race.

This Table deals with the Castes and Tribes of Hindus, Jains, Animists and Musalmans for the Agency as a whole.

The figures for Christians are omitted from this Table as they are specially dealt with in Tables XV and XVI. The figures for Aryas, Brahmos, Sikhs, Parsis, Jews and others are also omitted.

All castes numbering 10,000 and above, as also the castes which have been selected for Tables IX, XII, XIV and XXI, have been shown separately in this Table. The remaining castes have been shown as "Others." Some castes whose proper affiliation was uncertain and cases which did not return any real caste name have been grouped under the head "Unspecified" and included in "Others." All animistic Tribes returned have been shown, while in the case of the Musalmans, some of the more important occupational groups have been shown in addition to their four racial divisions.

TABLE XIII.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

No. S.	Caste.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	G. S.	Caste.	Persons.	Males.	Femalea.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	CENTRAL INDIA.	5,985,540	3,061,922	2,923,618					
	Hindu	5,210,120	2,665,826	2,544,294	56	Maratha	17,834	9,441	8,393
1	Ahir	221,832	117,057	104,775	57	Mehtar (Bhangi)	23,194	11,664	11,530
2	Ajna	6,238	3,210	3,028	58	Mina	28,726	14,737	13,989
3	Bagri	23,481	11,841	11,640	59	Mochi	3,978	2,116	1,882
4	Baiga	26,461	13,930	12,531	60	Nai (Khawas)	88,863	45,683	43,180
5	Bairagi	20,159	16,918	12,241	61	Panika	23,576	12,046	11,530
6	Balai	173,576	85,830	87,746	62	Pathia	14,737	7,619	7,118
7	Bania	134,922	70,026	64,896	63	Rajput	394,205	206,965	187,240
	1. Agarwal	20,787	11,311	9,476	1.	Baghela	22,995	11,032	11,963
	2. Gahohi	15,050	7,858	7,192	2.	Bais	10,265	5,414	4,851
	3. Kasaudhan	6,805	3,588	3,287	3.	Bhadaura	561	317	244
	4. Kesar	14,376	7,122	7,254	4.	Bundela	9,700	5,120	4,580
	5. Kharia	5,161	2,307	2,854	5.	Bundela Ponwar	7,390	4,011	3,379
	6. Mahesri	9,017	4,913	4,104	6.	Chauhan	24,397	12,898	11,499
	7. Oswal	3,257	1,860	1,397	7.	Dhandera	2,909	1,579	1,330
	8. Porwal	10,207	5,833	4,824	8.	Dikhit	1,491	1,011	880
	9. Others	50,262	26,734	24,528	9.	Gaharwar	3,611	1,883	1,728
	10.				10.	Gahlot	14,270	7,458	6,812
8	Banjara	32,111	17,634	14,477	11.	Gaur	5,557	2,845	2,712
9	Bansphor (Basor)	39,533	20,362	19,171	12.	Kachhwaha	3,417	1,797	1,620
10	Barai (Tamboli)	19,381	10,259	9,122	13.	Khichi	1,767	1,004	763
	11. Bareli	21,478	11,205	10,273	14.	Parihar	16,185	8,450	7,735
12	Bargunda	17,947	7,568	10,379	15.	Ponwar Maratha	160	92	63
13	Bharewa	16,649	8,699	7,950					
14	Bharud	10,128	5,005	5,123	16.	Ponwar Rajput	14,119	7,410	6,709
15	Bhat	14,785	7,726	7,059	17.	Parmar	21,093	10,042	11,951
16	Bhil	49,305	25,500	23,805	18.	Raghubansi	25,345	12,914	12,431
17	Bhilala	169,390	85,395	83,995	19.	Rathor	22,263	11,348	10,915
18	Brahman	557,122	288,514	268,608	20.	Sengar	9,199	4,739	4,460
	1. Bhagor	11,212	5,903	5,309	21.	Sisodia	4,627	2,341	2,286
	2. Dakshani	18,741	10,788	7,953	22.	Solanki	10,779	5,530	5,249
	3. Jijhotia	49,420	27,061	22,359	23.	Tonwar	2,705	1,431	1,274
	4. Kanaujia	46,906	25,651	21,225	24.	Others	159,400	86,299	73,101
	5. Sanadhyia	31,821	16,543	15,278	64	Saharia	3,413	1,718	1,605
	6. Sarwaria	288,220	143,195	145,025	65	Sirvi	12,866	6,657	6,209
	7. Shrigaud	9,640	5,060	4,580	66	Sondhia	52,883	26,997	25,888
	8. Shrimali	1,574	812	762	67	Sor	11,911	6,259	5,652
	9. Others	99,588	53,471	46,117	68	Sunar	43,508	22,842	20,666
19	Chamar	448,490	224,782	223,708	69	Sutar (Badhai, Kharati)	67,010	34,502	32,508
20	Dangi	41,806	21,564	20,242	70	Teli	120,008	61,369	58,639
	21.				71	Others	307,704	159,219	148,485
21	Darzi (Shimp)	34,285	17,860	16,425		Jain	44,431	23,223	21,208
22	Dewswali	20,177	10,350	9,827					
23	Dhakad	31,701	16,334	15,367					
24	Dhangar	7,106	3,543	3,563	1	Oswal	20,089	10,561	9,528
25	Dhimar	59,845	30,473	29,372	2	Porwal	11,660	5,903	5,757
	26. Dhobi	48,878	24,663	24,215	3	Others	12,682	6,759	5,923
27	Gadarla	78,537	40,339	38,198	4.	Animist	399,469	199,546	199,923
28	Gaoli (Gwal)	14,152	7,504	6,648	5.	Bhil	288,832	144,854	143,978
29	Gari	12,477	6,635	5,842	6.	Bhilala	585	226	359
30	Ghosi	11,148	5,794	5,334	7.	Gond	86,964	42,851	44,113
31	Gond	160,522	80,110	80,412	8.	Kirar	682	273	409
32	Gujar	75,372	39,347	36,025	9.	Kol	5,468	2,729	2,739
33	Jat	24,217	12,198	12,019	6.	Korku	7,883	4,135	3,748
34	Kachera	3,747	1,982	1,765	7.	Kotwal (Kutwar)	448	196	252
35	Kachchi	208,085	104,917	103,168	8.	Mina	218	145	73
	36. Kahar	43,279	20,508	22,771	9.	Saharia	929	456	473
37	Kalal	45,037	22,888	22,149	10.	Unspecified	7,460	3,681	3,779
38	Kayasth	37,249	19,565	17,684		Muselman	331,520	173,327	158,193
39	Kalota	17,874	9,174	8,700					
40	Kewat	30,334	14,953	15,381					
41	Khangar	18,121	9,220	8,901					
42	Khati	60,430	31,393	29,037	1	Behna	20,376	10,524	9,852
43	Kirar	34,166	15,952	18,214	2	Bohra	13,458	7,160	6,298
44	Kol	157,243	76,361	80,882	3	Chhipa	2,370	1,367	1,003
45	Koli	88,184	45,001	43,183	4	Julaha	8,507	4,263	4,244
	46. Kotwal (Kutwar)	27,799	13,451	14,348	5	Kunjra	3,466	1,759	1,707
47	Kunbi	78,863	40,575	38,288	6	Mewati	9,747	4,909	5,138
48	Kurmi	155,072	78,426	76,646					
49	Kumhar	85,080	42,947	42,133	7	Moghul	5,426	2,889	2,537
50	Loda	15,181	9,453	5,728	8.	Nayata	7,072	3,488	3,584
	51. Lodhi	128,661	65,317	63,344	9.	Pathan	85,511	44,635	40,876
52	Luhar	61,037	31,381	29,656	10.	Pinjara	10,041	4,900	5,141
53	Mahar	11,687	5,487	6,200					
54	Mali	43,513	22,518	20,995	11.	Sain (Fakir)	9,319	4,917	4,402
55	Mankar	12,851	6,348	6,503	12.	Sayyad	21,744	12,087	9,657

APPENDIX TO TABLE XIII.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

List of Castes included in "Others."

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

No. S.	CASTE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	No. S.	CASTE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Hindu Others									
1	Alya	457	213	244	96	Mawasi	3,718	1,839	1,879
2	Arakh	1,416	720	696	97	Mer	188	99	89
3	Aitar (Gandhi)	212	30	182	98	Mewati	10	5	5
4	Badigar	560	274	286	99	Mir.	11	7	4
5	Bahelia	1,901	805	1,096	100	Mirdha	816	495	321
6	Bahrupa	4	—	4	101	Moghia	5,189	2,611	2,578
7	Banchada	1,711	862	849	102	Mudaha	4,049	2,246	1,803
8	Barar	528	180	348	103	Murai	154	89	65
9	Bargahi	3,673	1,823	1,850	104	Mahal	9,079	4,513	4,568
10	Bari	8,476	4,257	4,219	105	Naik	6,147	3,031	3,116
11	Bedia	3,731	1,312	2,419	106	Nat	3,580	1,829	1,751
12	Beldar	5,259	2,649	2,610	107	Nath	6,250	3,236	3,014
13	Bemariha	1,422	1,213	209	108	Nayata	20	20	—
14	Bhambi	5,498	2,833	2,865	109	Nilgar (Lilgar)	334	143	191
15	Bhand	445	269	176	110	Ode	315	223	92
16	Bhandari	58	49	9	111	Paik	35	31	4
17	Bhanmata	479	241	238	112	Pal	1,489	837	652
18	Bhawaiya	7,526	4,177	3,349	113	Pardhi	4,073	2,144	1,929
19	Bharadi	890	443	447	114	Pasi	2,805	1,749	1,056
20	Bharbhunja	5,239	2,829	2,410	115	Patwa	2,168	1,041	1,127
21	Bhek	30	12	18	116	Phansia	61	31	30
22	Bhoi	9,796	5,041	4,755	117	Pindara	7	3	4
23	Bhojak	9	2	7	118	Pinjara	606	330	276
24	Bhopa	591	263	328	119	Prabhu	1,595	841	754
25	Bhumia	2,985	1,513	1,472	120	Pradhan	584	216	368
26	Bisnoi (Vishnoi)	231	64	167	121	Purbia	2,331	1,143	1,188
27	Brahmabhatta	746	488	258	122	Raigar	23	10	13
28	Bunkar	7,333	3,766	3,567	123	Rajgond	398	199	199
29	Charan	3,440	1,853	1,587	124	Ramoshi	8	8	8
30	Chhipa	4,572	2,439	2,133	125	Rangara	2,415	1,377	1,038
31	Chidar	4,219	1,885	2,334	126	Rao	2,626	1,416	1,210
32	Chikwa	1,167	549	618	127	Rawat	3,900	2,030	1,870
33	Chungar (Chunpach)	142	59	83	128	Rewari	914	609	305
34	Churehra, Churiwala	2	2	—	129	Ruwalla	3,345	1,723	1,622
35	Dahayat	2,420	1,236	1,184	130	Salvi	3,580	1,815	1,765
36	Dakotra (Dakot)	639	326	313	131	Sansi	449	278	171
37	Daroga	95	39	56	132	Sargara	666	334	332
38	Darugar	51	24	27	133	Satis	265	108	157
39	Dhami	448	228	220	134	Shahr	958	494	464
40	Dhanuk	5,748	3,194	2,554	135	Sikligar	680	380	300
41	Dher	118	56	62	136	Silawat	3,141	1,788	1,353
42	Dholi	9,328	4,877	4,451	137	Sisgar	12	8	4
43	Dom	60	26	34	138	Sonkar	951	503	753
44	Domar	3,073	1,563	1,510	139	Tamera	1,562	809	753
45	Gadhera	75	38	37	140	Thathera	3	3	—
46	Ghangi	2,432	1,188	1,244	141	Thori	282	152	130
47	Ghatya	135	74	61	142	Vasudeva	11	7	4
48	Gondhal	113	33	80	143	Vidur	1,717	909	808
49	Gosain	9,581	4,971	4,610	144	Waiti	25	12	13
50	Gurao	1,099	533	566	145	Sanyasi, Üdasi	1,780	1,055	725
51	Gurkha	2,461	1,255	1,206	146	Unspecified	13,771	6,949	6,822
52	Halwai	1,088	556	532	—	Bania Others.	50,262	25,734	24,528
53	Harbola	340	163	177	—				
54	Jaga	53	31	22	—				
55	Jangam	150	101	49	—				
56	Jasondhi	251	119	132	—				
57	Jhamral	1,514	671	843	—				
58	Jingar	408	197	211	1	Agrahani	6,704	3,308	3,396
59	Jogi	4,889	2,439	2,450	2	Ajudhyabasi	2,054	822	1,232
60	Joshi	3,508	1,831	1,677	3	Asathi	2,114	1,170	944
61	Kalawat	187	91	76	4	Bijawargi	1,516	789	727
62	Kalbelia	1,885	1,067	818	5	Barashreni	2	1	1
63	Kannigar	33	7	26	6	Bhatera	27	19	8
64	Kanarchi	25	25	—	7	Bhatia	55	33	22
65	Kandera	3,111	1,714	1,397	8	Chitora	292	159	133
66	Kanghigar	220	116	104	9	Dasora	6,410	3,337	3,073
67	Kanjar	698	365	333	10	Deswal	232	171	61
68	Kanware	1,414	733	681	11	Didhomar	472	225	247
69	Kaseria	2,096	1,105	991	12	Golapurab	529	287	242
70	Katia	461	234	227	13	Goyal	11	11	—
71	Kathak	8	6	2	14	Gujrati	1,661	704	957
72	Khairwar	5,607	2,930	2,677	15	Jaiswal	153	74	79
73	Kharol	3,041	1,402	1,639	16	Khanderwal	2,904	1,498	1,406
74	Khatik, (Kasai)	8,974	4,803	4,171	17	Lad	472	244	228
75	Khatri	2,944	1,528	1,416	18	Lingayat	18	12	12
76	Khoja	3	3	2	19	Marwadi	1,576	856	720
77	Kir	5,556	2,897	2,659	20	Meghwali	1,475	824	651
78	Komti	6	—	6	—	Miratwal	3,934	2,053	1,881
79	Kondar	4,422	2,171	2,251	—	Mor	578	351	227
80	Korku	6,998	3,602	3,396	22	Nandwana	476	243	233
81	Koshta	378	178	200	23	Nima	3,613	1,874	1,739
82	Kuchbandhia	277	157	120	24	Omre	3,197	1,680	1,517
83	Kumawat	6,280	3,354	2,926	25				
84	Kunjra	6	3	3	26				
85	Labhana	1,919	968	951	27				
86	Ladlia	206	101	105	28				
87	Lahiger	106	58	48	—				
88	Lakhera	3,965	2,140	1,825	—				
89	Lunia (Nunia)	4,767	2,478	2,309	—				
90	Majhi	1,768	871	897	—				
91	Mailah	4,041	2,180	1,861	1	Brahman Others.	99,588	53,471	46,117
92	Manbhabo	22	4	18	2				
93	Mang	1,003	581	422	3				
94	Manihar	212	120	92	4				
95	Maru	1,164	643	521	5				

APPENDIX TO TABLE XIII.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

List of Castes included in "Others"—concl'd.

S. No.	CASTE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	S. No.	CASTE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Brahman Others—contd.									
6	Gaud	8,237	5,279	2,958					
7	Gujar-gaud	9,155	4,840	4,315					
8	Gujarati	5,965	3,341	2,624	1	Agarwal	1,898	1,013	885
9	Jaipuri	187	111	76	2	Bhatera	250	146	104
10	Jodhpuri	4,318	2,158	2,160	3	Bijawargi	16	13	3
					4	Bisanina	8	3	5
11	Joshi	978	529	449	5	Golapurab	1,870	956	914
12	Kashmiri	102	39	63					
13	Maha-Brahman	893	362	531	6	Jaiswal	13	7	6
14	Malwi	1,128	488	640	7	Jati	75	36	39
15	Modi	1,107	614	493	8	Khanderwal	750	401	349
					9	Lad	61	35	26
16	Nagar	1,974	1,058	916	10	Mahestri	83	32	51
17	Naramdeo	8,806	4,418	4,388					
18	Ojha	153	68	85	11	Mod	7	5	2
19	Palliwal	2,135	1,197	938	12	Nima	35	21	14
20	Rawat	19	6	13	13	Saraogi	3,554	1,976	1,578
					14	Unspecified	4,062	2,115	1,947
21	Saraswat	1,844	923	921					
22	Unspecified	38,282	18,708	18,574					
Rajput Others.									
		159,400	88,299	73,101					
Musalman Others.									
1	Badgujar	486	283	203			30,357	16,292	14,065
2	Banaphar	4,376	2,548	1,828					
3	Bhagoria	1,479	762	717	1	Banjara	183	130	53
4	Bhati	1,340	725	615	2	Bharbhunja	228	117	111
5	Bilket	1,122	709	413	3	Bhangi	2,158	1,138	1,020
					4	Bhishhti	1,947	1,136	811
6	Bisene	133	81	52	5	Churigar	422	219	203
7	Chandrel	3,655	2,042	1,613					
8	Chandrawat	3,074	1,624	1,450	6	Dafali, Dholi	673	446	227
9	Chaoda	1,900	1,102	798	7	Parzi	463	192	271
10	Chaurasia	6,853	3,523	3,330	8	Dhobi	351	233	118
					9	Ghosri	990	593	397
11	Chhatri	3,382	1,561	1,821	10	Kachchhi	695	401	294
12	Dadia	2,084	1,265	819					
13	Deora	3,952	1,914	2,038	11	Kasai	3,340	1,745	1,595
14	Gaud	5,122	2,556	2,566	12	Khoja	202	87	115
15	Gautam	958	446	512	13	Kalaligar	292	191	101
					14	Kacherra	199	99	100
16	Goyal	1,119	570	549	15	Lakhera	617	322	295
17	Hazuri	5,934	2,773	3,161					
18	Jadon	6,715	3,420	3,295	16	Lohar	1,284	650	634
19	Jangra	257	124	133	17	Manihar	1,175	558	617
20	Jewar	770	436	334	18	Mirasi	595	363	232
					19	Mochi	700	386	314
21	Jhala	1,517	874	643	20	Mukeri	241	158	83
22	Kamaria	8,693	4,520	4,168					
23	Paik	2,098	925	1,173	21	Makrani	275	142	133
24	Purbia	1,373	884	539	22	Nai	1,185	643	542
25	Rajput	8,962	4,798	4,164	23	Nat	655	356	269
					24	Niargar	267	184	83
26	Rawat	2,098	1,075	1,023	25	Nilgar	1,050	553	497
27	Sendho	9,572	6,046	3,526					
28	Sikarwar	973	631	342	26	Pindara	1,343	676	667
29	Sombansi	2,964	1,776	1,188	27	Rangrez	2,252	1,160	1,102
30	Surajbansi	212	97	115	28	Shishgar	259	149	110
					29	Tawaif	255	..	255
31	Thakur	2,586	1,309	1,277	30	Teli	652	356	296
32	Umat	2,216	1,380	836					
33	Unspecified	61,425	33,560	27,865	31	Unspecified	5,409	2,889	2,520

IMPERIAL TABLE XIV.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes, Etc.

This Table, like Table IX, deals not with the whole population but with certain Selected Castes for the Agency as a whole, which are considered of local importance.

TABLE XIV.—CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE

CENTRAL INDIA

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	Locality.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	UNMARRIED.								MAR. Total.
				Total.	0—5.	5—12.	12—15.	15—20.	20—40.	40 & over.		
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
CENTRAL INDIA . . .	....	{ Males Females	1,156,047 1,119,882	530,896 399,867	130,245 147,650	197,540 179,202	70,964 42,573	55,804 16,065	58,272 10,747	18,071 3,630	508,409 511,571	
Hindu . . .	....	{ Males Females	826,170 802,127	362,678 266,806	86,321 100,963	131,243 116,450	48,433 28,899	38,431 10,755	43,257 7,276	14,993 2,463	366,484 369,115	
AJNA . . .	Malwa . . .	{ Males Females	3,210 3,028	1,238 1,017	302 466	357 384	149 113	181 38	232 12	17 4	1,570 1,528	
BANIA . . .	....	{ Males Females	41,985 37,614	17,991 11,350	4,007 4,187	5,993 4,856	2,613 1,314	1,900 590	2,382 322	1,096 81	18,590 17,477	
AGARWAL . . .	General . . .	{ Males Females	11,311 9,476	5,070 3,163	1,121 1,181	1,547 1,418	847 336	569 123	677 90	309 15	4,782 4,205	
GAHOHI . . .	Bundelkhand . . .	{ Males Females	7,858 7,192	3,880 2,008	795 740	1,294 1,099	462 81	367 18	714 45	228 25	3,073 3,091	
KASAUNDHAN . . .	Baghelkhand . . .	{ Males Females	3,538 3,267	1,169 839	369 335	514 294	105 86	90 102	71 15	20 7	1,965 1,871	
KESAR . . .	Ditto . . .	{ Males Females	7,122 7,254	2,747 2,073	798 855	1,087 859	261 164	244 133	256 45	101 17	3,712 3,666	
MAHESRI . . .	Malwa . . .	{ Males Females	4,913 4,104	1,976 1,172	349 347	560 379	310 194	321 160	260 79	176 13	1,880 1,623	
OSWAL . . .	Ditto . . .	{ Males Females	1,860 1,397	843 494	115 141	236 196	143 104	112 33	133 19	104 1	796 600	
PORWAL . . .	Ditto . . .	{ Males Females	5,383 4,824	2,326 1,601	560 588	655 611	485 349	197 21	271 29	158 3	2,382 2,421	
BHAT . . .	General . . .	{ Males Females	7,726 7,059	3,357 2,244	715 919	1,110 915	505 234	415 80	514 69	98 27	3,536 3,465	
BHIL . . .	Hilly Tracts . . .	{ Males Females	25,500 23,805	8,727 7,971	3,393 3,388	1,705 2,925	1,706 1,571	600 59	776 48	547 30	10,487 9,266	
BHILALA . . .	Ditto . . .	{ Males Females	85,395 83,995	42,557 38,410	11,417 15,590	15,534 15,196	5,446 4,815	4,977 1,781	4,648 944	535 134	32,578 33,073	
BRAHMAN . . .	....	{ Males Females	198,574 193,313	94,685 56,005	20,367 20,467	34,106 28,099	10,879 4,528	9,790 1,568	15,411 1,007	4,132 336	85,417 89,929	
BHAGOR . . .	Bhopal and Bundel- khand . . .	{ Males Females	5,903 5,309	3,151 3,516	533 570	984 784	347 75	333 23	743 39	211 16	2,088 2,195	
JIJHOTIA . . .	Bundelkhand . . .	{ Males Females	27,061 22,359	14,001 6,137	2,488 2,303	4,211 3,044	1,652 470	1,562 187	2,939 98	1,149 35	10,468 10,068	
SANADHYA . . .	General . . .	{ Males Females	16,543 15,278	7,761 4,298	1,589 1,513	2,524 1,988	923 411	925 201	1,382 164	418 21	6,829 7,039	
SARWARIA . . .	Central India, East . . .	{ Males Females	143,195 145,025	67,006 42,157	15,099 15,436	25,627 21,504	7,428 3,238	6,638 1,029	10,005 689	2,209 261	63,895 68,480	
SHRIGAUD . . .	Malwa . . .	{ Males Females	5,060 4,580	2,342 1,638	546 537	654 664	460 294	277 122	278 18	127 3	1,844 1,823	
SHRIMALI . . .	Ditto . . .	{ Males Females	812 762	424 259	112 97	106 115	69 40	56 6	64 1	18 ..	283 324	
DHANGAR . . .	Ditto . . .	{ Males Females	3,543 3,563	1,489 1,334	357 553	489 444	204 214	229 8	113 112	97 3	1,294 1,345	
GOND . . .	Baghelkhand . . .	{ Males Females	80,110 80,412	39,844 31,720	8,177 9,923	15,745 15,772	5,281 2,827	3,684 1,663	3,629 1,023	3,328 512	33,913 27,659	
GUJAR . . .	Malwa and Bhopal . . .	{ Males Females	39,347 36,025	14,158 10,631	3,580 4,765	4,557 3,764	2,327 1,733	1,746 180	1,405 167	543 22	16,450 15,804	
KACHERA . . .	Central India, East . . .	{ Males Females	1,982 1,765	789 549	196 190	321 202	117 66	69 40	65 41	21 10	1,008 885	
KHANGAR . . .	Bundelkhand . . .	{ Males Females	9,220 8,901	4,230 2,918	1,019 1,029	1,665 1,438	551 225	445 71	456 124	94 32	4,112 4,204	
KHATI . . .	Malwa and Bhopal . . .	{ Males Females	31,393 29,037	13,644 12,464	2,496 5,813	5,359 4,494	2,182 1,628	1,640 110	1,646 288	321 131	14,552 11,405	
KIRAR . . .	Bhopal and Bundel- khand . . .	{ Males Females	15,952 18,214	6,130 5,265	1,658 2,170	2,457 2,050	788 306	561 240	553 490	113 9	8,302 8,779	
KOL . . .	Baghelkhand . . .	{ Males Females	76,361 80,882	34,073 30,159	8,584 10,051	15,366 14,678	4,655 2,913	3,128 1,279	1,789 864	551 374	36,317 37,840	
KOTWAL . . .	Baghelkhand and Bho- pal . . .	{ Males Females	13,451 14,348	5,238 4,239	1,289 1,457	2,382 1,901	728 376	407 212	306 171	126 122	6,824 7,220	
KUNBI . . .	Malwa . . .	{ Males Females	40,575 38,288	13,665 9,079	4,052 5,003	3,751 2,738	1,831 965	1,731 73	1,561 276	739 24	21,873 21,554	
MARATHA . . .	Ditto . . .	{ Males Females	9,441 8,393	3,821 2,611	823 724	815 1,120	613 349	607 362	539 45	424 11	4,419 3,767	
MINA . . .	Bhopal and Malwa . . .	{ Males Females	14,737 13,989	5,280 3,997	1,249 1,262	1,940 1,730	947 542	515 235	551 159	78 69	7,954 7,719	
RAJPUT . . .	....	{ Males Females	92,296 85,806	40,668 27,040	9,966 10,104	13,388 13,213	5,563 3,208	4,803 1,438	5,153 769	1,785 308	39,377 37,853	
BAGHWA . . .	Baghelkhand . . .	{ Males Females	11,032 11,963	5,189 3,879	936 1,241	1,849 1,823	794 483	749 227	624 83	237 22	4,835 5,442	
BHADAURIA . . .	Central India, East . . .	{ Males Females	317 244	147 68	20 21	32 36	32 7	20 2	27 1	16 1	140 138	
BUNDELA . . .	Bundelkhand . . .	{ Males Females	5,120 4,580	2,829 1,709	479 528	864 829	384 194	413 67	534 72	155 19	1,854 1,806	

FOR SELECTED CASTES.

AGENCY.

RIED.										WIDOWED.						CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	
0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-20.	20-40.	40 & over.	Total.	0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-20.	20-40.	40 & over.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25				26	
2,569 4,273	13,527 32,754	24,435 42,184	51,646 70,233	242,562 253,480	173,670 108,638	116,742 208,444	262 730	1,186 2,208	2,564 3,550	3,992 6,015	28,630 63,416	70,108 132,525				CENTRAL INDIA.	
2,286 3,809	11,826 29,049	21,529 35,245	44,168 55,254	165,556 165,166	121,119 80,592	97,008 166,206	223 662	1,076 1,906	2,359 3,222	3,592 5,419	31,533 52,955	58,225 102,042				Hindu.	
4 2	104 120	253 274	368 334	559 485	282 313	402 483	.. ..	7 1	2 4	30 6	225 222	138 250				AJNA.	
61 99	850 1,250	1,717 2,184	2,659 2,942	7,917 7,734	5,386 3,268	5,404 8,687	19 15	79 61	173 150	262 462	1,645 2,856	3,226 5,134				BANIA.	
13 10	200 197	368 428	695 709	2,029 1,942	1,477 919	1,459 2,108	1 9	16 14	19 23	52 56	412 736	959 1,270				AGARWAL.	
5 6	50 185	103 299	286 487	1,668 1,615	961 499	925 2,083	1 1	3 6	7 24	35 57	624 624	575 1,381				GAHOHI.	
11 16	155 185	205 228	273 280	819 859	502 303	404 557	9 ..	32 10	32 9	62 25	108 147	161 366				KASAUNDHAN.	
17 56	240 451	309 399	538 520	1,665 1,686	943 554	663 1,515	7 3	15 23	36 39	64 103	227 426	314 921				KESAR.	
5 4	51 67	222 194	376 418	644 558	582 382	1,057 1,309	.. 1	.. 3	32 32	7 135	304 649	714 489				MAHESRI.	
4 3	56 37	72 54	118 90	302 272	244 144	231 363	.. ..	5 4	11 4	14 39	68 88	123 168				OSWAL.	
6 4	98 128	438 582	373 438	790 802	677 467	675 802	1 1	8 1	36 28	28 47	222 186	380 539				PORWAL.	
32 13	65 212	172 482	559 622	1,682 1,437	1,026 719	833 1,350	.. 3	10 16	29 34	50 89	316 340	428 428				BHAT.	
14 25	94 665	169 881	2,002 2,099	4,326 3,177	3,882 2,419	6,286 6,568	2 ..	7 8	15 75	52 99	964 2,940	5,246 3,437				BHIL.	
10 24	198 2,228	751 3,031	2,833 4,480	17,591 14,829	11,195 8,481	10,260 12,512	.. 2	5 6	12 11	45 68	3,793 3,905	6,405 8,520				BHILALA.	
289 733	3,100 6,405	5,229 9,122	10,797 15,082	40,030 42,221	25,972 16,366	18,472 47,379	30 76	201 465	379 708	1,083 1,652	5,667 14,667	11,112 29,811				BRAHMAN.	
1 10	26 128	45 217	164 311	1,105 1,133	747 396	664 1,598	.. 6	4 12	2 35	19 81	192 510	447 1,004				BHAGOR.	
18 41	171 516	389 1,025	995 1,437	4,772 4,934	4,123 2,115	2,592 6,154	3 2	21 37	39 54	75 157	764 1,721	1,690 4,183				JLJHOTIA.	
11 43	204 465	296 665	757 1,187	3,209 3,087	2,352 1,612	1,953 3,941	2 7	19 32	29 83	70 173	573 1,085	1,260 2,561				SANADHYA.	
257 631	2,654 5,230	4,336 6,992	8,545 11,620	29,899 32,076	18,204 11,931	12,294 34,388	25 61	149 380	299 519	905 1,250	3,818 10,829	7,098 21,349				SARWARIA.	
2 8	45 59	161 192	282 421	920 897	434 246	874 1,119	.. ..	8 4	10 17	14 18	298 471	544 609				SHRIGAUD.	
.. ..	.. 7	2 31	54 106	125 114	112 66	95 179	.. ..	.. ..	.. 23	22 51	73 105					SHRIMALI.	
.. ..	52 65	26 252	329 361	390 177	497 490	760 884	.. ..	3 3	.. ..	340 340	408 541					DHANGAR.	
402 449	1,429 2,347	2,439 2,398	3,261 4,597	15,587 19,849	10,794 8,019	6,353 11,038	72 31	82 137	271 140	383 372	2,489 3,060	3,056 7,293				GOND.	
53 94	252 2,040	1,357 1,562	1,802 2,227	6,986 6,667	6,000 3,214	8,739 9,590	14 11	21 72	36 25	53 88	3,719 3,943	4,896 5,451				GUJAR.	
6 11	54 71	101 98	178 176	387 416	282 113	185 331	.. ..	1 2	.12 14	17 34	64 73	91 208				KACHERA.	
8 17	71 170	131 304	390 583	2,122 2,247	1,390 883	878 1,778	3 4	2 9	17 26	60 58	310 467	486 1,214				KHANGAR.	
32 98	160 1,274	669 1,642	1,791 1,375	6,962 4,215	4,929 2,801	3,197 5,168	.. 3	6 18	93 209	105 390	958 1,595	2,035 3,153				KHATI.	
33 48	270 617	462 828	631 1,590	4,161 3,455	2,745 2,241	1,520 4,170	2 2	18 14	21 134	24 13	588 900	867 3,107				KIRAR.	
226 431	1,490 2,718	2,172 2,873	3,970 4,423	16,359 19,611	12,100 7,784	5,971 12,883	36 188	144 295	270 387	409 405	2,243 3,303	2,869 8,305				KOL.	
71 110	271 489	451 641	863 1,042	3,031 3,383	2,137 1,555	1,389 2,889	4 10	46 34	68 87	132 110	461 829	678 1,819				KOTWAL.	
840 913	1,201 3,028	1,085 2,259	2,400 2,707	7,865 7,021	8,282 5,626	5,237 7,665	20 68	52 62	82 51	88 118	1,400 3,283	3,595 4,073				KUNBI.	
.. 11	13 254	233 212	686 470	1,612 1,083	1,868 1,737	1,201 2,015	.. ..	.. 7	1 11	2 9	309 593	889 1,395				MARATHA.	
38 55	117 612	606 664	959 1,013	3,545 3,283	2,680 2,094	1,503 2,273	.. 13	7 28	29 70	61 85	468 812	938 1,265				MINA.	
112 370	1,651 2,436	2,703 3,139	5,339 6,053	16,145 17,290	13,427 8,565	12,261 20,913	21 51	365 344	739 881	597 1,103	3,460 6,260	7,079 12,274				RAJPUT.	
37 23	179 148	361 298	636 803	2,205 3,013	1,417 1,157	1,008 2,642	11 10	42 31	77 58	61 105	294 682	523 1,756				BAGHELA.	
1 3	3 4	7 10	17 10	55 77	57 36	30 38	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	9 15	21 21				BHADAURIA	
7 3	24 37	75 109	159 231	886 1,042	703 334	437 1,065	.. 1	4 4	5 11	15 24	136 273	277 746				BUNDELA.	

TABLE XIV.—CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	Locality.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	UNMARRIED.								Total.
				Total.	0—5.	5—12.	12—15.	15—20.	20—40.	40 & over.		
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
RAJPUT—contd.												
BUNDELA (Ponwar)	Bundelkhand	Males	4,011	2,227	366	755	296	272	424	114	1,399	
		Females	3,379	1,231	369	627	146	72	13	4	1,356	
CHAUHAN	General	Males	12,898	5,802	1,354	2,100	769	632	753	194	5,242	
		Females	11,499	3,264	1,222	1,366	322	154	127	73	5,406	
DHANDERA	Bundelkhand	Males	1,579	765	127	232	131	119	121	35	644	
		Females	1,330	494	125	235	93	24	13	4	583	
DIKHIT	Baghelkhand	Males	1,011	332	69	117	41	59	30	16	531	
		Females	480	183	52	59	22	8	12	..	192	
GAHARWAR	Ditto	Males	1,883	922	187	316	143	119	92	65	754	
		Females	1,728	571	183	288	54	24	18	4	758	
GARLOT	Malwa	Males	7,458	2,453	1,659	384	240	93	59	18	2,988	
		Females	6,812	1,992	1,478	295	161	52	5	1	2,313	
GAUR	Bundelkhand Malwa	Males	2,845	1,360	284	419	172	152	199	134	1,119	
		Females	2,712	816	283	407	63	38	9	16	1,152	
KACHHWAVA	General	Males	1,797	809	176	310	103	95	93	32	833	
		Females	1,620	456	173	191	41	35	10	6	870	
KHICHI	Malwa	Males	1,004	523	105	195	64	64	73	22	392	
		Females	763	270	95	138	16	12	6	3	321	
PARIHAR	Central India, East	Males	8,450	3,989	964	1,481	459	417	478	190	3,567	
		Females	7,735	2,684	827	1,241	297	171	91	7	3,483	
PONWAR, RAJPUT	Maiwa	Males	7,410	3,089	896	1,092	347	382	307	65	3,459	
		Females	6,709	2,085	847	813	220	144	48	13	2,948	
PONWAR (Maratha)	Ditto	Males	92	17	2	3	2	1	9	..	71	
		Females	68	8	3	4	1	..	..		45	
RATHOR	Ditto	Males	11,348	4,577	1,187	1,548	668	476	539	153	5,229	
		Females	10,915	3,220	1,225	1,243	471	135	102	44	5,228	
SENGAR	Central India, East and Malwa.	Males	4,739	1,864	296	528	360	240	305	135	2,274	
		Females	4,480	1,430	416	631	258	64	50	11	1,986	
SISOLIA	Malwa	Males	2,341	905	216	306	112	107	128	36	1,036	
		Females	2,286	815	328	248	105	68	41	30	944	
SOLANKI	Ditto	Males	5,530	2,179	470	646	357	305	282	119	2,424	
		Females	5,249	1,430	476	567	200	119	52	16	2,338	
TONWAR	Ditto	Males	1,431	680	173	211	89	88	76	43	589	
		Females	1,274	485	212	172	54	27	16	4	549	
SAHARIA	Ehopal, and Bundel- khand.	Males	1,718	763	203	337	109	52	52	10	908	
		Females	1,695	634	221	238	83	51	25	16	824	
SIRWI	Indore and Southern States.	Males	6,857	2,072	566	815	322	175	138	56	3,191	
		Females	6,209	1,506	740	583	134	14	31	4	3,110	
SONDHIA	Malwa	Males	26,997	8,269	1,905	3,051	917	776	1,338	282	14,112	
		Females	25,886	5,682	1,991	1,710	755	713	289	204	14,409	
Jain	....	Males	16,484	8,014	1,683	2,520	1,087	965	1,345	414	6,597	
		Females	15,285	4,527	1,685	2,404	262	50	78	48	6,632	
OSWAL	Malwa	Males	10,561	5,202	1,096	1,646	707	625	852	276	4,161	
		Females	9,528	2,963	1,108	1,563	175	28	55	34	4,052	
PORWAL	Malwa, and Bundel- khand.	Males	5,903	2,812	..	874	380	340	493	138	2,436	
		Females	5,757	1,564	..	841	87	22	23	14	2,580	
Musalman	..	Males	121,683	55,382	12,503	19,620	8,075	6,753	7,108	1,323	56,692	
		Females	110,074	38,743	12,861	18,079	4,481	1,268	1,479	575	53,628	
PATHAN	General	Males	44,635	21,030	4,714	7,447	3,015	2,531	2,914	409	20,052	
		Females	40,876	14,629	4,851	6,584	1,957	408	671	158	20,030	
SAYYAD.	Ditto	Males	12,087	5,542	1,127	1,769	924	701	841	180	5,506	
		Females	9,657	3,650	1,242	1,703	347	141	113	104	4,441	
SHAIKH.	Ditto	Males	54,437	24,689	5,516	8,739	3,592	3,105	3,075	662	25,783	
		Females	49,689	17,373	5,607	8,465	1,849	586	593	273	24,219	
BEHNA	Central India, East	Males	10,524	4,121	1,146	1,665	544	416	278	72	5,351	
		Females	9,855	3,091	1,161	1,327	328	133	102	40	4,838	
Animist	....	Males	191,730	104,822	29,738	44,157	13,369	9,655	6,562	1,341	78,636	
		Females	192,396	89,791	32,141	42,269	8,931	3,992	1,914	544	82,196	
BHIL	Hilly Tracts	Males	144,854	82,926	23,880	36,025	9,685	7,365	4,995	976	56,906	
		Females	143,978	70,665	26,727	32,716	6,452	3,109	1,330	331	60,350	
BHILALA.	Ditto	Males	226	94	16	28	16	18	10	6	88	
		Females	359	167	55	94	7	7	3	1	134	
GOND	Baghelkhand	Males	42,851	19,952	5,471	7,343	3,358	2,057	1,420	303	19,973	
		Females	44,113	17,339	4,926	8,696	2,230	793	520	172	20,206	
KIRAR	Indore	Males	273	36	7	6	9	8	4	2	189	
		Females	409	30	3	3	2	8	13	1	63	
KOL	Central India, East	Males	2,729	1,494	266	636	253	181	113	45	1,071	
		Females	2,739	1,326	329	656	208	60	47	26	1,029	
KOTWAL	Bhopal	Males	196	51	15	11	12	5	5	3	106	
		Females	252	74	24	18	18	11	..	3	123	
MINA	Malwa	Males	145	42	8	16	8	5	3	2	88	
		Females	73	19	9	..	1	..	1	8	43	
SAHARIA	Bhopal	Males	456	227	75	92	28	16	12	4	215	
		Females	473	171	66	86	13	4	..	2	.248	

FOR SELECTED CASTES—*concl.*



IMPERIAL TABLE XV.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

This Table shows, by race, the total number of Christians in Central India Agency distributed according to their Sects or Denominations. Goanese, when shown as such in the Schedules have been treated as Indian Christians. Persons of Indefinite Beliefs, such as Sceptic, Agnostics, etc., are not included in this Table. They have been shewn in Table VI under the heading "Others."

In order to secure a correct denomination of the Christian Sects an early circular was issued to all missionaries to give every Christian who belonged to their church a ticket shewing the correct denomination of his Christian Sect with instructions to produce the same at the time of Enumeration. Inspite of this precaution several Christians did not return their sects. Endeavours were therefore made during the compilation to obtain the information as far as possible by sending out the Enumeration Books to the localities concerned.

TABLE XV.—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

DENOMINATIONS.	TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.					
				EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES.		ANGLO-INDIAN.		INDIAN.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CENTRAL INDIA.	9,062	5,696	3,366	2,797	716	225	247	2,674	2,403
Anglican Communion .	3,234	2,634	600	2,479	475	76	87	79	38
Armenian . .	7	4	3	4	3	...	...	...	...
Baptist . .	258	31	227	18	66	...	...	13	161
Congregationalist . .	11	7	4	5	...	...	...	2	4
Greek . . .	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Lutheran . . .	10	3	7	1	...	...	...	2	7
Methodist . . .	90	65	25	33	4	8	8	24	13
Minor Protestant Denominations.	69	61	8	...	...	...	...	61	8
Presbyterian . . .	2,416	1,251	1,165	94	73	2	3	1,155	1,089
Protestant (un-sectarian) .	442	274	168	14	4	9	6	251	158
Quaker . . .	210	98	112	1	3	...	...	97	109
Roman Catholic . . .	2,211	1,203	1,008	137	85	100	140	966	783
Salvationist . . .	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sect not returned . . .	101	62	39	8	3	30	3	24	33

IMPERIAL TABLE XVI.

European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.

This table shews the distribution of European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians in the Agency as a whole.

The details of the Armenians included in different age groups in this Table are as under :—

16—18. 18—30. 30—40. 50 and Over.

Male	.	.	.	..	2	1	1
Female	.	.	.	.	1	2	..

TABLE XVI.—EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

(a) European and Allied Races (including Armenians.)

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Province.	TOTAL.		All Ages.		0-10.		10-16.		16-18.		18-30.		30-40.		40-50.		50 and over.		ALL AGES.		0-10.		10-16.		16-18.		18-30.		30-40.		40-50.		50 and over.		Females.		Males.	
	Total.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Total.	Males.	Total.	Males.	Total.	Males.	Total.	Males.	Total.	Males.	Total.	Males.	Total.	Males.	Total.	Males.	Total.	Males.	Total.	Males.	Total.	Males.	Total.	Males.	Total.	Males.	Total.	Males.						
1	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
GENERAL INDIA	3,613	2,787	716	3,319	2,705	614	184	136	64	40	61	14	1,872	191	366	141	110	63	48	29	194	92	102	9	22	7	9	4	2	35	29	20	18	11	13	6	9	

TABLE XVI.

(b) ANGLO-INDIANS.

Province.	All Ages.	0-1		1-5		6-10.		10-15.		16-20.		18-20.		15-20.		20-30.		30-40.		40-50.		50-60.		60 and over.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
CENTRAL INDIA	472	226	247	8	7	33	40	28	25	16	18	11	13	10	13	23	26	35	61	41	37	23	19	13	7	4	2

IMPERIAL TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood.

This Table gives general information about occupation or means of livelihood for the Agency as a whole.

The term "Partially Agriculturists" includes only those people whose Subsidiary Occupation falls under Groups 1-5.

All occupations are divided into four main Classes and sub-divided into twelve Sub-Classes, fifty-six Orders and 191 Groups as prescribed for the present Census.

It was necessary for local purposes to sub-divide certain Groups in this Table and Table XX. These are shown below:—

Group 2.—Ordinary Cultivators.

Sub-group 2-a.—Helpers in agriculture.

Group 8.—Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. (Government Employés).

Sub-group 8-a.—Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. (Indian States).

Group 120.—Imperial Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.

Sub-group 120-a.—Indian State Post Office.

Group 156.—Army, Imperial Service Troops.

Sub-group 156-a.—Army, Indian States.

Group 159.—Police (Imperial).

Sub-group 159-a—Police (Indian States).

Group 162.—Service of Indian and Foreign States.

Sub-group 162-a—Ruling Chiefs and their families.

Sub-group 162-b—Indian State Officials.

Sub-group 162-c—Indian State menials.

Group 180.—Government Pensioners.

Sub-group 180-a—Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and Indian State pensioners.

Groups Nos. 6, 16, 20, 21, 23, 33, 36, 62, 69, 74, 84, 92, 104, 105, 109, 157 and 158 being blank have been omitted from this Table and Table XX.

TABLE XVII.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	
					TOTAL.		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST.			
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			CENTRAL INDIA.	5,997,023	2,012,808	1,248,419	44,092	4,781	2,735,796	
			A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.	4,071,856	1,337,424	891,701	3,297	507	1,842,731	
			I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	4,067,810	1,335,881	890,459	3,288	506	1,841,470	
			1. Pasture and Agriculture . . .	4,061,270	1,333,133	889,804	3,060	483	1,838,333	
			(a) Ordinary cultivation . . .	3,900,962	1,247,482	870,298	.. ..	.. ..	1,783,182
			1. Income from rent of Agricultural land . . .	36,831	8,978	2,521	.. ..	.. ..	24,832
			2. Ordinary cultivators . . .	2,655,710	878,116	349,053	.. ..	.. ..	1,428,541
			2-a. Helpers in agriculture . . .	237,820	74,018	134,333	.. ..	.. ..	29,449
			3. Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc. . . .	3,941	1,547	17	.. ..	.. ..	2,377
			4. Farm servants . . .	38,782	21,465	1,118	.. ..	.. ..	16,199
			5. Field labourers . . .	928,378	263,358	383,236	.. ..	.. ..	281,784
			(b) Growers of special products and market gardening . . .	23,106	9,721	3,022	666	161	10,363	
			7. Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers . . .	23,106	9,721	3,022	666	161	10,363	
			(c) Forestry . . .	17,509	6,484	3,330	140	99	7,695	
			8. Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. . . .	48	14	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	34
			8-a. Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc., Indian States . . .	5,745	2,529	51	27	45	3,165	
			9. Wood-cutters, fire-wood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners . . .	10,719	3,582	3,067	94	53	4,070	
			10. Lac collectors . . .	997	359	212	19	1	426	
			(d) Raising of farm stock . . .	119,633	69,126	17,114	2,254	223	37,063	
			11. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers . . .	19,875	11,177	2,488	409	30	6,210	
			12. Sheep, goat and pig breeders . . .	1,980	950	180	52	3	850	
			13. Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.) . . .	201	113	1	.. ..	.. ..	87
			14. Herdsman, shepherds, goatherds, etc. . . .	97,577	57,186	10,475	1,793	190	29,916	
			(e) Raising of small animals . . .	60	20	10	.. ..	.. ..	30
			15. Birds, bees, etc. . . .	60	20	10	.. ..	.. ..	30
			2. Fishing and hunting . . .	6,540	2,748	655	228	23	3,137	
			17. Fishing . . .	5,506	2,260	542	199	22	2,704	
			18. Hunting . . .	1,034	488	113	29	1	433	
			II.—Exploitation of minerals.	4,046	1,543	1,242	9	1	1,261	
			3. Mines	2,282	715	666	.. ..	.. ..	901
			19. Coal mines	2,282	715	666	.. ..	.. ..	901
			4. Quarries of hard rocks	1,696	804	563	7	1	329	
			22. Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.), smelters	1,696	804	563	7	1	329	
			5. Salts, etc.	68	24	13	2	.. ..	31
			24. Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances soluble in water	68	24	13	2	.. ..	31
			B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	1,005,445	346,034	153,325	29,210	3,260	506,086	
			III.—Industry.	649,053	229,366	98,881	22,310	2,233	320,803	
			6. Textiles	88,754	31,005	19,076	2,325	453	138,673	
			25. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	11,166	4,180	1,949	526	86	5,037	
			26. Cotton spinning	21,764	4,902	9,286	160	113	7,576	
			27. Cotton sizing and weaving	45,343	18,365	5,495	1,360	204	21,483	
			28. Jute spinning, pressing and weaving	692	217	193	8	2	282	
			29. Rope, twine and string	1,013	360	235	6	.. ..	418
			30. Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.).	418	127	101	15	.. ..	190
			31. Wool carding and spinning	748	143	340	12	1	265	
			32. Weaving of woollen blankets	4,386	1,764	714	219	44	1,908	
			33. Silk spinners	95	11	17	.. ..	.. ..	67
			35. Silk weavers	402	148	67	8	1	187	
			37. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	2,389	773	415	31	1	1,201	
			38. Lace crépe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	338	15	264	.. ..	1	59

B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.

A.—Production of raw materials.

TABLE XVII.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.					Dependants.	
					TOTAL.		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST.				
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
			7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	24,383	8,882	2,361	1,082	91	13,140		
			39. Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc.	20,872	7,651	2,171	922	90	11,050		
			40. Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddleery or harness, etc., etc., excluding articles of dress.	3,389	1,156	187	160	1	2,046		
			41. Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles: brush makers.	104	69	3	..	..	32	
			42. Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button).	18	6	..	..	..	12	
			8. Wood . . .	94,284	32,723	16,829	3,186	273	44,732		
			43. Sawyers	306	123	9	1	..	174		
			44. Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	44,045	18,000	1,420	2,666	52	23,616		
			45. Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials.	49,933	14,600	15,391	499	221	10,942		
			9. Metals . . .	47,387	16,784	3,701	2,144	111	26,802		
			46. Forging and rolling of iron and other metals, smelters.	3,152	1,217	276	173	14	1,659		
			47. Makers of arms, guns, etc.	367	120	12	3	..	235		
			48. Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	34,712	12,709	2,744	1,862	92	10,259		
			49. Workers in brass, copper and bell metal, smelters.	7,122	2,066	535	83	3	4,521		
			50. Workers in other metals, except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc.), smelters.	2,031	672	134	23	2	1,225		
			51. Workers in mints, die-sinkers, etc.	3	..	..	..	..	3	
			10. Ceramics . . .	57,794	20,119	11,943	1,931	271	25,732		
			52. Makers of glass and crystalware	56	10	6	..	..	40	
			53. Makers of glass bangles, glass beads and necklaces and glass ear studs, etc.	2,484	890	555	19	4	1,039		
			54. Makers of porcelain and crockery.	70	30	12	..	..	28	
			55. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.	51,549	17,906	10,684	1,859	260	22,959		
			56. Brick and tile makers	3,627	1,277	686	51	7	1,664		
			57. Others (mosaic, talc, mica, alabaster, etc., workers).	8	6	..	2	..	2		
			11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous.	32,005	9,623	7,497	1,662	240	14,885		
			58. Manufacture of matches and explosive materials.	1,097	315	189	23	..	593		
			59. Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice.	109	73	1	11	..	35		
			60. Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink.	258	52	95	5	..	111		
			61. Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils.	29,986	9,004	7,134	1,623	236	13,848		
			62. Manufacture of paper, cardboard and papier mache.	25	3	15	..	..	7	
			63. Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch, perfumes and miscellaneous drugs).	530	176	63	..	4	291		
			12. Food Industries . . .	25,988	8,274	7,185	181	90	12,527		
			65. Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	7,110	456	4,263	14	10	2,391		
			66. Bakers and biscuit makers	393	192	12	..	..	189	
			67. Grain parchers, etc.	5,636	1,568	1,701	50	63	2,367		
			68. Butchers	6,358	1,911	470	54	13	3,977		
			70. Butter, cheese and ghee makers	123	30	9	..	..	84	
			71. Makers of sugar, molasses and gur.	1	1	..	..	..	..
			72. Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	5,254	1,821	611	37	4	2,822		
			73. Brewers and distillers	110	68	..	..	..	42	
			75. Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja.	1,001	227	119	26	..	655		

B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—*contd.*III.—Industry—*contd.*

TABLE XVII.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.					Dependants.	
					TOTAL.		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST.				
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
			13. Industries of dress and the toilet	192,818	73,731	19,228	8,533	606	99,859		
			76. Hat, cap and turban makers	172	56	28	..	..	88	
			77. Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darning and embroiderers on linen.	32,912	11,644	4,695	794	53	16,573		
			78. Shoe, boot and sandal makers	72,760	28,527	5,649	3,177	203	38,584		
			79. Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	648	223	129	2	4	296		
			80. Washing, cleaning and dyeing	34,675	11,360	8,005	1,453	299	15,810		
			81. Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers.	51,470	21,883	692	3,106	47	28,895		
			82. Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, sham-pooers, bath houses, etc.).	181	38	30	1	..	113		
			14. Furniture Industries	255	126	1	..	..	128	
			83. Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	255	126	1	..	..	128	
			15. Building Industries	25,685	9,454	2,970	285	33	13,261		
			85. Lime burners, cement workers	2,586	833	527	26	1	1,226		
			86. Excavators and well-sinkers	960	349	220	17	..	391		
			87. Stone cutters and dressers	6,330	2,445	563	61	15	3,322		
			88. Brick layers and masons	9,657	3,901	803	138	15	4,953		
			89. Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials, painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.)	6,152	1,926	857	43	2	3,369		
			16. Construction of means of transport	125	38	..	..	..	87	
			90. Persons engaged in making assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	58	17	..	..	..	41	
			91. Carriage, cart, palki, etc., makers and wheel wrights.	67	21	..	..	..	46	
			17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	166	81	..	..	..	85	
			92. Gas works and electric light power	166	81	..	..	..	85	
			17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	166	81	..	..	..	85	
			93. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	58,411	20,526	8,093	1,001	65	30,792		
			94. Printers, lithographers engravers, etc.	600	234	11	2	..	355		
			95. Bookbinders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	268	102	7	..	..	15	
			96. Makers of musical instrument	266	136	8	..	..	122	
			97. Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments	252	113	1	..	..	168	
			98. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	31,425	11,074	1,003	795	18	19,348		
			99. Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads	6,575	2,148	1,275	99	1	3,152		
			100. Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	288	52	35	..	..	201	
			101. Others, including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employés of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	211	105	1	1	..	104		
			102. Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.	462	29	..	..	..	433	
			103. Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	19,034	6,532	5,752	104	43	6,750		
			IV.—Transport.	37,316	15,259	2,718	495	67	19,339		
			20. Transport by water	784	284	26	34	2	474		
			106. Labourers in harbour works and dockyards	1	1	..	..	..	..
			107. Ship owners and their employés, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners, and firemen	1	1	..	..	..	..
			108. Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction)	59	34	3	1	..	22		
			110. Boat owners, boat men and tow men	723	248	23	33	2	452		

B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—*contd.*III.—Industry—*contd.*

IV.—Transport.

TABLE XVII.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.						
					TOTAL.		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST.		Dependants.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>contd.</i>	IV.—Transport— <i>cond.</i>	21. Transport by road.	21. Transport by road . . .	19,208	8,027	2,246	320	65	8,935		
			111. Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	207	76	8	..	..	123
			112. Labourers employed on roads and bridges.	6,436	2,236	1,861	125	55	2,339		
			113. Owners, managers and employés (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams).	160	35	10	..	..	115
			114. Ditto connected with other vehicles.	6,741	3,128	184	111	10	3,429		
			115. Palki, etc., bearers and owners	328	176	3	8	..	149		
			116. Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	3,423	1,716	149	34	..	1,558		
			117. Porters and messengers . .	1,913	660	31	42	..	1,222		
			22. Transport by rail . . .	15,102	6,155	438	130	..	8,509		
			118. Railway employés of all kinds other than coolies.	13,080	5,176	221	96	..	7,683		
		22. Transport by rail.	119. Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises.	2,022	979	217	34	..	826		
			23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	2,222	793	8	11	..	1,421		
		23. Post office, telegraph, and telephone services.	120. Imperial Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone services.	2,087	752	8	8	..	1,327		
			120-a. State Post Office . . .	135	41	..	3	..	94		
		V.—Trade . . .				319,076	101,409	51,723	6,405	960	165,944
		24. Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance.	24. Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance.	21,616	6,799	1,297	801	27	13,529		
			121. Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employés.	21,616	6,799	1,297	801	27	13,520		
		25. Brokerage, commission and export.	25. Brokerage, commission and export.	6,147	2,355	71	28	1	3,721		
			122. Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employés.	6,147	2,355	71	28	1	3,721		
		26. Trade in textiles.	26. Trade in textiles . . .	21,113	7,153	907	243	12	13,053		
			123. Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	21,113	7,153	907	243	12	13,053		
		27. Trade in skins, leather and furs.	27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	1,504	423	106	25	4	975		
			124. Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc.	1,504	423	106	25	4	975		
		28. Trade in wood.	28. Trade in wood . . .	1,172	421	74	17	..	677		
			125. Trade in wood (not firewood) cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc.	1,172	421	74	17	..	677		
		29. Trade in metals.	29. Trade in metals . . .	1,310	383	107	110	5	820		
			126. Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	1,310	383	107	110	5	820		
		30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	145	39	18	..	..	88
			127. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	145	39	18	..	..	88
		31. Trade in chemical products.	31. Trade in chemical products . .	4,128	1,464	651	32	..	2,618		
			128. Trade in chemical products, (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.)	4,128	1,46	651	32	..	2,013		

TABLE XVII.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.					
					TOTAL.		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST.		Dependants.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—contd.	V.—Trade—contd.	32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. .	9,663	2,990	882	252	49	5,791	
			129. Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated water and ice.	9,255	2,833	862	252	49	5,560	
			130. Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employés.	408	157	20	..	..	231
			33. Other trade in foodstuffs . .	185,396	58,286	38,252	3,913	784	88,858	
			131. Fish dealers	1,177	201	336	4	..	640	
			132. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	57,711	19,790	8,216	1,330	154	29,705	
			133. Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	22,986	5,424	7,601	444	248	9,961	
			134. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses.	3,204	1,258	190	11	3	1,756	
			135. Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.	29,441	9,311	7,233	954	264	12,897	
			136. Grain and pulse dealers	47,116	16,091	5,619	1,089	56	25,406	
			137. Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers.	3,594	1,236	431	29	10	1,927	
			138. Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs.	1,257	411	123	21	..	723	
			139. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder.	18,910	4,564	8,503	31	49	5,843	
			34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	1,564	494	114	11	2	956	
			140. Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc.).	1,564	494	114	11	2	956	
		35. Trade in furniture.	35. Trade in furniture . .	470	176	13	7	..	281	
			141. Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	70	36	3	..	..	31
		36. Trade in building materials.	142. Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	400	140	10	7	..	250	
			36. Trade in building materials .	442	150	92	5	1	200	
			143. Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials.	442	150	92	5	1	200	
			37. Trade in means of transport .	11,281	4,710	336	297	7	6,235	
			144. Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	167	86	..	..	..	81
			145. Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, etc.	6,656	2,949	178	196	5	3,529	
			146. Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	4,458	1,675	158	101	2	2,626	
			38. Trade in fuel . . .	12,001	2,622	4,168	60	32	5,211	
			147. Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	12,001	2,622	4,168	60	32	5,211	
			39. Trade in articles of luxury, and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	10,091	2,863	1,805	67	12	5,423	
			148. Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	2,705	964	53	28	..	1,688	
			149. Dealers in common bangles, beads, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	7,061	1,783	1,736	38	12	3,542	
			150. Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities.	325	116	16	1	..	193	
		40. Trade of other sorts.	40. Trade of other sorts . .	31,033	10,081	2,830	537	24	18,122	
			151. Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	99	19	49	..	..	31
			152. General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified.	19,871	6,987	1,449	356	15	11,435	
			153. Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	6,835	1,860	1,002	133	9	3,973	
			154. Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets).	4,228	1,215	330	48	..	2,683	

TABLE XVII.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—continued.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	
					TOTAL.		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST.			
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	282,074	114,332	10,208	7,236	226	157,534	
			VI.—Public Force.	86,427	39,923	327	2,399	23	46,177	
		41. Army	41. Army . . .	43,182	20,440	..	560	..	22,742	
			155. Army (Imperial) .	6,947	4,713	..	..	..	2,234
			156. Army Imperial service troops .	3,148	1,491	..	..	..	1,657
			156-a. Army Indian States .	33,087	14,236	..	560	..	18,851	
		44. Police	44. Police . . .	43,245	19,483	327	1,839	23	23,435	
			159. Police (Imperial) .	1,356	487	..	3	..	860	
			159-a. Police (Indian State) .	19,262	8,967	..	370	..	10,295	
			160. Village watchman .	22,627	10,029	327	1,466	23	12,271	
			VII.—Public Administration.	124,857	46,936	3,500	2,402	43	74,421	
		45. Public Administration	45. Public Administration . .	124,857	46,936	3,500	2,402	43	74,421	
			161. Service of the State .	3,900	1,735	..	2	..	2,165	
			162. Service of Indian and Foreign States .	..	..	..	..	..	..
			(a) Ruling Chiefs and their families .	432	49	1	..	..	382
		45. Public Adm.	(b) Indian State Officials .	26,382	11,083	31	220	..	15,268	
			(c) Indian State menials .	60,621	22,571	2,448	904	16	35,602	
			163. Municipal and other local (not Village) service .	14,786	4,480	670	64	3	6,636	
			164. Village officials and servants other than watchmen .	18,736	7,018	350	1,212	24	11,368	
			VIII.—Professions and liberal arts.	70,790	27,473	6,381	2,435	160	36,936	
		46. Religion	46. Religion . . .	36,064	15,197	2,069	1,982	48	18,798	
			165. Priests, ministers, etc. .	16,079	7,067	524	1,271	82	8,488	
			166. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. .	1,807	717	141	40	..	949	
		46. Religion	167. Catechists, readers, church and mission service .	1,545	444	107	17	1	994	
			168. Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers .	16,633	6,969	1,297	654	15	8,367	
			47. Law . . .	2,928	845	..	22	..	2,093	
		47. Law	169. Lawyers of all kinds including Kazis, law agents and mukhtiaris .	1,838	461	..	6	..	1,377	
			170. Lawyer's clerks, petition writers, etc. .	1,090	384	..	16	..	706	
			48. Medicine . . .	6,469	1,602	1,267	27	29	3,600	
		48. Medicine	171. Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons .	3,124	945	85	22	5	2,094	
			172. Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. .	3,345	657	1,182	5	24	1,506	
			49. Instruction . . .	7,541	3,052	306	67	..	4,183	
		49. Instruction	173. Professors and teachers of all kinds .	7,186	2,885	290	66	..	4,011	
			174. Clerks and servants connected with education .	355	167	16	1	..	172	
			50. Letters and arts and sciences . .	17,788	6,777	2,739	337	83	8,272	
		50. Letters and arts and sciences.	175. Public scribes, stenographers, etc. .	5	1	..	..	..	4
			176. Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employes .	2,468	972	183	54	35	1,313	
			177. Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc. .	1,232	547	15	15	..	670	
			178. Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors, and dancers .	12,440	4,567	2,422	251	48	5,451	
			179. Conjurors, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals .	1,643	690	119	17	..	834	

TABLE XVII.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—concluded.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	
					TOTAL.		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST.			
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
D.—Miscellaneous.			D.—MISCELLANEOUS . . .	637,648	215,018	193,185	4,349	788	229,445	
			IX.—Persons living on their income.	12,720	4,066	1,392	101	7	7,263	
			51. Persons living principally on their income.	12,720	4,066	1,392	101	7	7,262	
			51. Persons living principally on their income.	180. Government Pensioners .	359	112	39	..	208	
				180-a. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and State pensioners.	12,361	3,954	1,353	101	7,054	
			X.—Domestic service.	112,117	38,297	23,404	1,139	295	50,416	
			52. Domestic service . . .	112,117	38,297	23,404	1,139	295	50,416	
			52. Domestic service.	181. Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	106,863	35,599	23,322	1,111	295	47,942
				182. Private grocers, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	4,459	2,330	82	24	..	2,038
				183. Private motor drivers and cleaners.	795	359	..	4	..	436
			XI.—Insufficiently described occupations.	410,015	129,548	147,967	1,396	394	132,500	
			53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	410,015	129,548	147,967	1,396	394	132,500	
			53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	184. Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified.	4,143	1,644	268	60	4	2,231
				185. Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employés in unspecified offices, warehouses, and shops.	9,765	4,052	627	106	..	5,086
				186. Mechanics otherwise unspecified.	333	192	141
				187. Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	395,774	123,660	147,072	1,230	390	125,042
			XII.—Unproductive.	102,796	43,107	20,422	1,713	92	39,267	
			54. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses.	3,382	2,905	215	..	..	262
			54. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses.	188. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses.	3,382	2,905	215	262
			55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes . . .	98,576	39,907	19,794	1,712	92	38,875	
			55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes . . .	189. Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	98,005	39,906	19,452	1,712	82	38,737
				190. Procurers and prostitutes . . .	481	1	342	..	10	138
			56. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	838	295	413	1	..	180	
			56. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	191. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	838	295	413	1	..	180

IMPERIAL TABLE XVIII.

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.

This Table shows the Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists for the Agency as a whole. It is divided into four parts :—

- (a) Rent Receivers, *i.e.*, Group 1 of Table XVII,
- (b) Rent payers, *i.e.*, Groups 2 and 2-a of Table XVII,
- (c) Agents, etc., Farm Servants and Field labourers, *i.e.*, Groups 3, 4 and 5 of Table XVII, and
- (d) Growers of special products and market gardening, *i.e.*, Groups 6 and 7 of Table XVII.

TABLE XVIII.—(a) SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF RENT RECEIVERS.

OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Total number of Rent Receivers (Actual Workers)	11,499	8,978	2,521	Money-lenders and grain dealers	281	258	23
Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations	4,213	3,719	494	Other traders of all kinds	356	310	46
(a) Agricultural	2,266	2,075	191	Priests	166	161	5
Rent Payers	2,205	2,029	176	Clerks of all kinds	62	52	10
Agricultural labourers	61	46	15	School Masters	23	22	1
(b) Non-agricultural	1,947	1,644	303	Lawyers	11	11	...
Government (Indian State) servants of all kinds	184	180	4	Estate Agents and Managers	19	15	4
				Medical Practitioners	11	11	...
				Artisans	13	12	1
				Others	821	612	209

TABLE XVIII.—(b) SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF RENT PAYERS.

Total number of Rent Payers (Actual Workers)	1,435,540	952,134	483,406	Government (Indian State) employees of all kinds	1,828	1,751	77
Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations	71,775	60,367	11,408	Fishermen and boatmen	806	715	91
(a) Agricultural	13,286	9,526	3,760	Money-lenders and grain dealers	3,349	3,145	204
Rent receivers	2,739	2,603	136	Traders of all kinds	3,834	3,467	367
Agricultural labourers	10,547	6,923	3,624	Oil pressers	2,539	2,073	466
(b) Non-agricultural	58,489	50,841	7,648	Weavers	1,198	1,087	111
General labourers	8,012	5,491	2,521	Potters	1,585	1,374	211
Village watchmen	1,584	1,542	42	Barbers	2,183	2,183	...
Cattle breeders and milkmen	2,530	2,196	344	Washermen	828	710	118
				Blacksmiths and Carpenters	2,863	2,723	140
				Fruit, etc., growers	1,012	663	349
				Others	24,338	21,731	2,607

TABLE XVIII.—(c) SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

Total number of Agricultural Labourers (Actual Workers)	670,741	286,370	384,371	Cattle breeders and milkmen	477	296	181
Numbers of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations	16,653	9,677	6,976	Mill hands	15	7	8
(a) Agricultural	1,401	1,024	377	Fishermen and boatmen	227	195	32
Rent receivers	140	85	55	Rice pounders	5	4	1
Rent payers	1,261	939	322	Traders of all kinds	207	136	71
(b) Non-agricultural	15,252	8,653	6,599	Oil pressers	392	144	248
General labourers	3,532	1,671	1,861	Weavers	390	252	138
Village watchmen	297	253	44	Potters	247	111	136
				Leather workers	1,977	1,813	164
				Washermen	226	132	94
				Blacksmith and Carpenters	288	211	77
				Others	6,972	3,428	3,544

TABLE XVIII.—(d) SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF FRUIT, FLOWER, VEGETABLE GROWERS, ETC.

Total number of Fruit, Flower Vegetable Growers (Actual Workers)	12,743	9,721	3,022	Cattle breeders and milkmen	3	...	3
Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations	2,998	2,068	930	Government (Indian State) employees of all kinds . . . . .	...	...	...
(a) Agricultural	2,342	1,687	655	Fishermen and boatmen	2	...	2
Rent receivers	75	66	9	Money-lenders and grain dealers . . . . .	...	...	...
Rent payers	2,019	1,475	544	Traders of all kinds . . . . .	...	...	...
Agricultural labourers	248	146	102	Oil-pressers . . . . .	...	...	...
(b) Non-agricultural	656	381	275	Weavers . . . . .	...	...	...
General labourers	324	174	150	Washermen . . . . .	...	...	...
Village watchmen . . . . .	...	...	...	Potters . . . . .	...	...	...
				Barbers . . . . .	...	...	...
				Blacksmith and Carpenters . . . . .	...	...	...
				Others	327	207	120

IMPERIAL TABLE XIX.

This Table shows for certain mixed occupations the number of persons who returned each occupation as their (*a*) Principal, and (*b*) Subsidiary means of livelihood for the Agency as a whole.

IMPERIAL TABLE XX.

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents in different occupations.

This table deals with the distribution of Occupations by Religion showing combined figures for actual workers and dependants for both sexes.

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total No. of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					Others.
					Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.	Christians.	Animists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			CENTRAL INDIA.	5,997,023	5,210,120	321,520	44,431	9,062	399,469	2,421
			A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.	4,071,856	3,804,867	99,593	3,282	920	363,055	139
			L.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION.	4,067,810	3,601,444	99,318	3,282	920	362,707	139
			1.—Pasture and Agriculture	4,061,270	3,595,067	99,260	3,282	920	362,602	139
			(a) Ordinary cultivation . . .	3,900,962	3,450,694	94,263	3,267	854	351,763	116
			1. Income from rent of Agricultural land.	36,331	32,973	2,584	168	17	574	15
			2. Ordinary cultivators . . .	2,655,710	2,365,282	64,290	2,666	647	222,730	95
			2-a. Helpers in agriculture . . .	237,820	208,444	4,209	86	76	25,005	..
			3. Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	3,941	3,731	190	10	..	10	..
			4. Farm servants . . .	38,782	35,110	1,205	14	7	2,446	..
			5. Field labourers . . .	928,378	805,154	21,790	323	107	100,998	6
			(b) Growers of special products and market gardening.	23,106	22,489	546	6	34	20	11
			7. Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers.	23,106	22,489	546	6	34	20	11
			(c) Forestry . . .	17,509	13,829	1,767	3	25	1,875	10
			8. Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	48	30	17	..	..	1	..
			8-a. Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc., Indian States.	5,745	4,140	1,400	2	23	170	10
			9. Wood-cutters, fire-wood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners.	10,719	9,067	177	1	2	1,472	..
			10. Lac collectors . . .	997	592	173	..	..	232	..
			(d) Raising of farm stock . . .	119,633	107,995	2,679	6	7	8,944	2
			11. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	19,875	14,629	697	2	3	4,543	1
			12. Sheep, goat and pig breeders .	1,980	1,822	141	..	..	17	..
			13. Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.).	201	147	52	..	1	..	1
			14. Herdsman, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	97,577	91,397	1,789	4	3	4,384	..
			(e) Raising of small animals . . .	60	60	..	..	..	..	..
			15. Birds, bees, etc. . . .	60	60	..	..	..	..	..
			2.—Fishing and hunting . . .	6,540	3,377	58	..	..	105	..
			17. Fishing . . .	5,506	5,485	12	..	..	9	..
			18. Hunting . . .	1,034	892	46	..	..	96	..
			II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	4,046	3,423	275	..	..	348	..
			3.—Mines . . .	2,282	1,841	178	..	..	263	..
			3. Mines . . .	2,282	1,841	178	..	..	263	..
			4.—Quarries of hard rocks . . .	1,696	1,514	97	..	..	85	..
			4. Quarries of hard rocks . . .	1,696	1,514	97	..	..	85	..
			5.—Salt, etc. . . .	68	68	..	..	..	..	..
			5. Salt, etc. . . .	68	68	..	..	..	..	..
			24. Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances soluble in water.	68	68	..	..	..	..	..
			B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.	1,005,445	854,192	105,606	36,691	1,680	6,389	887
			III.—INDUSTRY : . . .	649,063	589,996	55,422	1,562	539	1,213	321
			6.—Textiles . . .	38,754	37,767	20,448	40	192	254	53
			25. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.	11,166	2,226	8,833	12	..	60	35
			26. Cotton spinning . . .	21,764	15,997	5,633	19	63	44	8
			27. Cotton sizing and weaving .	45,343	41,129	3,921	8	129	146	10
			28. Jute spinning, pressing and weaving.	692	605	87	..	..	..	..
			29. Rope, twine and string . . .	1,013	944	65	..	..	4	..
			30. Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.).	418	415	3	..	..	..	..
			31. Wool carding and spinning .	748	639	109	..	..	..	..
			32. Weaving of woollen blankets .	4,386	4,384	2	..	..	..	..
			34. Silk spinners . . .	95	80	15	..	..	..	..
			35. Silk weavers . . .	402	240	162	..	..	..	..
			37. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	2,389	829	1,560	..	..	..	..
			38. Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries.	838	279	58	1	..	..	..

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total No. of workers and dependants	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					Others.
					Hindus.	Musal- mans.	Jains.	Christians.	Animists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	24,383	24,083	292	..	8	..	..
			39. Tanners, curriers, leather dressers, and leather dyers, etc.	20,872	20,683	181	..	8	..	..
			40. Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., etc., excluding articles of dress.	3,389	3,278	111	..	..	..	..
			41. Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles; brush makers.	104	104	..	..	..	..	..
			42. Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button).	18	18	..	..	..	..	..
			8.—Wood	94,284	93,259	709	1	99	188	28
			43. Sawyers	306	250	50	1	..	5	..
			44. Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	44,045	43,300	515	..	96	106	28
			45. Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboos, reeds or similar materials.	49,933	49,709	144	..	3	77	..
			9.—Metals	47,387	42,253	4,894	63	31	266	80
			46. Forging and rolling of iron and other metals, smelters.	3,152	3,132	20	..	..	..	..
			47. Makers of arms, guns, etc.	367	256	111	..	..	..	..
			48. Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	34,712	31,295	3,029	11	31	266	80
			49. Workers in brass, copper and bell metal, smelters.	7,122	6,437	634	51	..	..	..
			50. Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc.), smelters.	2,031	1,133	897	1	..	..	..
			51. Workers in mints, die-sinkers, etc.	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
			10.—Ceramics	57,794	56,824	955	..	3	12	..
			52. Makers of glass and crystal ware.	56	23	33	..	..	..	..
			53. Makers of glass bangles, glass beads and necklaces and glass ear studs, etc.	2,484	1,794	690	..	..	..	..
			10. Ceramics	54. Makers of porcelain and crockery	70	67	3	..	..	..
			55. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.	51,549	51,458	79	..	..	12	..
			56. Brick and tile makers	3,627	3,482	142	..	3	..	..
			57. Others (mosaic, talc, mica, alabaster, etc.,) workers.	8	..	8	..	..	..	..
			11.—Chemical products properly so called and analogous.	32,005	31,080	885	1	1	38	..
			58. Manufacture of matches and explosive materials.	1,097	636	454	..	..	7	..
			59. Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice.	109	98	11	..	..	..	..
			60. Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink.	258	241	17	..	..	..	..
			61. Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils.	29,986	29,740	243	1	1	1	..
			63. Manufacture of paper, card-board and papier mache.	25	..	25	..	..	..	..
			64. Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch perfumes and miscellaneous drugs).	530	365	135	..	..	30	..
			12.—Food industries	25,986	18,657	5,970	1,169	1	158	31
			65. Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	7,110	5,408	1,228	315	1	156	2
			66. Bakers and biscuit makers	393	132	261	..	..	..	..
			67. Grain parchers, etc.	5,636	4,611	580	443	..	2	..
			68. Butchers	6,358	2,716	3,639	..	..	..	3
			70. Butter, cheese and ghee makers	123	47	76	..	..	..	..
			71. Makers of sugar, molasses and gur.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			72. Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	5,254	4,720	112	410	..	..	3
			73. Brewers and distillers	110	75	13	..	..	..	22
			75. Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja.	1,001	938	61	1	..	..	1
			13.—Industries of dress and the toilet.	192,818	180,556	12,015	84	90	46	27
			76. Hat, cap and turban makers	172	67	93	9	3	..	..
			77. Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen.	32,912	29,168	3,577	67	78	18	4
			78. Shoe, boot and sandal makers	72,760	71,552	1,188	..	..	..	..
			79. Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	648	493	155	..	..	..	..
			80. Washing, cleaning and dyeing	34,675	28,457	6,211	1	..	5	..
			81. Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers.	51,470	50,702	727	7	..	12	22
			82. Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers, bath houses, etc.).	181	117	64	..	..	..	..

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—continued.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total No. of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					Others.
					Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.	Christians.	Animists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			14.—Furniture industries.	255	232	18	5	..	..	..
		14. Furniture industries.	83. Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	255	232	18	5	..	..	..
			15.—Building industries.	25,635	20,915	4,664	19	22	58	7
		15. Building industries.	85. Lime burners, cement workers	2,586	2,371	187	..	1	27	..
			86. Excavators and well-sinkers	960	894	74	..	2	..	..
			87. Stone cutters and dressers	6,330	4,744	1,557	..	1	23	5
			88. Brick layers and masons	9,657	7,626	2,023	..	2	6	..
			89. Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar material), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	6,152	5,290	823	19	18	..	2
			16.—Construction of means of Transport.	125	60	47	..	5	4	9
		16. Construction of means of transport.	90. Persons engaged in making assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles.	58	3	41	..	5	..	9
			91. Carriage, cart, palki, etc., makers and wheelwrights.	67	57	6	..	..	4	..
			17.—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.).	166	79	59	..	7	..	21
		17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.).	93. Gas works and electric light power.	166	79	59	..	7	..	21
			18.—Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	59,411	54,231	4,666	180	80	189	65
			94. Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	600	329	195	4	65	..	7
			95. Bookbinders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	268	173	91	1	3	..	..
			96. Makers of musical instruments	266	206	..	..	..	..	13
			97. Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments.	282	123	146	..	..	..	..
			98. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	31,425	30,754	506	140	1	7	17
			99. Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads.	6,575	4,510	2,027	35	..	3	..
			100. Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	268	205	83	..	..	..	..
			101. Others, including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course & vice huntsmen, etc.	211	125	78	..	2	1	5
			102. Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.	462	275	3	..	..	178	..
			103. Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	19,034	17,471	1,531	..	9	..	23
			IV.—TRANSPORT . . .	37,316	27,566	7,896	191	1,029	400	234
			20.—Transport by water . . .	784	765	19	..	..	..	..
			106. Labourers in harbour works and dockyards.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			107. Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners, and firemen.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			108. Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction).	59	46	13	..	..	..	..
			110. Boat owners, boat men and tow men.	723	717	6	..	..	..	..

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total No. of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					Others.
					Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.	Christians.	Animists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IV.—Transport— <i>contd.</i>										
			21.—Transport by road . . .	19,208	14,415	4,435	127	47	179	5
		21. Transport by road.	111. Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	207	170	34	..	..	2	1
			112. Labourers employed on roads and bridges.	6,436	6,053	303	..	..	80	..
			113. Owners, managers, and employés (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams).	160	106	33	..	20	..	1
			114. Owners, managers, and employés (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles.	6,741	3,423	3,085	115	22	93	3
			115. Palki, etc., bearers and owners	328	316	12	..	..	..	..
			116. Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	3,423	2,958	459	5	..	1	..
			117. Porters and messengers . .	1,913	1,389	509	7	5	3	..
			22.—Transport by rail . . .	15,102	10,656	3,118	48	929	152	199
		22. Transport by rail.	118. Railway employés of all kinds other than coolies.	13,080	8,965	2,828	47	926	115	199
			119. Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises.	2,022	1,691	290	1	3	37	..
			23.—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	2,222	1,730	324	16	53	69	30
		23. Post office, telegraph, and telephone, services.	120. Imperial Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone services.	2,087	1,634	302	16	53	57	25
			120-a. State Post Office . . .	135	96	22	..	..	12	5
V.—Trade.										
			24.—TRADE	319,076	236,630	42,288	34,938	112	4,776	332
		24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	21,616	13,719	1,284	6,569	9	1	34
			121. Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employés.	21,616	13,719	1,284	6,569	9	1	34
			25.—Brokerage, commission and export.	6,147	3,888	793	1,441	10	12	3
		25. Brokerage, commission and export.	122. Brokers commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employés.	6,147	3,888	793	1,441	10	12	3
			26.—Trade in textiles . . .	21,113	11,164	4,818	5,094	2	12	23
		26. Trade in textiles.	123. Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	21,113	11,164	4,818	5,094	2	12	23
			27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs	1,504	1,009	468	27	..	..	..
		27. Trade in skins, leather and furs.	124. Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc.	1,504	1,009	468	27	..	..	..
			28.—Trade in wood . . .	1,172	605	492	45	..	30	..
		28. Trade in wood.	125. Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc.	1,172	605	492	45	..	30	..
			29.—Trade in metals . . .	1,310	1,043	215	45	..	..	4
		29. Trade in metals.	126. Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	1,310	1,046	215	45	..	..	4
			30.—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	145	139	2	..	..	4	..
		30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	127. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	145	139	2	..	..	4	..

B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—*contd.*

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total No. of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					Others.
					Hindus.	Musal- mans.	Jains.	Christians.	Animists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			31.—Trade in chemical products .	4,128	3,531	528	7	1	57	4
		31. Trade in chemical products.	128. Trade in chemical products, (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum explosives, etc.).	4,128	3,531	528	7	1	57	4
			32.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. .	9,663	8,840	670	9	7	64	73
		32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	129. Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice.	9,255	8,745	398	2	..	64	46
			130. Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employes.	408	95	272	7	7	..	27
			33.—Other trade in foodstuffs .	185,396	146,770	17,434	17,663	28	3,437	64
		33. Other trade in foodstuffs.	131. Fish dealers	1,177	1,176	..	..	9	1	..
			132. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	57,711	45,101	6,166	6,405	..	9	21
			133. Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	22,986	21,328	1,464	183	1	8	2
			134. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses.	3,204	2,780	171	252	..	..	1
			135. Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.	29,441	24,376	4,515	518	..	21	11
			136. Grain and pulse dealers	47,116	33,660	3,321	10,079	16	17	23
			137. Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers.	3,594	2,783	584	219	1	1	6
			138. Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	1,257	812	445	..	..	..	..
			139. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	18,910	14,754	768	7	1	3,380	..
			34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	1,564	1,192	310	59	3	..	..
		34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	140. Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.).	1,564	1,192	310	59	3	..	..
	V.—Trade—contd.		35.—Trade in furniture .	470	306	146	17	..	..	1
	V.—Trade—contd.	35. Trade in furniture.	141. Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	70	43	27	..	..	..	..
			142. Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	400	263	119	17	..	..	1
			36.—Trade in building materials .	442	319	123	..	..	..	..
		36. Trade in building materials.	143. Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials.	442	319	123	..	..	..	..
			37.—Trade in means of transport .	11,281	7,605	3,452	17	8	198	1
		37. Trade in means of transport.	144. Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	167	108	55	4	..	..	..
			145. Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, etc.	6,656	4,513	1,976	5	8	154	..
			146. Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	4,458	2,984	1,421	8	..	44	1
			38.—Trade in fuel .	12,001	9,559	1,453	32	..	953	4
		38. Trade in fuel.	147. Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	12,001	9,559	1,453	32	..	953	4
			39.—Trade in articles of luxury, and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	10,091	6,866	2,665	534	11	..	15
			148. Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	2,705	2,133	92	480	..	..	..
		39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	149. Dealers in common bangles, bead, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	7,061	4,607	2,391	44	4	..	15
			150. Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities.	325	126	182	10	7	..	..

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total No. of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					Others.
					Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.	Christians.	Animists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>contd.</i>	V.—Trade— <i>contd.</i>	40. Trade of other sorts.	40.—Trade of other sorts . . .	31,033	20,072	7,485	3,379	33	8	106
			151. Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	99	89	7	3	..	..	..
			152. General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified.	19,871	12,250	4,957	2,609	33	7	15
			153. Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	6,835	4,469	1,781	602	..	1	2
			154. Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets).	4,228	3,284	710	165	..	..	89
C.—Public administration and liberal arts.	VII.—Public administration.		C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	282,074	205,855	65,606	1,256	5,110	3,207	1,040
			VI.—PUBLIC FORCE . . .	86,427	56,854	24,020	89	2,952	2,139	373
	VI.—Public force.	41. Army	41.—Army . . .	43,182	26,515	13,035	57	2,924	336	315
			155. Army (Imperial)	6,947	2,721	1,357	..	2,820	3	46
			156. Army Imperial service troops	3,148	1,296	1,507	..	10	102	233
			156-a. Army Indian States	33,087	22,498	10,171	57	94	231	36
	VI.—Professions and liberal arts.	44. Police	44.—Police . . .	43,245	30,339	10,985	32	28	1,803	58
			159. Police (Imperial) . . .	1,356	661	557	2	9	122	5
			159-a. Police (Indian State) . . .	19,262	10,137	8,680	30	10	356	49
			160. Village watchman . . .	22,627	19,541	1,748	..	9	1,325	4
	VII.—Professions and liberal arts.		VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION .	124,857	89,592	32,552	696	644	998	875
			45.—Public Administration . . .	124,857	89,592	32,552	696	644	998	875
		45. Public administration.	161. Service of the State	3,900	2,045	1,311	36	330	23	155
			162. Service of Indian and Foreign States— —a. Ruling Chiefs and their families. —b. Indian State Officials . . .	432	417	15	..	..	..	..
			—c. Indian State menials . . .	26,382	20,053	5,851	284	103	11	80
			163. Municipal and other local (not Village) service.	60,621	43,637	16,171	235	118	364	96
			164. Village officials and servants other than watchmen.	14,786	5,525	8,620	63	88	450	40
			18,736	17,915	584	78	5	150	4	
	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts.		VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.	70,790	59,409	9,024	471	1,514	70	292
		46. Religion.	46.—Religion . . .	36,064	33,596	1,424	177	806	2	59
			165. Priests, ministers, etc.	16,079	15,354	444	97	129	..	55
			166. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc..	1,807	1,402	287	33	84	1	..
			167. Catechists, readers, church and mission service.	1,545	918	26	9	592	..	..
			168. Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers.	16,633	15,922	667	38	1	1	4
	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts.	47. Law	47.—Law . . .	2,928	2,051	802	45	..	2	28
			169. Lawyers of all kinds including Kazis, law agents and mukhtiaras.	1,838	1,248	531	29	..	2	28
			170. Lawyer's clerks, petition writers, etc.	1,090	803	271	16	..	..	..
		48. Medicine	48.—Medicine . . .	6,469	4,838	1,249	57	267	6	52
			171. Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	3,124	2,201	705	47	121	..	47
			172. Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	3,345	2,637	754	10	143	6	5
		49. Instruction	49.—Instruction . . .	7,541	5,643	1,332	160	329	1	76
			173. Professors and teachers of all kinds.	7,186	5,330	1,296	158	327	..	75
			174. Clerks and servants connected with education.	355	313	36	2	2	1	1

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—concluded.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total No. of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					Others.
					Hindus.	Musalmans. ¹	Jains.	Christians.	Animists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
C.—Public administration and liberal arts—concl'd.	VIII.—Profession and liberal arts—concl'd.	50. Letters and arts and sciences.	50.—Letters and arts and sciences . . .	17,783	13,281	4,227	33	112	59	77
		175. Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
		176. Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employés.	2,468	1,960	369	10	72	2	55	..
		177. Authors, editors, journalists artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	1,232	1,089	103	7	20	..	13	..
		178. Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors, and dancers.	12,440	9,083	3,270	7	15	56	9	..
		179. Conjurors, acrobats fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	1,643	1,149	485	8	..	1	..	..
		D.—MISCELLANEOUS . . .	637,648	545,206	60,715	3,202	1,353	26,818	355	..
		IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.	12,720	7,650	4,050	747	98	42	133	..
		51.—Persons living principally on their income.	12,720	7,650	4,050	747	98	42	133	..
		180. Government Pensioners . . .	359	186	133	1	23	3	13	..
		180-a. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and State pensioners.	12,361	7,464	3,917	746	75	39	120	..
		X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE.	112,117	88,405	19,888	954	861	1,950	59	..
		52.—Domestic service . . .	112,117	88,405	19,888	954	861	1,950	59	..
		181. Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	106,863	84,758	18,870	941	809	1,936	49	..
		182. Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	4,459	3,093	1,286	13	40	14	3	..
		183. Private motor drivers and cleaners.	795	554	222	..	12	..	7	..
		XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.	410,015	361,375	23,005	1,373	385	23,719	158	..
		53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	410,015	361,375	23,005	1,373	385	23,719	158	..
		184. Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified.	4,143	2,857	1,084	78	23	6	95	..
		185. Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employés in unspecified offices, warehouses, and shops.	9,765	7,437	1,247	988	24	37	32	..
		186. Mechanics otherwise unspecified.	338	253	67	..	8	..	5	..
		187. Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	395,774	350,828	20,807	307	33 ⁰	23,676	26	..
		XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE . . .	102,796	87,776	13,772	123	8	1,107	5	..
		54.—Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses.	3,383	2,640	516	7	1	218	..	..
		188. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses.	3,382	2,640	516	7	1	218	..	..
		55.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes . . .	98,576	84,323	12,231	121	7	889	5	..
		189. Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	98,095	83,952	13,123	121	7	887	5	..
		190. Procurers and prostitutes . . .	481	371	108	..	..	2	..	..
		56.—Other unclassified non-productive industries.	838	813	25	..	..	..	..	..
		191. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	838	813	25	..	..	..	..	..

IMPERIAL TABLE XXI.

Occupation by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

Part A only of this Table has been compiled, Part B which is optional being omitted. It gives statistics for the occupations of Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Armenians and certain castes selected on local conditions. The occupations are arranged under 12 main heads corresponding to the sub-classes of the scheme of classification given in Table XVII. Columns 6 and 7 throw light on the extent to which traditional caste occupations are followed, while column 8 is intended to make it possible to discount the tendency of functional castes to return their traditional occupations as their principal means of livelihood. The figures in column 9 onward are exclusive of those shown in column 6.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

TABLE XXI.—OCCUPATION BY

Serial Number.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Sex.	Traditional occupation.	POPULATION DEALT WITH		NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE TRADITIONAL CASTE OCCUPATION WAS RETURNED AS THEIR	Number of actual workers returning their traditional occupation see their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation.	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION							
				Actual workers.	Dependants (both sexes).			Principal means of livelihood.	Subsidiary means of livelihood.	Income from rent of land.	Cultivators of all kinds.	Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	Field labourers, wood-cutters, etc.	Raisers of live stock, herds and men.	Fishing and hunting.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	CENTRAL INDIA.	Males Females	.. ..	795,258 522,294	1,233,228 154,879	334,834 5,822	27,808 14,950	20,850 14,950	2,773 344	203,310 82,962	840 266	121,671 193,876	19,404 4,478	142 24
	HINDU . .	Males Females	.. ..	675,251 436,323	1,019,349 124,785	259,224 5,428	26,560 11,819	17,969 11,819	2,758 326	202,706 82,846	394 266	97,223 149,458	14,842 2,981	135 24
1	Ajna . .	Males Females	Agriculture . .	2,151 1,543	2,544	1,921 1,280	50 ..	84 108	..	..	..	109 208	69 5	..
2	Bania . .	Males Females	.. ..	28,416 9,761	46,483	20,501 5,884	2,947 361	546 166	18 8	4,691 1,880	67 3	419 965	74 34	1 40
	Agarwal . .	Males Females	Trade . .	7,184 1,741	11,862	4,913 1,260	471 54	166 35	5 2	1,135 161	58 2	70 84	26 26	..	
	Gahotri . .	Males Females	Do. . .	5,322 1,781	7,947	3,724 1,116	677 44	150 26	4 2	1,148 428	..	64 84	7 1	..	
	Kasaundhan . .	Males Females	Do. . .	2,131 1,112	3,562	1,730 832	256 92	15 4	..	261 172	..	76 62	5 1	..	
	Kesar . .	Males Females	Do. . .	4,564 2,552	7,260	3,084 1,205	689 108	5 ..	3 ..	1,204 701	..	87 512	19 3	..	
	Kharia . .	Males Females	Do. . .	1,495 627	3,039	1,064 409	166 23	3 1	..	352 142	..	16 57	7 ..	..
	Mahesri . .	Males Females	Do. . .	3,180 758	5,079	2,454 480	241 4	105 45	1 2	201 28	5 1	29 46	7 2	..	
	Oswal . .	Males Females	Do. . .	1,218 293	1,746	941 195	68 31	42 14	3 1	73 30	..	12 17	2 ..	1	
	Porwal . .	Males Females	Do. . .	3,322 897	5,988	2,591 387	379 5	61 41	2 1	317 218	1 ..	65 103	1 1	..	
3	Banjara . .	Males Females	Carriers by pack animals.	10,642 7,434	14,035	744 215	189 162	2,519 1,778	620	3,822 3,376	63	2,532 1,920	415 174	..	
4	Bhat . .	Males Females	Legend singers	4,813 2,791	7,181	769 502	156 46	336 132	112 15	1,693 779	6 12	377 508	88 29	..	
5	Bhil . .	Males Females	Agriculture . .	15,298 13,238	20,771	9,485 8,397	736 345	1,252 1,175	..	..	..	2,243 2,756	444 72	27 11
6	Bhilala . .	Males Females	Do. . .	46,589 34,388	88,413	40,761 27,059	94 71	1,251 1,370	..	..	..	3,653 5,128	507 194	..
7	Brahman . .	Males Females	.. ..	128,368 44,208	218,751	14,337 1,855	5,954 219	1,669 662	1,594 186	88,435 22,828	75 5	4,628 9,327	863 166	..
	Bhagor . .	Males Females	Priests . .	3,902 1,906	5,404	467 87	153 8	71 8	61 1	2,567 1,172	2 1	108 358	24 1	..	
	Jijhotia . .	Males Females	Do. . .	18,796 5,929	24,695	2,376 128	758 15	275 12	215 43	11,890 3,102	6 ..	811 1,218	85 19	..	
	Samadhyia . .	Males Females	Do. . .	11,158 4,936	16,577	1,284 258	393 33	409 340	163 22	5,653 2,018	3 1	378 588	107 14	..	
	Savaria . .	Males Females	Do. . .	91,160 31,271	165,789	9,735 1,266	4,523 158	295 54	1,050 100	67,553 16,355	64 1	3,064 6,907	625 131	..	
	Shrigaud . .	Males Females	Do. . .	3,340 334	5,466	427 71	119 5	610 136	67 17	721 172	2 2	256 190	19 1	..	
	Shrimali . .	Males Females	Do. . .	512 242	820	48 45	8 ..	9 112	38 3	51 12	..	14 66	3 ..	..
8	Chamar . .	Males Females	Leather workers	148,258 123,482	176,750	38,260 9,388	7,218 1,025	4,463 2,667	43 6	39,940 23,984	49 71	40,704 58,554	4,162 818	1	
9	Dhangar . .	Males Females	Military and land owning.	2,254 1,462	3,396	461 98	34 ..	277 313	..	243 104	1 2	81 158	68 22	..	
10	Gond . .	Males Females	Agriculture and hunting.	45,160 35,440	79,922	34,067 19,629	484 251	121 150	..	..	1	5,148 10,926	959 143	..
11	Gujar . .	Males Females	Agriculture . .	26,306 15,551	33,515	19,970 10,861	934 198	1,261 697	..	..	..	1,950 2,806	1,864 397	23
12	Kachera . .	Males Females	Glass and lac workers.	1,229 900	1,608	911 645	84 19	..	..	149 51	..	57 66	16 ..	..
13	Kalai . .	Males Females	Distillers, toddy drawers and liquor vendors	14,003 8,684	22,370	2,286 473	346 59	538 364	40	6,715 3,277	2 142	1,884 2,955	168 47	3	
14	Khangar . .	Males Females	Watchmen . .	6,108 6,656	8,357	1,598 59	361 21	117 20	188 102	2,232 1,481	1 8	600 1,181	121 13	..	
15	Kirar . .	Males Females	Agriculture and hunting.	10,070 6,589	17,507	7,175 3,181	66 97	14 14	..	..	..	1,304 2,068	63 32	..
16	Kol . .	Males Females	Hunting and collecting jungle produce.	46,414 49,136	61,693	10,565 9,193	708 1,372	30 6	1	8,432 7,023	2	15,269 26,695	1,909 486	..	
17	Kotwal . .	Males Females	Watchmen . .	8,303 6,912	12,585	1,519 31	390 4	51 2	13	2,156 1,878	..	2,577 2,967	246 37	..	
18	Maratha . .	Males Females	Military and land owning.	6,310 2,961	8,573	1,161 170	67 13	668 849	..	1,218 506	5	468 351	50 24	..	
19	Mina . .	Males Females	Hunting and robbery.	8,962 6,617	13,147	1,805 1,013	83 46	358 128	7 3	2,445 955	1	2,976 3,565	441 26	..	
20	Mochi . .	Males Females	Shoemakers and leather workers.	1,336 531	1,941	981 317	24 5	39 34	51 37	21	18 59	5

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS).

TABLE XXI.—OCCUPATION BY

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES—*concl.*

OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS).



IMPERIAL TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

This Table is based on information specially collected through the Managers of Industrial Establishments employing not less than 10 persons. Establishments in which several Industries falling under different groups are carried on, such as, Weaving Cloth, Socks and Needle-work, have been classified under the Industry which is carried on most.

2. The Table is divided into 7 parts :—

Part I.—Provincial Summary of Establishments classified according to the strength and nature of each. In this Part Establishments using mechanical power are shown under “A” and those not using it under “B.”

Part II.—Distribution of Industries by States.

Part III.—Establishments classified according to the class of Owners and Managers.

Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birthplace of skilled workmen classified according to their occupation.

Part V.—Caste or Race and Birthplace of unskilled labourers.

(In Parts IV and V only those castes the strength of which was more than 100 and 200 respectively have been shown.)

Part VI.—Details of power used in Industries.

Part VII.—Details of looms used in Textile Industries.

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Note.—In this part "A" indicates establishments in which mechanical power is used and "B" those in which it is not used.

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*contd.*

Classification of Establish- ment accord- ing to the number of persons employed (including management).	Number of Estab- lishments.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.	CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.												REMARKS.				
			DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.						SKILLED WORKMEN.										
			Managers.		Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.						
			Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo- Indians.	Indians,	Europeans and Anglo- Indians.	Indians,	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
IV.—TEXTILE AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES—<i>contd.</i>																			
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	Total	3	4,699	828	..	3	5	23	..	210	..	..	2,552	444	1,303	283	574	101	101
A.	400 and over	3	4,699	828	..	3	6	23	..	210	..	..	2,581	444	1,303	283	574	101	101
(e)	Total	2	100	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woolen Kain and Durry Weaving Factories.	Total	2	100	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..
B.	20—50	1	40	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
{ 50—100	Total	1	60	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..
(d)	Total	3	114	31	2	2	2	4	..	6	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk, Cotton and Wool Weaving Factory.	Total	1	24	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
B.	20—50	1	24	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
Silk Institutes	Total	2	90	31	7	7	7	4	..	5	..	..	58	11	20	20	20	20	20
A.	50—100	1	71	25	1	..	1	4	..	5	..	..	58	11	4	4	4	4	4
B.	20—50	1	19	6	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	6	..	..	..
(e)	Total	1	57	12	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	38	12	6	..	..	3	..
Brush Factory	Total	1	57	12	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	38	12	6	..	..	3	..
A.	50—100	1	57	12	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	38	12	6	..	..	3	..
V.—LEATHER, ETC., INDUSTRIES	Total	1	443	80	1	..	2	6	..	19	..	..	50	..	..	345	60	20	20
Tannery and Lac Factory	Total	1	443	80	1	..	2	6	..	19	..	..	50	..	..	345	60	20	20
A.	400 and over	1	443	80	1	..	2	6	..	19	..	..	50	..	..	345	60	20	20
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES	Total	5	406	7	3	1	2	4	..	20	..	..	261	6	114	2	1	..	..
Iron and Brass Foundry	Total	1	42	1	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	18	..	..	14	1	..	..
A.	20—50	1	42	1	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	18	..	..	14	1	..	..
Workshops	Total	3	316	6	2	..	2	2	..	9	..	..	203	5	97	..	..	..	..
A.	200—400	1	208	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	107	5	1	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	93	5	7	..	..
{ 20—50	1	23	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	14	..	7	..	..	..
{ 20—100	1	84	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	79	5	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*contd.*

Description of Establishment.	Classification of Establishment according to the number of persons employed (including management).	CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.										REMARKS.								
		TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.					DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.					SKILLED WORKMEN.					UNSKILLED LABOURERS.			
		Males.	Females.	Managers.	Supervising and Technical Staff.	Clerical Staff.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES— <i>contd.</i>																				
General Engineering Motor Works.	Total	1	49	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	3	1	1	..
A	20—50	1	49	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	8	1	1	..
VIII.—GLASS AND EARTHEN-WARE INDUSTRIES—																				
Glass Factory	Total	2	129	50	..	2	..	9	..	12	..	..	..	..	62	15	38	35	6	..
A	50—100	1	42	16	..	7	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	11	..	17	16	6	..
Brick and Tile Factory	Total	1	87	34	..	7	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	11	..	17	16	6	..
A	100—200	1	87	34	..	1	..	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	51	15	21	19	..	..
IX.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—																				
Sealing Wax and Ink Factories.	Total	5	2,822	2,619	1	4	2	13	..	88	..	..	..	..	1,317	1,004	739	839	668	676
A	10—20	1	19	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	60	1	35	61	8	3
B	100—200	1	94	65	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	54	..	5	..	61	3
Hars, Kherwar and other Jungle Products.	Total	1	2,645	2,454	..	1	..	7	..	76	..	..	..	..	1,250	1,003	661	878	630	673
B	400 and over	1	2,645	2,554	..	1	..	7	..	76	..	..	..	..	1,230	1,003	661	878	630	673
Paint Factory	Total	1	43	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A	20—50	1	43	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thymol Factory	Total	1	21	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
A	20—50	1	21	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES —																				
Distilleries	Total	6	126	4	..	6	..	17	..	27	..	..	..	..	23	..	106	10	1	..
A	Total	3	72	3	..	3	..	8	..	13	..	..	..	..	9	..	84	4	1	..
	{ 10—20 20—50	1	20	..	3	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	43	3	1	..
																	15	..	28	..

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*contd.*

Description of Establishment.	Classification of Establishment according to the number of persons employed (including management).	Number of Establishments.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.	CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.												DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.						SKILLED WORKMEN.						UNSKILLED LABOURERS.					
				Managers.						Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
				Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20											
X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES—<i>contd.</i>																																	
Distilleries—<i>contd.</i>																																	
B	{ 10—20 20—50	3	54	1	25	1	29	..	40	11	11	2	1	1	1	5	..	3	..	41	1					
Flour Mills	Total	2	11						
A	{ 10—20 20—50	1	11	3	29	8						
Grass Hand Press	Total	1	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	20—50	1	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS—																																	
Hosiery Factory	Total	1	3	24						
Shoe Factory	Total	1	3	24						
Weaving Cloth, Socks and Needlework	Total	1	3	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	50—100	1	3	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring works	Total	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	10—20	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	10—20	1	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	20—50	1	11	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES—																																	
Furniture Factories	Total	2	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	10—20	1	11	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*concl.*

Description of Establishment.	Classification of Establishment according to number of persons employed (including management).	Number of Establishments.	CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.											
			SKILLED WORKMEN.											
			DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.						UNSKILLED LABOURERS.					
			Managers.	Supervising and Technical Staff.	Clerical Staff.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	REMARKS.
			Males.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Under 14.
														Aged 14 and over.
														15
														16
														17
														18
														19
														20
XIII.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS—														
Lime Manufactories		Total	2	13	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A		Total	1	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B		Total	1	11	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sand Works		Total	1	42	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B		Total	1	42	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIV.—MANUFACTURES OF METALS														
Iron Foundries		Total	3	203	18	2	..	9	..	11	..	..	65	..
A		Total	1	129	18	1	..	6	..	6	..	..	37	..
B		Total	1	129	18	1	..	0	..	5	..	..	37	..
Cotton Spinning Mills		Total	1	62	..	1	..	3	..	6	..	..	26	..
A		Total	1	62	..	1	..	3	..	6	..	..	26	..
Dye Works		Total	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
A		Total	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
XV.—PRODUCTION, APPLICATION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES—														
Electric Energy		Total	1	129	18	1	..	6	..	6	..	..	37	..
A		Total	1	100—200	18	1	..	1	..	0	..	..	37	..
Electric Power House		Total	1	62	..	1	..	3	..	6	..	..	26	..
A		Total	1	50—100	62	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	26	..
Ice Factory		Total	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
A		Total	1	10—20	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY														
Printing Presses		Total	8	348	1	..	8	1	6	..	46	..	..	203
A		Total	8	262	..	..	3	..	4	..	43	..	..	163
B		Total	5	86	1	..	5	1	2	..	43	..	..	163
		{ 10—20	3	35	1	..	3	..	3	..	40	..	..	83
		{ 20—50	2	61	..	..	2	..	1	..	16	..	..	13
											2	..	..	1
											2	..	..	2

TABLE XXXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART II.—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Description of Establishment.	District.	No. of establishments.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.						UNSKILLED LABOURERS.								
					DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.			SKILLED WORKMEN.			INDIANS.			Aged 14 and over.			Under 14.		
			Males.	Females.	Managers.	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Central India . . . . .	..	191	16,558	7,962	13	162	16	262	..	..	..	6,352	1,598	7,355	4,545	1,680	1,116		
II.—MINES . . . . .	..	31	2,118	1,006	3	28	..	5	..	20	..	..	45	..	21	..	210	162	
Coal Quarry	Do.	1	72	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	628	..	10	..	476	159	..
Collieries	Do.	28	1,665	676	1	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	305	..	1	..	354	51	90
Diamond Mines	Do.	1	412	415	..	28	..	..	..	..	2	..	64	..	1	..	64	13	60
Yellow Ochre Mines	Do.	1	69	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
III.—QUARRIES OF HARD ROCKS. . . . .	..	7	510	269	2	4	..	2	..	14	..	..	117	..	..	..	330	227	41
Stone	Do.	4	203	26	..	3	..	1	..	..	8	..	117	..	..	..	77	26	2
Bhopal	Do.	1	33	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rewa	Do.	1	75	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigrod	Do.	1	84	23	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mirnar	Do.	2	188	111	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	77	23	2
Rewa	Do.	1	108	122	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	27	21
Limestone and Lime Factory																	111	12	11
IV.—TEXTILE AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES. (a) . . . . .	..	110	9,231	3,057	3	96	9	188	..	459	..	..	3,455	487	4,306	2,369	716	231	
	..	104	8,960	3,014	..	91	6	183	..	444	..	..	3,267	444	4,279	2,339	680	231	
	..	101	4,261	2,186	..	88	1	160	..	234	..	..	686	..	2,976	2,066	116	130	
	Indore	58	2,727	1,418	..	60	1	85	..	135	..	..	366	..	2,027	1,332	53	87	All these establishments seasonal and 2-pennant.
	Bhopal	3	43	2	..	3	..	4	..	5	..	..	22	..	8	1	1	1	
	Rajgarh	1	62	16	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	45	16	..	..
	Narsinghpur	3	124	68	..	3	..	15	..	6	..	..	22	..	97	65	3	3	
	Dewas S. B.	5	126	73	..	5	..	19	..	14	..	..	75	..	73	..	..	..
	Jaora	3	207	133	..	3	..	..	..	18	..	..	10	..	46	120	119	11	3
	Bettom	4	151	129	..	4	..	..	..	12	..	..	45	..	81	123	31	31	
	Sitamar	1	84	31	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	15	..	39	31	..	..
	Suharia	1	44	31	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	7	..	32	31	..	..
	Dhar	17	291	122	..	2	..	..	..	15	..	..	55	..	169	106	24	24	
	Jhalawar	1	66	12	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	10	..	42	12	..	..
	Barwani	7	198	106	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	65	..	126	103	5	5	
	Datta	1	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	..	19	19	..	..
	Alipura Jagir	1	77	21	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	25	..	55	21	..	..
	Indore	3	4,699	828	..	5	..	23	..	210	..	..	2,581	444	1,303	283	574	101	
	(c)	8	100	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	72	..	..	..	23	..	
	Wollen Kain and Darril Weaving Factories.	1	60	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	57	..	..	..	23	..	
	Bhopal Data	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART II.—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS—*contd.*

Description of Establishment. ¹	District.	No. of establishments.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.	CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.												
				DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.						SKILLED WORKMEN.						
				Managers.		Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		
				Males.	Females.	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
				5	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
																17
																18
																19
																20
(7) Silk, Cotton and Wool Weaving Factory.	Bhopal	1	3	114	31	2	2	4	6	..	..	78	11	20	20	..
Silk Institutes	Indore	2	1	94	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	20	..	..	..	..
(e) Brush Factory	Indore	1	2	80	31	1	1	4	..	5	..	58	11	..	20	..
	
V.—LEATHER, ETC., INDUSTRIES.	Tannery and Lac Factory.	1	57	12	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	38	12	6	..
		1	443	80	1	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES.		5	406	7	3	1	2	4	..	20	..	..	..	50	..	346
Iron and Brass Foundry	Indore (Total)	1	42	1	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	50	..	60
Workshops	Indore	1	315	6	..	2	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	20
	Bhopal	1	208	..	5	1	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	20
	Barwani	1	84	..	5	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	20
	Bhopal	1	23	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	20
		1	49	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
		1	49	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
VIII.—GLASS AND EARTHENWARE INDUSTRIES.		2	129	50	..	2	..	9	..	12	..	..	..	62	16	38
Glass Factory	Indore	1	42	16	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	11	..	35
Brick and Tile Factory	Do.	1	87	34	..	1	..	4	..	10	..	..	..	51	..	6
IX.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.		6	2,892	2,819	1	4	3	13	..	88	..	..	..	1,317	1,004	739
Sealing Wax and Ink Factories.	Bhopal	1	113	65	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	60	1	35
Henna, Kherwar and Other Jungle Products.	Rewa	1	19	..	65	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	8
	Panna	1	84	..	2,564	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	54	1	5
	Indore	1	2,645	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1,250	1,003	661
		1	43	..	21	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	650
		1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	673
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Seasonal.

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART II.—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS—*cond.*

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART III.—INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE CLASS OF OWNERS AND MANAGERS.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART III.—INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE CLASS OF OWNERS AND MANAGERS—*contd.*

Description of Establishment.	Total number.	NUMBER OWNED BY						NUMBER MANAGED BY						NUMBER MANAGED BY						NUMBER OWNED BY						
		REGISTERED COMPANIES WITH DIRECTORS WHO ARE			PRIVATE PERSONS WHO ARE			EUROPEANS OR ANGLO-INDIANS.			HINDUS.			MUSLIM-MANS.			PARI'S.			OTHERS.			REMARKS.			
		State or local authority.	Euro-peans or Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Both.	Euro-peans or Anglo-Indians.	Hindus.	Musalmans	Parsi's.	Others.	Euro-peans or Anglo-Indians.	Hindus.	Musalmans	Parsi's.	Others.	Euro-peans or Anglo-Indians.	Hindus.	Musalmans	Parsi's.	Others.	Euro-peans or Anglo-Indians.	Hindus.	Musalmans	Parsi's.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
V.—LEATHER, ETC., INDUSTRIES	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tannery and Lac Factory	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES	5	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron and Brass Foundry	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Workshops	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Engineering Motor Works.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII.—GLASS AND EARTHEN-WARE INDUSTRIES.	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass Factory	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick and Tile Factory	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sealing Wax and Ink Factories,	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harre, Kherwar and other Jungle Products.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paint Factory	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thymol Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Distilleries	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour Mills	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gras, Hand Press	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. **PART IV.—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH-PLACE OF SKILLED WORKMEN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.**

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART IV.—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH-PLACE OF SKILLED WORKMEN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION—*continued*.

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART IV.—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH-PLACE OF SKILLED WORKMEN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION—*continued.*

NUMBER OF WORK-MEN.	CASTE OR RACE.		IN THE PROVINCE.		IN OTHER PROVINCES.	
	ADULTS.		CHILDREN UNDER 14.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Description of Establishment and Occupation.						
V.—LEATHER, ETC., INDUSTRIES	1	1	50	5		
Tannery and Lac Factory			50	1		
Driver			1			
Mistry			2			
Carpenter			2			
Fitter			6			
Tanner Foreman			5			
Others			35			
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES	201	6	18	8	5	80
Iron and Brass Foundry			5	1	1	11
Moulder			3	1	1	19
Turner			4	1	1	20
Fitter			1	1	1	21
Driver			1	1	1	22
Blacksmith			2	1	1	23
Mochi			1	1	1	24
Others			2	1	1	25
Workshops	203	5	13	8	5	67
Driver			6	1	1	9
Fitter			6	1	1	10
Mechanic			3	1	1	11
Turner			13	1	1	12
Carpenter			8	1	1	13
Painter			19	1	1	14
Blacksmith			6	1	1	15
Mistry			2	1	1	16
Moulder			2	1	1	17
Electrician			1	1	1	18
Firman			1	1	1	19
Others			14	1	1	20
General Engineering Motor Works	59	6	40	8	3	13
Fitter			2	1	1	14
Carpenter			2	1	1	15
Blacksmith			1	1	1	16
Driver			5	1	1	17
Turner			4	1	1	18
VIII.—GLASS AND EARTHENWARE INDUSTRIES.	62	15	1	1	1	1
Glass Factory			11	1	1	1
Blower			5	1	1	1
Helper			5	1	1	1
Driver			1	1	1	1
Brick and Tile Factory			15	1	1	1
Brick Moulder			5	1	1	1
Tile-man			8	1	1	1
Mason			3	1	1	1
Clay-artist			3	1	1	1
Mistry			3	1	1	1
Carpenter			3	1	1	1
Others			15	1	1	1

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
PART IV.—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH-PLACE OF SKILLED WORKMEN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR
INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION—*continued.*

TABLE XXXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART IV.—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH-PLACE OF SKILLED WORKMEN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION—concluded.

Description of Establishment and Occupation.	NUMBER OF WORK-MEN.		CASTE OR RACE.		BORN.	
	ADULTS.	CHILDREN UNDER 14.	Males.	Females.	In THE PROVINCE.	IN OTHER PROVINCES.
XI.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS—contd.						
Tailoring work	40	2	..	..	..	..
Harness-Maker	38	..	..	..	..	..
Tailor	7	..	..	..	..	..
Shoe-Maker	1	..	..	..	..	..
Jeweler	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES						
Furniture Factories	31	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenter	27	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmith	3	..	..	..	..	..
Painter	1	..	..	..	..	..
XIII.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS						
Line Manufactory	2	..	..	..	..	..
Driver	1	..	..	..	..	..
Contractor	1	..	..	..	..	..
XIV.—PRODUCTION, APPLICATION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES.						
Electric Energy	37	..	..	..	..	..
Driver	4	..	..	..	..	..
Oilman	4	..	..	..	..	..
Fireman	5	..	..	..	..	..
Linenman	6	..	..	..	..	..
Mason	1	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmith	2	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenter	7	..	..	..	..	..
Painter	1	..	..	..	..	..
Electric Power House	26	..	..	..	..	..
Inspector	5	..	..	..	..	..
Filter	5	..	..	..	..	..
Fireman	22	..	..	..	..	..
Ice Factory	2	..	..	..	..	..
Driver	2	..	..	..	..	..
XV.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY						
Printing Presses	203	..	..	..	..	..
Compositor	63	..	..	..	..	..
Pressman	28	..	..	..	..	..
Binder	8	..	..	..	..	..
Machineman	7	..	..	..	..	..
Driver	4	..	..	..	..	..
Foreman	1	..	..	..	..	..
Printer	1	..	..	..	..	..
Others	90	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART V.—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH-PLACE OF
CENTRAL

Description of Establishment.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS.					CASTE OR											
	ADULTS.		CHILDREN UNDER 14.														
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Ahir.	Bhil.	Brahman.	Chamar.	Christian.	Dhangar.	Dhumar.	Gond.	Kachhl.	Khatwar.	Kol.	Koli.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
CENTRAL INDIA	7,355	4,545	1,680	1,116	416	208	850	907	61	217	325	1,233	364	643	1,121	548	
II.—MINES	1,149	843	210	152	136	..	135	129	..	..	167	384	189	35	424	135
Coal Quarry	21	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
Collieries	759	476	159	90	104	..	96	28	..	..	86	235	52	35	368	99
Diamond Mines	305	354	51	60	32	..	9	93	..	..	80	144	135	..	31	36
Yellow Ochre Mines	64	13	..	2	..	..	24	8	..	..	..	2	2	..	25	..
III.—QUARRIES OF HARD ROCKS	330	227	41	32	2	..	41	85	..	14	23	1	25	..	134	75	
Stone	77	26	2	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	3	1	9	..	21	5
Limestone	161	90	27	21	1	..	17	37	..	14	12	..	11	..	65	27	
Stone and Lime Factory	92	111	12	11	1	..	11	46	..	..	8	..	5	..	48	43
IV.—TEXTILE AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES.	4,305	2,359	716	231	221	164	491	259	60	188	10	74	109	..	..	200
TOTAL	4,279	2,339	690	231	219	164	487	259	46	184	10	74	108	..	..	198
(a) Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories.	2,976	2,056	116	130	66	164	374	230	41	127	8	74	71	..	..	99
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	1,303	283	574	101	153	..	113	29	5	57	2	..	37	..	..	99
(c) Woollen Kalin and Durry Weaving Factories.	..	..	23	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
(d) Silk Institutes	20	20	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Brush Factory	6	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
V.—LEATHER, ETC., INDUSTRIES	345	60	20	20	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tannery and Lac Factory	345	60	20	20	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES	114	2	1	..	9	4	16	6
Cron and Brass Foundry	14	1	1	..	3
Workshops	97	8	4	13	6
General Engineering Motor Works	3	1	1
VIII.—GLASS AND EARTHENWARE INDUSTRIES.	38	35	6	..	3	..	15	19	..	13	1
Glass Factory	17	16	6	12	6
Brick and Tile Factory	21	19	3	..	3	19	..	7	1
IX.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.	739	939	659	676	38	..	128	1	..	..	119	768	27	604	501	99
Sealing Wax and Ink Factory	35	61	8	3	2	..	7	1	..	..	12	3	3	5	..	15
Harra, Khatwar and other jungle products.	661	878	650	673	35	..	121	..	..	..	107	765	24	599	470	84
Paint Factory	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..
Thymol Factory	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES	106	19	1	..	1	40	10	1	8
Distillery	84	4	1	39	2	5
Flour Mills	20	11	1	1	6	1
Grass Hand Press	2	4	2	2
XII.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES	5
Furniture Factories	5
XIII.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS.	49	42	2	5	..	..	2	14	..	2	3	1	..	4	60	1
Lime Manufactories	10	14	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	..	4	13	1	
Sand Works	39	28	2	2	..	..	..	14	..	2	..	..	..	47	..	
XV.—PRODUCTION, APPLICATION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES.	111	18	5	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	1	1	11	..	..	23
Electric Energy	76	18	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	23
Electric Power House	25	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ice Factory	10	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY	64	1	20	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	4	2	..	2	..
Printing Presses	64	1	20	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	4	2	..	2	..

UNSKILLED LABOURERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE INDUSTRY IN WHICH THEY ARE WORKING.
INDIA AGENCY

RACE.			BORN.															REMARKS.		
Kanbi.	Mali.	Maratha.	IN THE PROVINCE.						IN OTHER PROVINCES.											
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	District of Emigration.	Contiguous districts.	Other districts.	Bombay Presidency.	Central Provinces.	Punjab.	Rajputana.	United Provinces.	Gujar.	Hyderabad.	Baluchistan.			
240	361	1,409	1,930	602	3,261	8,929	693	233	1,887	501	14	1,134	758	8	13	333	134	1		
54	..	..	198	42	326	2,092	56	91	..	60	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..
54	..	..	115	32	180	1,296	4	91	..	59	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	81	7	122	737	33	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	..	..	17	5	139	534	89	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
26	..	..	..	1	24	100	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
43	..	..	..	4	68	215	83	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	17	..	47	219	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
60	342	1,373	1,538	427	2,095	2,908	405	45	1,859	239	14	1,003	594	7	12	324	116	1		
60	341	1,373	1,521	425	2,070	2,837	395	45	1,849	238	14	1,091	585	6	12	320	116	1		
51	267	1,133	1,056	225	1,292	2,118	231	19	1,516	118	7	843	176	2	3	146	99	..		
9	74	240	465	200	778	749	164	26	333	120	7	243	409	4	9	174	17	1		
..	..	..	13	1	5	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	1	17	15	9	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	8	38	3	27	82	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	3	..	5	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	7	32	3	20	71	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4	14	..	2	7	14	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4	14	..	1	1	14	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	4	3	48	112	520	2,519	112	142	3	196	..	..	3	36	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	21	5	29	83	2	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	4	..	21	104	489	2,405	105	142	..	178	..	..	2	29	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	2	..	28	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5	8	9	3	35	74	6	2	17	..	..	..	7	17	..	..	..	3
2	4	..	3	3	31	68	6	2	4	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3
4	1	8	6	..	2	3	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	4	11	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	..	..	..	3	69	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
2	..	1	39	1	41	120	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	..	..	1
..	..	..	34	..	29	91	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	3	1	11	20	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
..	..	2	..	1	9	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2
..	..	2	43	7	18	67	9	..	1	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	2
..	..	2	43	7	18	67	9	..	1	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	2

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART VI.—DETAILS OF POWER EMPLOYED.
(1) For Establishments using Steam, Oil, Gas, Water, etc.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Description of Establishment.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING				NUMBER OF ENGINES.				TOTAL HORSE-POWER.				REMARKS.
	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Central India . . .	113*	13*	..	1	129†	14	..	1	8,037	333	..	50	* These figures include 3 establishments using both steam and oil. † (+plus one boiler only).
II.—MINES . . .	2	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	273	..	..	..
Coal Quarry . . .	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
Collieries . . .	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	253	..	..	..
III.—QUARRIES OF HARD ROCKS.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..
Stone and Lime Factory.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..
IV.—TEXTILE AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES.	103‡	5‡	..	..	110	6	..	..	7,368	206	..	..	‡ These figures include 3 establishments using both steam and oil.
(a) Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	3§	2§	..	..	6	3	..	..	3,985	160	..	..	§ These figures include 2 establishments using both oil and steam.
Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories.	100||	2||	..	..	104	2	..	..	3,383	32	..	..	|| These figures include 1 establishment using both steam and oil.
(d) Silk Institute . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	..
V.—LEATHER, ETC., INDUSTRIES.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	50
Tannery and Lac Factory.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	50
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	20	..	..
Iron and Brass Foundry.	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	20	..	..
VIII.—GLASS AND Earthenware Industries.	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	60	..	..
Glass Factory . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	30	..	..
Brick and Tile Factory.	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	30	..	..
IX.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	33	10	..	..
Sealing Wax and Ink Factory.	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..
Paint Factory . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	..	..
Thymol Factory . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	..	..
X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES . . .	4	1	..	..	..	4†	1	..	..	349	10	..	..
Distilleries . . .	3	..	..	..	..	2†	..	..	..	39	..	..	† (+plus one boiler only.)
Flour Mills . . .	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	810	10	..	
XIII.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..
Lime Manufactory . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..
XV.—PRODUCTION, APPLICATION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..
Ice Factory . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..
XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY.	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	..	..
Printing Presses . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	..	..

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART VI.—DETAILS OF POWER EMPLOYED.

(2) For Establishments using electric power generated on the premises.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Description of establishment.	Number of establishments.	PRIME MOVERS.						ELECTRIC POWER.		REMARKS.	
		STEAM.		OIL.		WATER.		Number of dynamos.	Power in kilowatts.		
		Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Central India	2	5	400	..	..	..	..	10	324	
XV.—PRODUCTION, APPLICATION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES	2	5	400	..	..	..	..	10	324	
Electric Power House	1	3	240	..	..	..	..	8	224	
Electric Energy	1	2	160	..	..	..	..	2	100	

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART VI.—DETAILS OF POWER EMPLOYED.

(3) For electric power supplied from outside.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

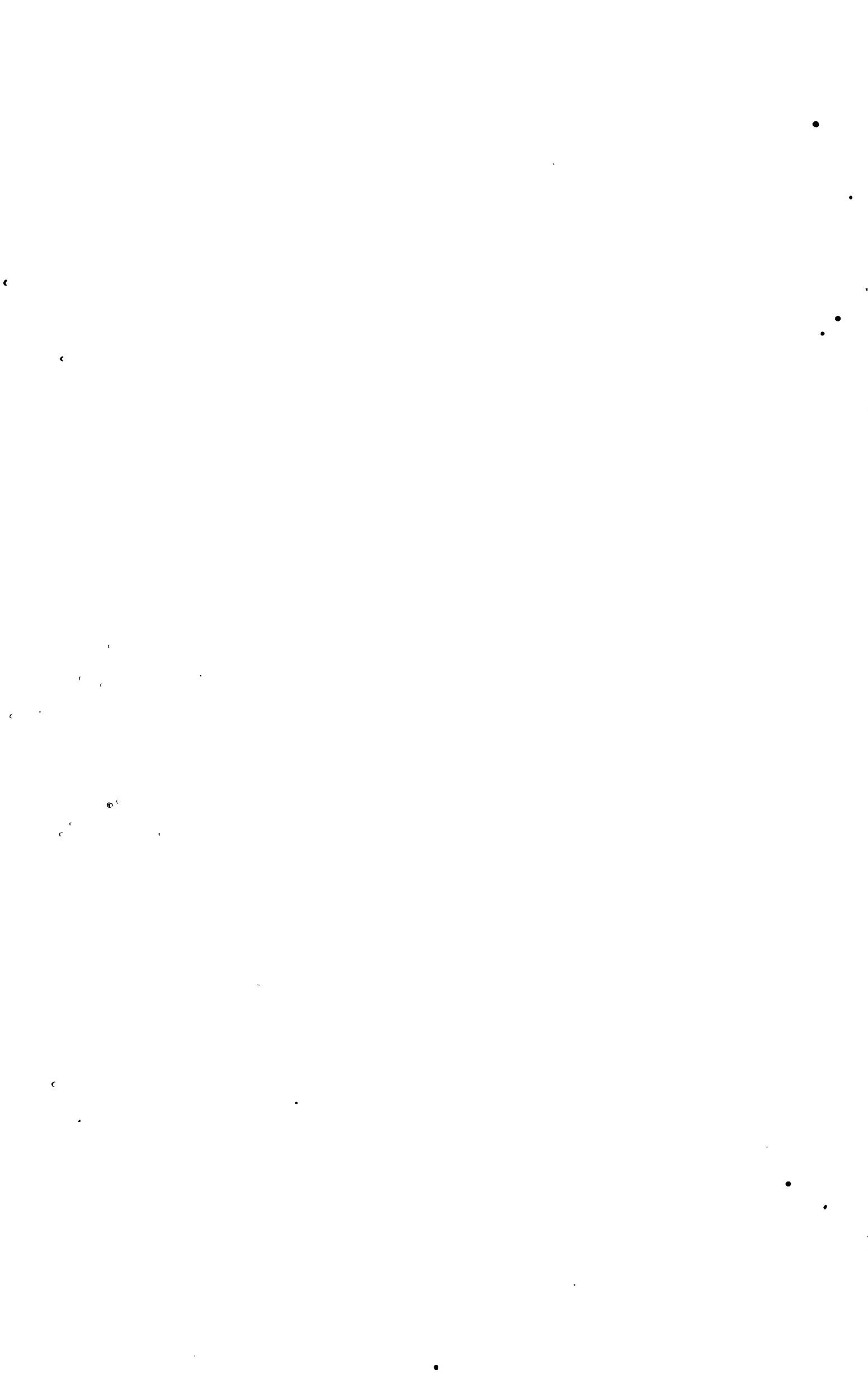
Description of establishment.	Number of establishments.	Number of Motors installed.	Total Horse-power.	REMARKS.	
				1	2
1	2	3	4	5	
CENTRAL INDIA	4	12	82		
IV.—TEXTILE AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES . . .	1	3	37½		
Brush Factory	1	3	37½		
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES	2	2	35		
Workshop	1	1	10		
General Engineering Motor Works	1	1	25		
XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY	1	7	9½		
Printing Press	1	7	1		

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART VII.—NUMBER OF LOOMS IN USE IN TEXTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

District.	COTTON WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS.				SILK WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS.				WOOL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS.				JUTE WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS.	
	Number of establish- ments.	NUMBER OF LOOMS AT WORK.			Number of establish- ments.	NUMBER OF LOOMS AT WORK.			Number of establish- ments.	NUMBER OF LOOMS AT WORK.			Number of establish- ments.	Number of looms at work.
		Worked by power.	Worked by hand.			Worked by power.	Worked by hand.			Worked by power.	Worked by hand.			
		With fly-shuttle.	Without fly-shuttle.			With fly-shuttle.	Without fly-shuttle.			With fly-shuttle.	Without fly-shuttle.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Central India . . .	4	13,884	2	3	3	..	69	48	2	..	..	59	..	..
Indore . . .	3	13,884	..	..	2	..	34	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal . . .	1*	..	2	3	1*	..	35	45	1*	..	..	45	..	..
Datia . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	14	..	..

* These are in fact 3 combined establishments—(1) Woollen Kalin and Durry Weaving Factory; (2) Silk, Cotton and Wool Weaving Factory; and (3) Weaving Cloth, Socks and Needle-work (Vide Table II, class XI, Industries of Dress).



PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

Area and Population of States.

This table and the next give for each State of any size leading statistics, *viz.*, total population, density, variation since 1901, distribution by religion and the number of literate persons.

The figures in the Provincial Tables I and II represent the actuals for entire States, the Nandwai Pargana of Indore which lies in the Rajputana Agency having been included in the State figures. The totals for Central India will, therefore, necessarily not agree with those given in the corresponding Imperial Tables.

The following Table will explain the difference :—

	Area.	Occupied houses.	POPULATION.					
			1921			1911		
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
As shown in Imperial Tables I & II.	51,531	1,319,275	5,997,023	3,068,962	2,928,061	6,129,019	3,105,519	3,023,500
Add—								
Nandwai Pargana of Indore.	37	872	3,682	1,894	1,788	3,295	1,680	1,615
TOTAL .	51,568	1,320,147	6,000,705	3,070,856	2,929,849	6,132,314	3,107,199	3,025,115

In Provincial Tables I and II the figures for British Cantonments and Stations have been included in those of the States within whose territorial limits they lie, and have also been shown separately in the appendices.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF STATES.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

122

Serial No.	States.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF			POPULATION.			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.			Revenue.	Serial No.	
			Towns.		Villages.	Persons.		Females.	1911.		1901-1911.			
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3												
	CENTRAL INDIA		61,668 (61,568-34)	61	21,820	1,320,147	6,000,705	3,070,856	2,929,849	6,132,314	-2.2	+12.8	116	35,146,000
	<i>Iglore State</i>		9,519-10	11	3,669	260,775	1,151,578	600,698	550,880	1,032,557	+9.5	-16.3	121	10,407,000
1	Indore District (Including City, Residency and Mhow Cantonment)		1,677-10	3	686	81,201	343,820	165,939	157,860	274,772	+25.1	..	218	..
2	Mehindpur District		840-00	2	434	27,610	114,038	60,340	55,659	123,302	-6.8	..	137	..
3	Nemavar District		1,065-00	..	832	20,337	85,933	43,907	41,986	95,243	-0.8	..	81	..
4	Nimar District		3,871-00	4	1,218	79,922	389,485	199,431	190,054	350,861	+11.1	..	101	..
5	Rampura-Bhanpura District (Including Nandwan Pargana.)		2,129-00	2	871	47,957	202,773	104,482	98,201	192, 120	+5.3	..	95	..
6	Alampur Pargana		37-00	..	28	3,638	14,010	7,539	7,080	15,759	-7.2	..	305	..
	<i>Bhopal State</i>		6,902-40	8	2,922	157,118	692,448	353,135	334,313	738,124	-6.2	+8.7	100	5,892,070
1	Nizamati-Maghrib (Including Sehore Station)		1,744-70	4	682	41,300	176,390	92,045	84,345	174,473	+1.1	..	100	..
2	Nizamati-Jamrud		2,189-40	..	812	46,142	201,240	102,549	98,091	217,185	-7.3	..	92	..
3	Ditto Mashrif		1,641-02	2	772	34,402	149,328	76,262	78,066	158,717	-5.9	..	91	..
4	Ditto Shimai (Including Bhopal City)		1,306-32	2	656	35,274	105,490	87,270	78,211	187,749	-11.9	..	127	..
	<i>Reza State</i>		13,000-00	4	5,464	293,651	1,401,524	698,322	702,202	1,515,237	-7.5	+14.2	108	3,722,000
1	Huzur Tehsil		621-00	2	485	35,663	162,540	80,182	82,558	..	..	202	..	
2	Raghurajnagar (Including Agency Head Quarters)		Daghelkhand		645-00	1	378	26,340	122,874	60,808	..	..	191	..
3	Tonthon				800-00	..	425	19,867	97,076	49,092	47,384	..	122	..
4	Gopadhamas				1,594-00	..	631	38,033	198,718	96,836	96,882	..	122	..
5	Deosar				2,333-00	..	572	22,020	121,743	60,922	60,821	..	52	..
6	Sirmaur				550-00	..	445	23,768	115,071	58,755	..	..	209	..
7	Sohagpur				2,641-00	..	821	52,174	237,289	119,184	118,105	..	90	..
8	Bandhogarh				1,797-00	1	566	25,990	118,581	59,363	59,468	..	66	..
9	Mauganj				899-00	..	727	24,033	121,075	60,026	61,049	..	135	..
10	Beohari				1,120-00	..	414	23,263	111,307	54,933	56,374	..	99	..

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF STATES—concluded.

Serial No.	States.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF			Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION.			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION. Increase (+), Decrease (-).			Number of persons in square mile in 1921.	Revenue.	Serial No.		
			1921.				1911.			1901-1921.							
			Persons.	Males.	Females.		Both sexes.	10	9	11	12	13	14	15			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	9	11	12	13	14	1			
4	Oreksa	9,079.50	1	801	68,874	284,948	147,466	137,462	330,032	-13.7	+2.6	137	1,000,000	4			
5	Datta	911.00	2	459	33,124	148,649	77,482	71,177	164,603	-3.8	-11.1	163	1,100,000	5			
6	Dhar	1,777.86	2	672	45,503	230,333	115,980	114,343	193,365	+19.2	+18.9	130	1,326,000	6			
7	Devas S. B.	449.30	1	250	17,183	77,006	39,805	37,200	75,748	+17.7	+18.6	172	700,000	7			
8	Devas J. B.	419.41	1	235	14,923	66,998	34,478	32,520	63,558	+5.3	+14.3	160	494,000	8			
9	Sambhar	180.00	1	88	6,388	33,216	17,569	15,647	31,908	+4.1	-6.7	185	350,000	9			
10	Jaora	601.31	1	320	20,804	85,778	44,032	41,746	82,562	+3.9	-1.4	143	1,000,000	10			
11	Ratlam	693.26	1	236	21,228	86,489	43,935	41,554	82,487	+3.0	-2.9	123	900,000	11			
12	Panna	2,596.00	1	831	45,113	197,600	100,972	91,628	228,830	-13.7	+18.8	76	1,020,000	12			
13	Charkheti	879.89	1	277	25,042	123,405	63,482	59,923	132,550	-6.9	+6.9	140	68,000	13			
14	Ajodgarh	808.00	1	340	18,440	84,790	43,386	41,404	87,003	-2.6	+11.3	106	325,000	14			
15	Bijawar	973.00	1	316	26,478	111,723	58,096	55,627	125,202	-10.8	+13.3	115	310,000	15			
16	Beari	121.00	..	62	4,029	19,734	10,212	9,622	20,121	-1.9	+1.7	163	156,000	16			
17	Ohakarpur (including Nowgong Cantonment, and Bundelkhand Agency Head-Quarters.)	1,130.00	4	307	38,773	166,549	86,482	80,087	179,940	-7.4	+5.4	147	550,000	17			
18	Sitamau	201.60	1	94	6,224	26,549	13,707	12,842	26,484	+2.2	+11.0	132	360,000	18			
19	Sailana	279.00	1	123	6,442	27,165	13,432	13,233	28,595	-5.0	+10.7	97	281,000	19			
20	Rojarkh	962.00	2	673	26,786	114,978	60,463	64,509	127,293	-8.7	+3.1	120	694,000	20			
21	Narsinghpur	734.00	1	412	23,845	101,426	52,913	48,513	109,854	-7.7	+19.3	138	668,000	21			
22	Jhabua	1,336.48	..	778	26,151	123,932	62,553	61,379	111,292	+11.4	+37.2	93	361,000	22			
23	Barwani	218.00	..	68	3,538	15,912	8,271	7,611	16,982	-6.3	+8.0	73	25,000	23			
24	Nagod	501.00	2	325	15,180	68,166	33,668	34,498	74,592	-8.6	+18.8	156	205,000	24			
25	Mathur	407.00	1	206	16,663	66,540	32,673	33,867	73,155	-9.0	+14.6	164	221,000	25			
26	Bartoli	1,178.00	1	360	21,997	120,160	60,388	59,792	108,583	+10.7	+42.6	102	805,000	26			
27	Akraspur	836.00	..	395	14,858	85,364	45,730	43,654	72,454	+23.3	+44.4	107	424,000	27			
28	Khichripur	273.00	1	283	8,696	40,043	21,218	18,825	40,075	-1.1	+28.7	147	187,000	28			
29	* Other states and estates	1,607.26	..	1,086	53,782	245,739	124,708	119,911	249,058	-1.7	+13.5	152	1,036,000	29			

* For details see appendix A.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—APPENDIX A.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

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Serial No.	States, Estates, British Cantonments, and Stations.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns.	POPULATION.				Both sexes.	Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Revenue.	Serial No.				
				1921.		1911.									
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
	Other states, estates, etc.			1,036	53,782	24,709	124,798	119,011	249,058	-4,349	+29,583	1,086,000			
	Indore Residency Minor States and British Cantonments, etc.			1310	2	1	12,943	44,494	28,533	39,658	+4,886	-7,988	..		
1*	Minor State	6.00	..	106	1	106	531	259	272	643	-112	+143	..		
	Hirapur	6'00	..		1	106	531	259	272	643	-112	+143	..		
	British Cantonments and Stations	7.10	..	19,137	43,963	26,974	17,689	39,015	43,428	-5,142	..	..	
2*	Indore Residency	1.35	..	3,002	12,226	7,056	5,170	9,195	3,031	-1,917	-1,923	..			
3*	Mhow Cantonment	5.76	1	3,535	31,737	19,218	12,659	29,820	29,820	-	6,210	..			
	Baghelkhand Agency Minor States, and British Cantonments, etc.	580.00	..	376	19,100	86,481	43,429	43,052	92,608	-6,127	+8,245	..			
	Minor States	580.00	..	376	19,100	86,481	43,429	43,052	92,608	-6,127	+8,245	..			
1	Bhalsauda	32.00	..	17	967	4,390	2,291	2,009	4,599	-209	+431	24,000			
2	Jago	72.00	..	60	1,022	7,221	3,805	3,016	8,086	-86	+877	28,000			
3	Kamta-Rajaula	13.00	..	2	269	1,055	584	471	1,123	-68	+709	7,000			
4	Kothi	169.00	..	78	4,310	20,087	10,024	10,003	21,803	-1,216	+2,160	29,000			
5	Patna	27.00	..	11	755	3,188	1,646	1,537	3,529	-346	+6	19,000			
6	Paldeo	28.00	..	22	2,015	9,038	4,660	4,378	8,989	-348	+392	45,000			
7	Sohawal	213.00	..	17	8,772	38,018	18,906	19,222	41,828	-3,750	+4,660	68,600			
8	Tarao	26.00	..	16	790	3,429	1,802	1,027	3,150	-279	-60	17,000			
	British Cantonments and Stations	0.14	..	1	66	246	138	108	394	-148	+12	..			
9*	Baghelkhand (Sutna) Agency Head-Quarters	0.14	..	1	66	246	138	108	394	-148	+12	..			
	Bhopal Agency Minor States and British Cantonments, etc.	17300	..	103	4,936	22,498	11,658	10,842	21,819	+1,179	+4,870	..			
	Minor States	173.00	..	103	4,936	22,498	11,656	10,842	21,319	+1,179	+4,670	..			
1	Korwa	144.00	..	88	4,351	19,851	10,307	9,544	18,456	+1,395	+4,751	120,000			
2	Muhammadgarh	29.00	..	16	586	2,647	1,349	1,298	2,868	-216	-81	21,000			
	British Cantonments and Stations	1.70	..	1	..	2,852	10,163	6,029	7,741	+2,449	-3,569	..			
3*	Sahore Station	1.70	1	..	..	2,852	10,183	6,029	7,741	+2,442	-3,962	..	

*The figures for these places have been included in the figures of the States in whose territories they lie and already shown in Provincial Table I.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—APPENDIX A—concluded.

Serial No.	States, Estates, British Cantons, and Stations.	Area in square miles.	POPULATION.						Revenue.			Serial No.	
			1921.			1911.			Variation, Increase (+) Decrease (-)				
			Persons.	Male.	Females.	Both sexes.			1901-1911.	1911-1921.	12	11	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	—
	Southern States Agency Minor States and British Cantons, etc.	318.00	..	338	6,905	37,018	18,934	18,084	34,982	+ 2,126	+ 11,406	..	—
	Minor States	269.00	..	306	5,725	32,453	16,506	15,947	28,273	+ 4,180	+ 9,636	..	—
1	Jamia	(31.00)	..	47	853	426	417	417	—	—	—	—	—
2	Joint	136.00	..	61	3,065	18,296	9,027	9,089	15,360	+ 1,357	6,117	34,000	1
3	Kathiwara	42.00	..	49	839	5,200	2,688	2,632	3,857	+ 1,363	412	74,000	2
4	Nathwar	65.00	..	36	447	2,095	1,395	1,300	1,906	+ 790	883	26,000	3
5	Ninkura (Tiria)	(90.00)	..	94	756	3,440	1,754	1,686	4,011	+ 571	1,706	11,000	4
6	Jaigarh	(36.00)	..	4	46	173	114	66	2,054	+ 75	75	42,000	5
7	Katannai	32.00	..	15	335	1,930	1,022	858	1,632	+ 238	238	13,000	6
	British Cantons and Stations	49.00	..	32	1,240	4,565	2,498	2,137	6,609	—	2,044	+ 1,710	..
8	Mianpur (British Patagonia)	45.00	..	32	4,565	2,428	2,137	6,609	—	2,044	+ 1,710	..	8
	Bundelkhand Agency Minor States and British Cantons, etc.	476.25	..	179	19,331	84,540	43,620	40,920	86,831	—	2,291	+ 4,918	..
	Minor States	476.25	..	179	19,331	84,540	43,620	40,920	86,831	—	2,291	+ 4,918	..
1	Ajipura	73.00	..	27	3,551	14,580	7,621	6,959	16,146	+ 1,566	1,492	60,000	1
2	Baikar-Patiali	5.00	..	21	2,51	1,013	806	807	1,357	+ 256	301	4,000	2
3	Beri	32.00	..	6	97	4,321	2,443	2,178	4,219	+ 402	60	40,000	3
4	Bilat	16.10	..	8	1,031	4,786	2,403	2,383	5,387	+ 601	1,403	27,000	4
5	Ilijna	7.50	..	3	344	1,451	748	703	1,326	+ 125	252	7,000	—
6	Dhurwai	15.00	..	9	336	1,880	976	904	1,530	+ 350	296	14,000	5
7	Garravili	39.00	..	16	1,162	4,817	2,446	2,361	5,222	+ 405	9	35,000	6
8	Gaurihar	71.25	..	15	2,032	9,486	4,882	4,604	8,551	+ 1,035	691	50,000	8
9	Jigni	20.48	..	6	818	3,642	1,868	1,774	3,597	+ 45	241	14,000	9
10	Jangasi	45.33	..	12	1,415	6,182	3,232	2,950	6,738	+ 536	453	30,000	10
11	Naigawan-Rebai	12.25	..	4	562	2,113	1,007	1,046	2,393	+ 280	104	14,000	11
12	Saria	35.28	..	9	1,408	6,081	3,074	3,007	6,712	+ 631	414	60,000	12
13	Tori-Fatehpur	36.00	..	12	1,536	6,510	3,271	3,309	6,717	+ 419	928	25,000	13
14	Khaniadhaba	68.00	..	51	3,811	16,708	8,773	7,935	17,582	+ 874	2,054	27,000	14
	British Cantons and Stations	7.50	1	1	1,843	2,858	4,535	3,323	10,095	—	2,337	—	1,412
15*	Nowrang Cantonment	6.55	..	1	..	1,668	7,141	4,106	9,421	—	2,280	{ 1,412	..
16*	Bundelkhand Agency Head-Quarters	.95	..	1	175	429	429	429	674	+ 43	..	..	16
	Malwa Agency Minor States	60.00	..	40	3,450	14,172	7,159	7,013	13,418	+ 754	345	..	—
1	Panth Piploda	25.00	..	11	1,090	4,496	2,250	2,150	4,483	+ 77	939	10,000	1
2	Piploda	35.00	..	29	2,360	9,766	4,909	4,857	8,355	+ 881	594	95,000	2

* The figures for those places have been included in the figures of the States in whose territories they lie and already shown in Provincial Table I.



PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

Population of States by Religion and Education.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF STATES BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

No.	State.	NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS,																	
		DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.								20 AND OVER.									
		HINDUS.				JAINS.				ANIMISTS.				MUSALMANS.				CHRISTIANS.	
Total	Population.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
1	CENTRAL INDIA.	6,900,705	2,687,635	2,546,017	2,627,619	4,86,393	6,410	21,298	199,550	199,927	173,399	168,234	5,696	3,366	1,344	1,077	189,547	24,922	
1	<i>Indore State (including City, Residency and Mhow Cantonment)</i>	1,151,578	487,619	486,393	6,410	5,596	13,731	13,584	48,657	49,921	3,517	1,687	764	699	69,783	2,176	128,783	9,540	
2	<i>Mehindpur District</i>	343,829	152,421	131,020	2,700	2,100	2,763	2,527	24,043	3,350	1,547	1,460	653	627	39,138	4,617	1,348	3,119	
3	<i>Nenawar District</i>	114,939	55,350	51,845	592	557	4,010	4,202	4,201	3,157	28	17	1	1	3,119	403	87	2,036	
4	<i>Ninur District</i>	85,033	35,223	33,431	451	409	6,521	6,400	10,758	3,918	1	12	6	6	503	597	25	1,155	
5	<i>Rampura-Bhampura District (Including Nandauli Paraganas)</i>	389,465	172,468	1,016	90,163	1,640	1,549	415	440	6,095	33	17	13	52	15,611	2,456	348	181	
6	<i>Alampur Paraganas</i>	14,619	7,347	6,876	2	1	..	..	190	203	..	..	101	186	96	5,470	444	5
2	Bhopal State	69,9448	390,172	269,984	2,958	2,716	9,778	9,770	11,301	6,285	9,93	195	98	16,449	2,93	278	12,046		
1	<i>Nizamai-Shahriq</i>	140,328	58,898	55,588	11,932	11,932	4,869	4,869	10,543	6,788	10,543	10	1	..	1,530	225	17	1,047	
2	<i>Nizamai-Jumbl</i>	201,240	85,356	81,512	416	394	9,951	9,955	10,799	7,269	9,955	5	1	..	3,078	321	1	1,047	
3	<i>Nizamai-Shahri</i>	176,380	80,085	73,475	695	659	..	..	2,865	8,317	..	..	15	3,287	291	17	1,047	
4	<i>Rhopal City</i>	1,105,490	65,833	69,400	309	347	271	178	20,535	18,076	120	127	142	74	8,646	469	191	1,300	
1	<i>Huzur Nashi</i>	102,510	60,610	58,259	345	324	19,106	15,417	9,5	8,44	25	25	12	12	3,765	3,997	249	2,727	
2	<i>Raghurajnagar (Including Baghel-Khan Agency Head-Quarters)</i>	122,874	50,098	60,380	140	136	..	..	1,595	1,842	31	25	4	4	5,790	78	01	4,055
3	<i>Mauganj Agency Head-Quarters</i>	121,975	58,156	59,353	..	..	14,611	14,230	1,281	1,665	..	..	2	2	3,733	435	68	415
4	<i>Gopadharas</i>	136,718	60,951	60,951	..	..	115,071	67,697	1,020	1,692	..	..	1	1	1,888	74	1	2,558
5	<i>Slimnur</i>	165,071	60,273	67,697	..	..	115,071	67,697	1,030	1,030	..	..	1	1	1,745	21	1	1,040
6	<i>Tentohar</i>	6,977	48,877	46,632	121,743	59,737	69,791	815	742	2	2	2,446	261	9	1,040
7	<i>Desar</i>	121,743	54,088	55,502	17	11	190	190	203	638	658	1	1	1,030	101	8	1,040
8	<i>Bordari</i>	111,307	57,684	57,684	30	23	353	353	1,281	1,220	29	23	5	5	1,786	193	10	1,040	
9	<i>Bandhogerih</i>	257,289	112,783	113,933	123	124	4,239	4,239	1,973	1,973	31	23	5	5	3,226	327	12	1,040	
10	<i>Sohagpur</i>	140,948	140,797	131,167	2,609	2,609	2,607	65	1,770	1,770	1,770	1,770	2	2	1,712	178	1	1,040	
11	<i>Orchha</i>	148,6259	74,557	68,433	2,920	2,920	1,621	1,621	1,621	1,621	3,982	3,982	4	4	1,745	178	1	1,040	
12	<i>Dantia</i>	197,600	92,068	88,445	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	5,929	5,929	5,929	5,929	5	5	6,908	604	27	5,657	
13	<i>Duar</i>	330,335	77,398	75,944	32,999	32,999	2,877	2,877	2,877	2,877	2,707	2,707	5	5	10,818	29	1	3,695	
14	<i>Devar's B.</i>	77,005	34,490	32,992	1,061	1,061	676	676	676	676	6,966	6,966	10	10	1,030	195	1	2,656	
15	<i>Derwars J. B.</i>	66,699	26,649	26,327	3,305	3,305	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	3,047	3,047	4	4	3,662	605	1	2,656	
16	<i>Samthar</i>	33,916	16,944	16,634	1,126	1,126	1,009	1,009	1,009	1,009	1,212	1,212	5	5	9,969	445	3	2,656	
17	<i>Jitora</i>	85,778	35,743	33,881	1,126	1,126	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	6,808	6,808	5	5	6,908	306	4	2,656	
18	<i>Ratlam</i>	85,489	35,843	33,124	2,021	2,021	1,946	1,946	1,946	1,946	5,917	5,917	5	5	6,908	216	3	2,656	
19	<i>Punam</i>	197,600	92,068	88,445	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	5,929	5,929	5,929	5,929	5	5	6,908	115	2	2,656	
20	<i>Charkhandi</i>	120,405	60,732	57,598	2,615	2,615	2,615	2,615	2,615	2,615	2,711	2,711	3	3	1,091	1,091	1	2,656	
21	<i>Ajdegarh</i>	84,790	41,522	39,629	2,615	2,615	2,615	2,615	2,615	2,615	2,711	2,711	3	3	1,091	1,091	1	2,656	
22	<i>Bannar</i>	111,723	56,025	51,684	8,376	8,376	..	..	..	..	1,157	1,157	3	3	1,091	1,091	1	2,656
23	<i>Bhatarpur</i> (Including Nowrang Cantonment and Bundelkhand Agency Head-Quarters)	166,549	81,878	76,161	272	272	333	69	59	59	3,707	3,707	4	4	149	149	1	2,656	
24	<i>Saitana</i>	36,549	12,371	11,619	403	324	15	14	14	14	914	914	3	3	879	879	1	2,656	
25	<i>Kalyach</i>	37,765	8,360	7,917	309	307	120	120	120	120	3,784	3,784	1	1	4,261	4,261	2	2,656	
26	<i>Narsinghpur</i>	114,972	57,165	51,407	1,126	1,126	1,126	1,126	1,126	1,126	2,310	2,310	1	1	3,780	3,780	1	2,656	
27	<i>Jhabua</i>	101,426	50,448	49,833	1,126	1,126	1,126	1,126	1,126	1,126	2,066	2,066	1	1	3,780	3,780	1	2,656	
28	<i>Borwan Jhura</i>	125,933	59,162	58,333	1,126	1,126	1,126	1,126	1,126	1,126	2,066	2,066	1	1	3,780	3,780	1	2,656	
29	<i>Arzufarpur</i>	89,364	36,671	35,070	6,876	6,876	1,126	1,126	1,126	1,126	2,066	2,066	1	1	3,780	3,780	1	2,656	
30	<i>Khilaspur</i>	40,043	20,386	17,810	7,826	7,826	1,126	1,126	1,126	1,126	2,066	2,066	1	1	3,780	3,780	1	2,656	
31	<i>Other States and Estates</i>	24,709	10,355	10,108	2,336	2,336	1,126	1,126	1,126	1,126	2,066	2,066	1	1	3,780	3,780	1	2,656	

* For details see Appendix B.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—APPENDIX B.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.

No.	States, Estates, British Cantonments and Stations,	Population.	NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.														
			HINDUS.						JAINS.			ANIMISTS.			MUSLIMS.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Other States and Estates, etc.	244,709	110,350	106,108	786	736	8,398	8,281	5,050	4,008	184	154	24	6,050	5,693	300	2,260
Indore Residency Minor States and British Cantonments, etc.	44,494	16,987	11,669	142	104	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minor State	531	206	207	..	..	48	55	55	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hirapur.	531	206	207	..	..	48	55	55	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Cantonments and Stations	43,963	16,731	11,362	142	104	84	67	40	4,363	2,944	1,287	416	412	12,052	9,792	2,960	1*
Indore Residency	12,236	5,382	3,690	77	49	84	67	40	1,174	895	309	137	3,655	2,791	864	2*	3*
Mhow Cantonment	31,737	11,420	7,772	65	56	27	21	4,178	3,478	918	2,635	275	8,397	7,001	1,396	3*	3*
Baghelkhand Agency Minor States and British Cantonments, etc.	86,481	42,011	41,704	11	9	506	493	841	1	1	1	1	1	2,079	1,953	126	126
Minor States	86,481	42,011	41,704	11	9	506	493	841	1	1	1	1	1	2,079	1,953	126	126
Bhalsamunda	4,300	2,224	2,050	..	..	27	25	40	24	..	..	..	..	156	147	9	1
2 Jaso	7,221	3,368	3,368	..	..	202	189	43	44	..	..	..	..	190	180	10	2
3 Kamta-Itajaula	1,055	560	457	..	..	16	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	115	112	3	3
4 Pahera	3,183	1,583	1,475	..	..	..	..	63	..	62	..	..	..	160	47	3	4
5 Kothi	20,087	9,797	9,857	2	2	..	..	225	..	204	..	..	..	462	422	40	5
6 Paldeo	9,038	4,615	4,351	..	..	..	..	45	27	..	..	..	..	222	217	5	6
7 Sotwali	38,078	18,084	18,540	9	7	261	..	451	450	..	1	..	..	721	711	51	7
8 Tarao	3,423	1,774	1,906	..	..	..	..	28	21	..	..	..	..	112	107	6	8
British Cantonments and Stations	246	94	66	..	..	..	..	40	40	4	2	..	..	50	40	10	9*
9 Baghelkhand (Sutna) Agency Head-Quarters	246	94	60	..	..	..	..	40	40	4	2	..	..	50	40	10	9*
Bhopal Agency Minor States and British Cantonments, etc.	22,408	9,947	9,345	228	190	..	..	1,491	1,307	..	..	..	..	448	428	20	20
Minor States	22,408	9,947	9,345	228	190	..	..	1,481	1,307	..	..	..	..	448	428	20	20
1 Korwal	19,851	8,904	8,330	180	155	..	..	1,214	1,059	..	..	..	..	383	369	14	1
2 Mihmandadgarh	2,647	1,043	1,016	33	35	..	..	247	248	..	..	..	..	65	65	6	2
British Cantonments and Stations	10,183	4,541	3,077	60	67	108	110	69	845	45	108	1,184	1,184	1,142	1,142	101	3*
3 Shore Station	10,183	4,541	3,077	60	67	108	110	69	845	45	108	1,184	1,184	1,142	1,142	101	3*

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

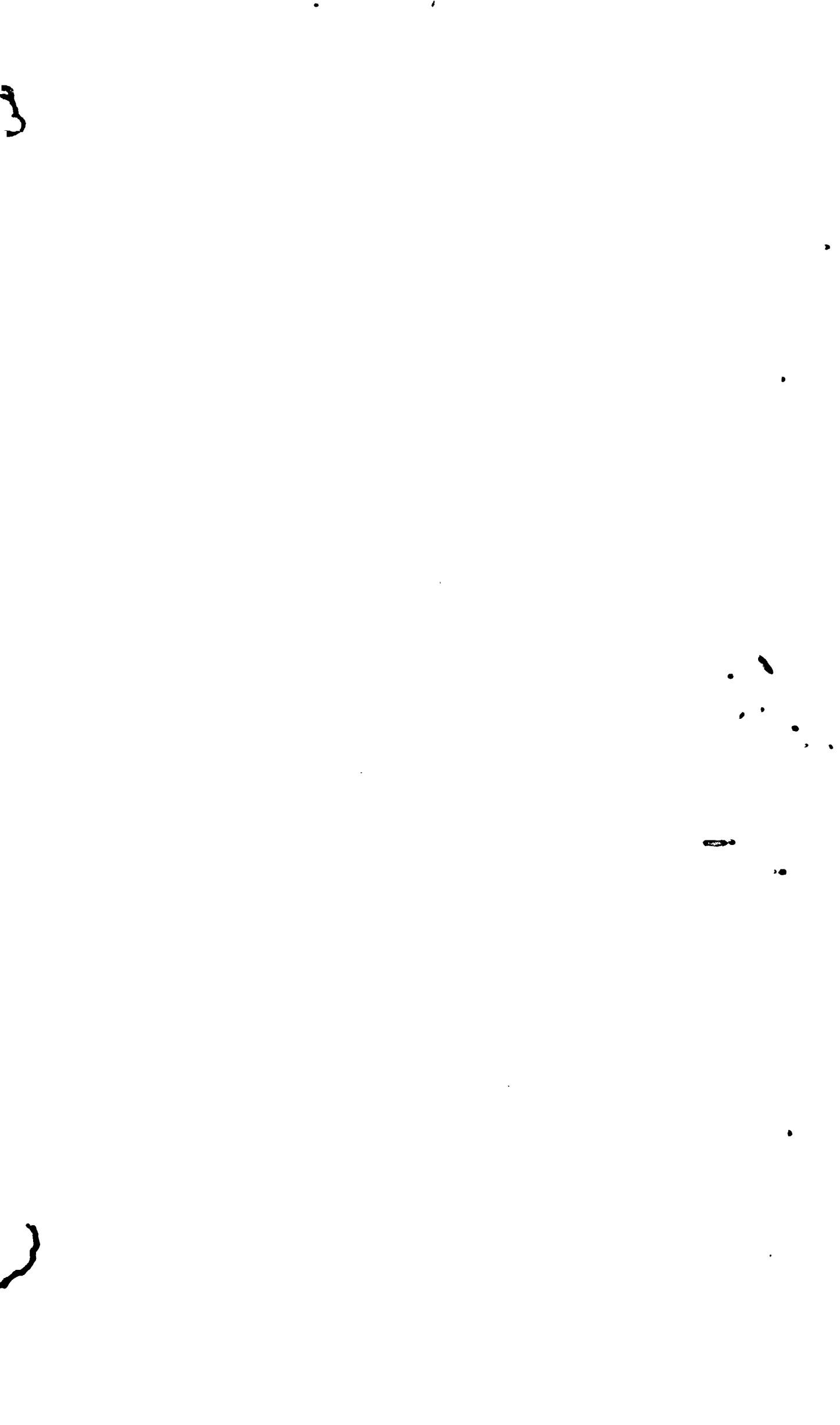
* The figures for these places have been included in the figures of the States in whose territories they lie and already shown in Provincial Table II.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—APPENDIX B—concluded.

Serial No.	States, Estates, British Cantonments and Stations.	Population.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.												Others.	CHRISTIANS.	MUSALMANS.	ANIMISTS.	HINDUS.	JAINS.	2	1			
			HINDUS.				JAINS.				ANIMISTS.					MUSALMANS.				CHRISTIANS.				OTHERS.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	Southern States Agency Minor States and British Cantonments, etc.	37,018	10,598	9,982	13	16	7,634	7,491	592	481	99	108	8	6	863	791	72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	Minor States	32,453	9,243	8,835	5	6	4,709	2	6	4,068	6,816	6,753	429	337	13	16	..	..	477	446	31	26	1
2	Jobat	18,296	8,653	8,211	..	..	1,004	1,004	..	399	393	4,087	289	271	13	16	..	..	337	311	4	..	2
3	Jamnia	5,200	2,069	2,020	..	..	932	..	..	532	507	67	31	..	..	..	..	..	56	55	..	1	1
4	Kathiwara	2,695	1,020	..	..	..	..	..	355	356	22	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	25	..	2	4
5	Nimkihara (Tiria)	3,440	701	671	..	..	1	..	..	1,031	1,010	21	5	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	5	5
6	Rajgarh	179	51	10	..	..	46	..	..	42	15	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	6	6
7	Ratamna	1,730	531	498	..	..	387	358	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	19	..	2	7
8	British Cantonments and Stations	4,565	1,355	1,147	8	10	808	738	163	144	86	92	8	6	386	345	41	8	345	345	41	41	8		
8	Manpur (British Paraganas)	4,505	1,355	1,147	8	10	808	738	163	144	86	92	8	6	386	345	41	8	345	345	41	41	8		
	Bundelkhand Agency Minor States and British Cantonments, etc.	84,550	41,575	38,979	286	288	15	12	1,699	1,610	22	17	12	14	2,066	1,963	103	103	103	103	103	103	103		
	Minor States	84,540	41,575	38,979	296	288	15	12	1,699	1,610	22	17	13	14	2,066	1,963	103	103	103	103	103	103	103		
1	Allura	14,580	7,048	6,425	34	35	..	..	..	509	473	20	16	10	10	422	385	37	1	385	385	37	1
2	Banka Pahari	1,613	750	761	23	15	..	..	..	33	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	45	..	6	2
3	Beri	4,621	2,334	2,084	..	..	..	..	..	107	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	159	..	6	4
4	Bihat	4,786	2,380	2,208	..	..	..	..	..	67	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	85	..	6	4
5	Dhurnavai	1,451	709	670	8	5	..	..	..	31	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	26	..	5	5
6	Bilna	1,880	947	884	..	..	..	..	..	29	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	65	..	4	4
7	Garrail	4,817	2,296	2,096	..	..	..	..	..	74	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	47	..	7	7
8	Gaurihar	9,456	4,745	4,481	2	3	..	..	..	132	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	97	..	6	8
9	Jigni	3,642	1,777	1,704	..	..	..	..	..	91	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	139	..	5	5
10	Lugast	6,182	3,180	2,900	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	204	..	3	10
11	Naligawan-Robal	2,113	1,016	1,005	2	..	..	..	..	51	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	39	..	1	11
12	Sacalia	6,081	2,910	2,830	..	..	..	..	..	152	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	285	..	16	12
13	Tori Jatichpur	6,550	3,135	3,135	10	31	4	..	..	147	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	232	..	0	13
14	Khanadhana	16,708	8,323	7,606	208	198	11	11	226	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	154	..	14	14
15*	Nowrang Cantonment	7,858	3,926	2,965	2	..	..	3	..	1,067	910	528	145	9	3	1,524	1,345	180	180	180	180	180	
16*	Bundelkhand Agency Head-Quarters	7,111	2,620	2,102	2	..	..	3	..	988	853	478	77	9	3	1,301	1,173	159	159	159	143	143	
	Malwa Agency Minor States	14,172	6,225	6,098	238	233	253	285	381	369	62	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	603	558	45	45	45
1	Minor States	14,172	6,225	6,098	238	233	253	285	361	369	62	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	603	558	45	45	45
2	Panth-Piploda	4,406	2,073	2,014	217	217	238	276	302	286	62	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	108	23	22	22
2	Piploda	9,766	4,152	4,084	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	472	460	..	22	2

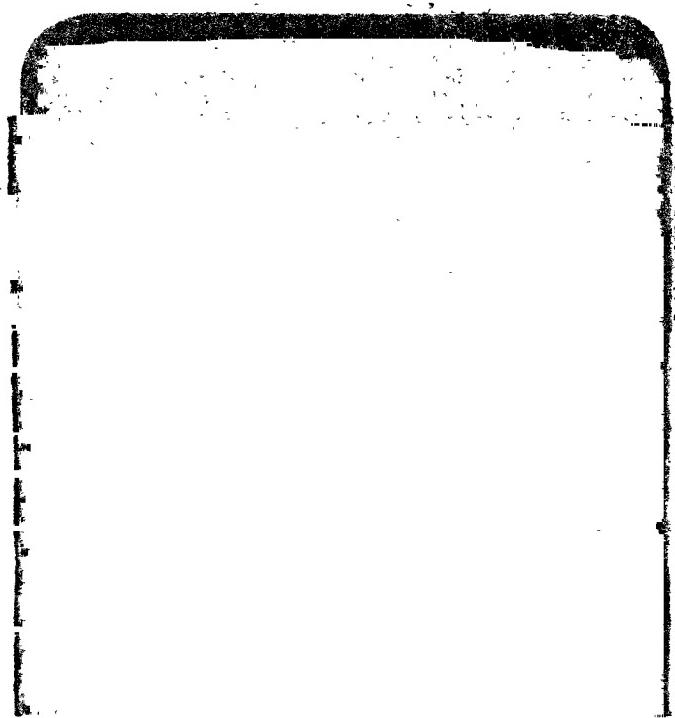
*The figures for these places have been included in the figures of the States in whose territories they lie and already shown in Provincial Table II.



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